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HISTORY OF

GERMAN IMMIGRATION

IN THE UNITED STATES

AND

Successful German-Americans and Their Descendants

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BY
GEO. VON SKAL

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To the memory of the late

Carl Schurz

who, a steadfast and loyal American, remained true to German ideals, and devoted his life to the betterment of his adopted country, never forgetting or belittling the gifts he had received from the land of his birth,

this work is dedicated

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CARL SCHURZ.

INTRODUCTION

THIS work is intended to be a record of all that Germans have accomplished in the United States—a record of honest endeavor, energy, perseverance, strength and achievement. It shall, in addition, show the part that the American citizen of German blood has taken in the making of these United States, in peace and war, on the battlefield as well as in the counting house, the workshop and laboratory, in the realm of science and education or in the long fight that was necessary to extend civilization and culture over a continent.

It contains a history of German immigration in the United States from the first settlements to the present day, showing what the Germans were who left the fatherland, why they came, and what they did in their new country. Every incident throwing light upon the work done by the German element has been made use of to give a complete, though concise, and impartial recital of its activity, and a description of the influence it has exerted upon the development of the Union.

In the second part the biographies of many Americans of German nativity or descent are given. History is not complete if it chronicles only the deeds of the few who in times of strife and combat rise above the surface; it must tell us of the many who have fought and succeeded. The value of so large and important a part of the American people as the German immigrants and their descendants can be fully understood only if it is shown how many of them have been successful, and how they have, by long and earnest travail, risen to unusual heights.

THE EDITOR.

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HISTORY OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the last Census there were living in the United States in 1900 not less than 2,669,164 persons born in the German Empire. Within the few years passed since then, no great change can have taken place, for the number of German immigrants has probably not been much larger than the decrease of the German-American population by death or the return of Germans to the Fatherland. There is, however, no doubt but that the number of Germans living in the United States is considerably larger than the figures given above, for the Census, in determining nationality, does not take into account race but political divisions, and calls only those persons Germans who have been born within the borders of the German Empire. Several hundred thousand immigrants who have come from Switzerland, Austria and the Baltic provinces of Russia, and who are thorough Germans in race, tradition and customs, are not classed as such by the Census. It is, therefore a very conservative estimate if we assume that the number of Germans living in the United States exceeds three millions. But even then we cannot estimate the strength of the German element and the influence it exerts, correctly, because we must take into consideration the descendants of the immigrants, in whom, although moderated by American influences, German ideas and ways of thinking are more or less preserved. Here statistics cannot help us, for while the Census Bureau has given us a number of tables showing how many native-born Americans had German fathers, mothers, or both, this information, valuable as it is, does not tell us how many of these descendants may be called German-Americans in the sense that they have retained some of the valuable traits of their ancestors. How quickly complete Americanization destroys even the last vestige of the German origin depends upon innumerable circumstances, and it happens frequently that children who were born in Germany and brought to America in early youth lose all distinguishing traits before they grow up, and retain nothing that betrays their origin, while on the other hand, many families remain German in disposition and certain ways of thinking for three and even four generations. Where, for instance, the knowledge of the German language is cultivated, and the children are made acquainted with German literature, the German influence upon the mind becomes strong enough to be traced and in turn exerted even after all connection with the Fatherland has long ceased. Taking all these factors into account, and considering all manifestations of German origin—as, for instance, the numbers of societies which are either composed of Germans and their descendants in the first generation, or which, although outwardly American, pursue objects and ideals essentially German—and viewing the strength of movements based upon German ideas, the conclusion does not appear extravagant that the so-called German-American element comprises nearly ten per cent of the population of the United States. The percentage of German blood in the American people is undoubtedly much larger; careful and conservative investigators have placed it as high as twenty-five per cent.

It goes without saying that so large a part of the total population of the country must necessarily have exerted considerable influence upon the formation of the character of the American people. Whether this influence has always been used in the right way and with the full strength it possessed is an open question and has been doubted by many, especially by Germans with scant knowledge of American conditions. The United States would long have been a German country and the English language would have disappeared if pen and printing ink could have accomplished it. Extravagant love of race or country and unreasoning enthusiasm based upon impractical hopes and dreams are, however, not sufficient to bring about tangible results and do not qualify their possessors to sit in judgment upon the work accomplished by Germans in America. To do this a thorough knowledge of the history of the country, of its institutions and evolution, as well as of the German immigration since its beginning is required. In another chapter the attempt will be made to show what Germans could accomplish here, and what they have done, but before this is undertaken a short

but exhaustive sketch of the history of German immigration will be given.

There is, unfortunately, no complete history of German immigration in existence. A number of works have been written dealing with single states or treating short periods. But sufficient material is at hand to show how widely the quality of the immigrants differed in the several periods during which Germans arrived here in large numbers, and how far apart these periods were. A careful examination of all known facts will not only show what the Germans brought to America but also whether they made full use of the opportunities extended to them. And it may be stated right here that the result cannot fail to raise the popular estimate of the value of the German immigrant.

The first traces of the German immigration extend back to the settlement of Manhattan Island by the Dutch. Peter Minuit or Minnewit, who was appointed director-general of New Netherlands by the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce and purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for sixty guilders, came from Wesel and was therefore a German. Among the colonists who arrived here during the first half of the Seventeenth Century were many Germans, principally from the lower Rhine, from Geldern, Westphalia, Friesland and Ditmarschen. Germany and Holland were at that time neither politically nor economically as sharply separated as now. The Dutch language was closely related to the dialects spoken in the neighboring provinces of Germany and its difference from them became more marked much later through the influence of the Flemish. German immigration was not confined to the districts named, however, for many came from Holstein, Hesse, Thuringia, Swabia, the Hanse cities and from Switzerland. These colonists could exert no influence whatever upon the development of the new country. They were not numerous enough, consisted mainly of laborers and mechanics, and possessed probably very little education. They soon lost their identity, changed their names to make them sound Dutch, and disappeared completely among the Hollanders. Every trace of them would be lost if shipowners in Amsterdam had not kept and preserved the lists of the passengers they forwarded to America.

A few years later an attempt was made to found a German colony in Delaware, near the present site of the city of Wilmington. It is true that this settlement was founded by the Swedish Government and called New Sweden, but incontrovertible proofs show that the colonists came almost without exception from Pomerania and Western Prussia, German provinces temporarily occupied by the Swedes. The leader of the first expedition was the same Peter Minnewit who had bought New Netherlands from the Indians and had later left the Dutch service. The treaty through which he acquired the necessary land for his new enterprise was written in Low-German or Plattdeutsch. Minnewit arrived in the spring of 1638 and succeeded in taking the fur trade on the Delaware away from the Dutch. Three years later he disappeared, but whether he died or returned to Europe remains a mystery. His successor was the Swedish officer, Johann Printz, Edler von Buchau, another German and a scion of a well known German family which still exists. While he ruled New Sweden the quarrels between this colony and the Dutch of New Netherland began, because the thrifty Hollanders wanted a monopoly of the fur trade and did not intend to divide it with others. Printz returned soon to Europe and was followed by another German, Johann Resingh of Elbing. In the meantime the Thirty Years' War had ended, Sweden was too weak to assist the distant colony and when, in September, 1655, Peter Stuyvesant appeared with a strong force before the Swedish fortifications, Resingh was forced to surrender. He was permitted to return to Sweden with his troops, but many of the colonists were killed or robbed of all their possessions. The few who were allowed to remain had to swear allegiance to the Dutch Government. The second attempt to form a German colony in America had thus ended in complete disaster and did not even leave traces of the work done.

But soon a mighty stream of German immigrants began to flow. For almost one hundred years they came to seek homes, liberty and peace. Not always in such masses as during the first half of the Eighteenth Century, and sometimes interrupted, but still continuous and steady enough to mark an epoch in the history of the country. And the Germans who arrived here during that time were in the main so much alike and the motives which caused them to leave their Fatherland were so similar, and at the same time so different, from the causes of later movements of the same kind, that this one must be treated by itself and may be designated as the religious period of German immigration.

The Thirty Years' War had ended. Its ravages had well nigh destroyed the German nation and changed a flourishing country into a desert. Towns and villages were in ruins, horses and cattle had all but disappeared. Worse than this: the spirit of the people, hunted, persecuted, robbed and murdered without interruption for thirty

years, was utterly broken. The burgher, once so proud and active, had become weak and timid. Only masters and serfs were left. The people had neither strength nor courage to fight for the rights that had been taken away by the soldier who rode through the land and took what he wanted. Germany was divided into small principalities without number, ruled by princes who claimed to be set up by the grace of God, and who considered the land and the people as their own personal property. The very meaning of freedom and liberty had become unknown; nothing but constraint was visible, in trade, in the exercise of the religious creed and even in domestic life. The long and bloody war had prevented the extinction of Protestantism but it had not brought religious liberty. The people were powerless against the oppression practised on all sides. Their only hope was in flight from unbearable conditions. And now began the remarkable spectacle that whole congregations and communities set out on the long and weary march to the Atlantic Ocean where ships were waiting to carry them to other shores. Led by their ministers and teachers, singing psalms and hymns, they marched thus, carrying their women and children on heavy wagons drawn by the strongest of the men, through Germany and Holland, followed and persecuted by the Government until they had crossed the border. And down the river Rhine floated large boats and barges carrying the population of whole villages with their belongings.

Not all these emigrants left their homes because they were prevented from exercising their religion. Even at that time agents of shipowners traveled through Germany, notably along the Rhine, in the Palatinate and in Swabia, trying to persuade people to emigrate to America. They were lavish in their promises and held out hopes that could never be realized, and they found many followers. Want and poverty and the seeming impossibility of ever improving the conditions surrounding them drove many away. The terrible winter of 1708-9, when the birds froze in the air in their flight and the wine in the casks, and when almost all the vineyards in the Palatinate were destroyed, caused the emigration of many thousands. The devastation of the Palatinate by the French under General Mélac, of which the ruins of the castle at Heidelberg still remain as a memento, induced many others to cross the ocean. But the desire to escape oppression and constant want and to find civic and religious liberty were the general causes of this mighty movement of many thousands of people and gave to it the peculiar character it possesses.

The first large body of which authentic reports are in existence consisted of farmers from Alsatia and the Palatinate. They arrived in 1677 and settled along the Wallkill River, where they founded the still flourishing town of New Paltz. They were followed by a number of Huguenots and to this day most of the family names of the district in question show the German or French origin. In 1709 came sixty-one families from the Palatinate under the guidance of their pastor, Josua von Kocherthal, and founded Newburg. They were the advance guard of the many thousands already moving towards the land of promise. Kocherthal was a man of great energy and skill; he succeeded in settling nearly three hundred families on both banks of the Hudson. Hunterstown, Kingsbury, Annsbury, Haysbury, Rhinebeck, Newtown, Georgetown, Elizabethtown, Kingston and Esopus were founded by him. These colonists were at first treated with great respect by the English authorities. They received as much land as they needed and the settlement at Newburg was given five hundred acres to support the Protestant Church. But as soon as the poor Germans had changed the wild forest into well-tilled fields and blooming gardens the English and the Dutch sought means to deprive them of the fruits of their labor. They succeeded in many cases and the greater part of the German settlers on the Hudson lost courage finally and went to Pennsylvania where large numbers of their countrymen had taken undisturbed possession of extended tracts of land. In 1747 the Protestant Church at Newburg was taken away from the remaining Germans by force.

The greatest body to leave at the same time started in the spring of 1709, after the hard winter that has been mentioned. They went through Holland to England and the governments of both countries were practically helpless when this vast army descended upon them. A large camp was formed near London and this is said to have contained fifteen thousand people at one time. For a while it excited the curiosity of the Londoners and the Court visited it repeatedly. But it was impossible to feed this mass and means had to be found to disperse it. Almost all the Catholics were returned to their homes. Nearly four thousand were sent to Ireland where they retained their customs for over a century but finally disappeared. Between six hundred and seven hundred were sent to North Carolina where they were swallowed up by the English-speaking population, although traces of them can still be found in the names of towns and families. Many of the young men were drafted into the army, and several thousand succumbed to the privations they had to undergo. Of three thousand that went

to New York eight hundred died during the journey. Several hundred remained in New York, the rest, probably two thousand, were given land on both banks of the Hudson, a few miles south of Catskill. This was a distinct breach of the promises made to them by the English Government which had set aside for them the fertile district on the Schoharie and the Mohawk rivers. When in their camp near London, the Germans had met several Mohawk chiefs who had invited them to settle among them, and the crown had granted the necessary permission. But when the colonists arrived at New York Governor Robert Hunter decided that they ought to be made to repay the expenses their support and transportation had caused, and in order to accomplish this he sent them to the pine forests of the Hudson to make pitch until their debt was liquidated. The enterprise failed completely. The poor Germans were without tools or implements and had not even the most necessary means of subsistence. Hunter did not furnish them with the promised rations, took away their rifles, because he remained in constant fear that they would go away, and thus made it impossible for them to hunt game. Their children were taken away from them and apprenticed to Englishmen in New York, and two years elapsed before the first crop could be gathered. In their despair the settlers revolted against their oppressors but were quickly subdued by British troops. But the man to meet the emergency arose. Johann Konrad Weiser, who, as one of the leaders of the settlers, had incurred the special disfavor of Governor Hunter, and whose children had been taken away from him, persuaded about one hundred of the more enterprising spirits to follow him to the Schoharie. They set out in the winter of 1712, in deep snow, pursued by soldiers, and arrived at their destination after suffering terrible hardships. When they arrived among the friendly Indians they were well nigh starved and exhausted, and in addition they were greeted by a formal order from Hunter to return forthwith to their camp on the Hudson. But the Indians offered to protect them and the Governor did not have enough troops to risk a war with the Mohawks. The new settlement flourished, and Weiser's little band was soon joined by many of those who had remained behind. Before many years had passed a string of villages dotted the shores of the Schoharie and of the Mohawk but the troubles of the Germans were not ended. The English and Dutch colonists looked upon the independent farmers who tilled their own land with envy and hatred. They wanted to own the land and rent it out to tenants working it. A feudal state with the aristocracy possessing all the land was their ideal. They attacked the crown titles of the Germans and constant quarrels were the consequence. Weiser went to London to get justice, but failed, was captured by pirates and sold into slavery. Years later he returned, an old man, but not broken in spirit. Rather than submit to the demands of the English and Dutch landholders he decided to move his tents again. In 1723 he started out as the leader of thirty-three families, taking their women and children with them. Guided by Indians they followed the Schoharie into the mountains till they reached the headwaters of the Susquehanna. Down this river they went to the mouth of the Swatara and then along its shores to the region that is now Berks County, Pa. Here they found at last the peace they had been looking for so long. They were given the land they needed, and not far from where large numbers of their countrymen had already settled. Their trials were ended. What they accomplished in Berks County will be told when the settlement of Pennsylvania by the Germans is described, but it must be mentioned here that they would never have succeeded in their search if they had not made friends of the Indians. Weiser and his son, Konrad, were just in all their transactions with the savages, treated them kindly and were not only never molested but frequently assisted by them when they needed help. They retained their influence over them until they died. Konrad Weiser became justice of the peace, colonel in the militia and official interpreter for the government of Pennsylvania, for he spoke the languages of all the tribes in the territory east of the Mississippi. His services were constantly required for negotiations with the Indians. His daughter married the Rev. Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg, who had come to America in 1742, and her two sons, General Peter Mühlenberg and Friedrich August, president of the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and first speaker of the House of Representatives under Washington's administrations, played important parts in the establishment of the independence of the United States of America.

A MARTYR TO LIBERTY

We must interrupt our narrative here to give the history of a man who may rightly be called the first martyr to liberty on American soil. His memory should be preserved and he deserves a place in this history, not so much because he was a German, but because it seems to have been forgotten that he died in a righteous cause. Even in the text-books used in American schools he is often called a rebel, and the impression prevails that his execution was the natural consequence of disloyal acts. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Jacob Leisler was born in the neighborhood of Frankfurt-on-the-Main as the son of poor peasants. He was hardly more than a boy when he emigrated to the Netherlands and entered the service of a merchant as apprentice. In 1660 he came to New Amsterdam to engage in the fur trade on his own account. Shrewd, frugal, careful and yet enterprising, he soon prospered. His business became very large and compelled him to make frequent trips to Europe. On one of these journeys he was captured by pirates and sold into slavery but regained his liberty by paying a large ransom. In the meantime England had taken possession of the colony and changed its name to New York. During the reign of Charles II and of James II the governors and other high officials sent from England joined hands with the landed proprietors in the hope of founding an aristocracy that could rule the other inhabitants after the manner of the feudal system existing in Europe. The favorites of the King who had received grants of large tracts of land did not sell any of it but rented it to those wishing to cultivate the soil. The population became divided into two parts, the aristocrats and the common citizens who were preyed upon in every conceivable manner. The merchants naturally became the leaders of the people and Leisler was foremost among the defenders of equal rights and justice for all. He was kind of heart and possessed unlimited courage. When Governor Sir Edward Andros attempted to deprive the colonists of the privileges granted to them, Leisler protested and was thrown into prison. His friends desired to give bail to release him, but he would not permit it. He said that by furnishing bail he would recognize the authority of the governor to arrest him, and this he did not want to do. He remained in jail until Andros had to set him free. This action increased his prestige with the people immensely. From his many charitable deeds one may be selected. Many of the Huguenots who came to America had been compelled to flee from France without money or other means of subsistence. They were as a rule sold to the highest bidder who had to pay their passage and in this way acquired the right to work these serfs—for that is what they were in fact—until he considered that they had repaid his outlay. Leisler happened to be at the wharf when one of these ships arrived. He felt deep pity for the unfortunate passengers who were well educated and had evidently been brought up in comparative luxury. Before the usual auction began, he paid the passage money for all of them and sent them to a tract of land he owned on Long Island Sound. There they founded a village and called it New Rochelle.

When William of Orange became King of England the Governor of New York and his aristocratic friends tried to suppress the news. The people, however, soon heard of the change and naturally hailed it with delight. As the officials continued their rule of oppression a riot broke out on June 2, 1689. Jacob Leisler as the commander of the militia was forced to take charge. He compelled Governor Nicholson to deliver into his hands the fort and the treasury. A Committee of Safety was organized with Leisler at the head. On June 22 the inhabitants formally took the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. Later on Leisler was appointed Governor of New York. But his administration was not successful because the aristocracy did not recognize his authority and tried to place obstacles in his way. When the war with France broke out he was unable to defend the colony, partly because the English generals did not consider themselves bound to act in harmony with him, partly because he did not possess the knowledge required for operations of this kind. The reverses he suffered made it easy for his enemies to gain the ear of the King, and Leisler was deposed two years after he had taken office.

In Leisler's place General Sloughter had been appointed, a man of loose habits and addicted to drinking. Sloughter was in no hurry to come to New York because he liked the hospitality extended to him by the landed proprietors whose plantations he passed on his way from the South. He sent a Captain Ingoldsby ahead to take possession of the colony, but Leisler declined to deliver the fort and the treasury because Ingoldsby

could not produce any written order or authority from Sloughter. This was the opportunity for which Leisler's enemies had been waiting. In spite of the fact that the former governor treated Ingoldsby with great courtesy and immediately gave up everything to Sloughter when the latter finally arrived, they complained that Leisler had wilfully resisted the commands of the King. Sloughter appointed a special court consisting of four of his own officers and four civilians, all enemies of Leisler, to sit in judgment upon the late Governor and his son-in-law. The composition of the court was so manifestly unfair that the accused and practically the whole population, with the exception of the aristocratic element, protested, but Sloughter would not listen to them. As was to be expected, Leisler and his son-in-law, Milbourne, were found guilty of high treason and were condemned to death by hanging. But even Sloughter hesitated to sign this severe decree, and Leisler's enemies had to arrange a banquet in order to make the Governor drunk, in which condition it was an easy matter to make him sign anything. They did not want to run the risk of a mitigation of the sentence after Sloughter had become sober and consequently their victims were executed on the morning of the following day while Sloughter was still asleep. The scene was dramatic in the highest degree. On the scaffold Milbourne faced the instigator of this brutal act, the same Robert Livingston who, in later years, became the oppressor of the Palatines, and called out to him: "Robert Livingston, for this deed you will have to answer before the judgment throne of Almighty God." Leisler remained quiet and composed; in a few words he stated that he had done nothing but his duty, and then said to the sheriff: "I am ready." At this moment dark clouds hid the sun, a terrific storm arose and the rain came down in torrents. The immense crowd that had assembled around the gallows began to cry and to pray, and loud condemnations against the Governor and the aristocracy were heard from all sides. As soon as Leisler was dead the people fairly stormed the gallows and cut off his hair and his clothes; they were divided into bits and these preserved as relics of the first martyr to liberty on American soil. Four years later the English Parliament reversed the judgment pronounced by Sloughter's court. Lord Bellamount, later Governor of New York, stated, after a careful examination of the papers: "These men were murdered, cruelly murdered." Leisler's son received an indemnity of one thousand pounds from the crown. But it was too late, two of the noblest men that ever lived in the colony had been killed and could not be brought back to life. Justice requires it, however, to keep in mind that Jacob Leisler was not a rebel, but a patriot and hero, and wherever we find a statement that does not agree with these facts it should be corrected.

It may be mentioned here that it was a German, too, who first defended the right to a free press. Johann Peter Zenger had come to New York in 1710 as a boy and had been apprenticed to William Bradford, a printer. He was a very intelligent and ambitious young man and won his employer's confidence to such a degree that he became his partner. But Bradford was a champion of the aristocracy and defended it in his paper, the New York *Gazette,* while Zenger took the side of the common people. They parted, and Zenger founded the *Weekly Journal.* He did not hesitate to attack Governor Cosby when he, in order to strengthen his party, went beyond the limits of his authority. As repeated warnings could not swerve Zenger from doing what he considered his right and duty, Cosby had him arrested and kept him in prison for nearly nine months. All efforts of Zenger's friends to procure a regular trial for him seemed to be in vain, but finally the Governor yielded to the determined stand taken by the people's party. Zenger was brought to trial in 1735 and his friends secured for him the services of one of the most brilliant advocates of the day, A. Hamilton of Philadelphia. The defence proved that every statement made by the *Weekly Journal* had been true, and the prosecution attempted to show that the press had no right to criticise the government under any circumstances. In a grand speech that has become a classic and was widely and with great effect quoted when fifty years later the fight for a free press was successfully waged in England, Hamilton plucked this claim to pieces, and the jury acquitted Zenger immediately after the court had made its charge. He was taken home by a throng that was wild with delight, and a few days later the aldermen of the city presented him with a golden snuffbox. The bold attempt to muzzle the press had been successfully baffled by a citizen of German birth. These two incidents indicate, what can be shown with the help of many facts beyond confutation, that all through the colonial days the Germans were always arrayed on the side of the people and liberty, and that it must be ascribed to them to a large extent if all attempts to transplant the European feudal system to America and to perpetuate a class with special privileges and the right to govern the masses, were frustrated. From the earliest days they have stood firmly against oppression and never faltered when the liberties of the people had to be defended. It

will be shown how they were among the first to take up arms during the war of the revolution. They knew from bitter experience what oppression meant, and they were not willing to allow themselves to be robbed of the choicest fruit of all their sacrifices, liberty.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS

We must now retrace our steps because the German immigration in Pennsylvania must be treated as a distinct and separate chapter, and has not been touched upon in order to furnish a consecutive narrative of the fate of the Germans following the first settlers on Manhattan Island. The Pennsylvania Germans, or as they are generally called, the Pennsylvania Dutch, came in such numbers and kept so closely together for almost a century, preserving even to this day many of their customs and their language, though their speech has been corrupted by the adoption of English words and the change of German expressions where they sounded similar to those used by Americans, that they must be looked upon as a group different from all the others. Their importance to the United States may be judged from the fact that at the beginning of the revolutionary war at least 100,000 Germans had settled in Pennsylvania, but it will be shown here that they exerted a strong influence not by their numbers alone but also by other and more valuable qualities.

The causes which drove these masses from their homes were the same that have been explained at length in the first chapter. The misery caused by the Thirty Years' War and by the tyranny of the princess after peace had been concluded, together with the failure of crops, but above all religious persecution, were the moving forces. The emigration to Pennsylvania differs from other similar movements, however, in one important particular, inasmuch as it was started by one man, William Penn. He had become a Quaker missionary and as such visited several places in Germany where small numbers of Quakers existed or where similar sects had been founded that might be converted to the creed he followed. His eyes were turned towards America where he hoped to find freedom of worship for his followers. In Frankfurt-on-the-Main he succeeded in forming a society with the object of buying a tract of land in America and emigrating thither. The opportunity for executing his plans came when Charles II, in payment of a debt of sixteen thousand pounds the crown owed to Penn's father, gave the son the vast tract between the colonies of New Jersey and Delaware. Penn immediately resolved to found a state in which religious as well as political freedom should be granted to every inhabitant. He called it a "Holy Experiment." In pamphlets printed in English and German he called attention to his plans. One of these fell into the hands of Franz Daniel Pastorius, a young law student, who was acquainted with several members of the society Penn had founded at Frankfurt. He became so enthusiastic that he decided to emigrate. His friends were not ready to join him, but he found a number of Mennonites and Quakers at Kriegsheim and Crefeld who were willing to follow him. Pastorius set out almost immediately, arriving at Philadelphia on August 16, 1683, where he was warmly welcomed by Penn. The ship *Concord,* frequently, and with good reason, called the *German Mayflower,* landed the first thirteen German families on October 6, 1683, and this day marks the real beginning of German immigration into the United States, and is to this day celebrated as "German Day." The little band settled near Philadelphia and founded Germantown, not without trials and hardships, for most of the men had been weavers and were not used to the hard work awaiting them. They succeeded, however, and after about fifty more families had followed them the tract of land heretofore held in common was divided. In 1691 Germantown was made a city and the number of inhabitants had increased to such an extent that a number of them could devote themselves to the industries they had learned in their youth. Soon Germantown became known for the excellence of the linen and knit goods its inhabitants manufactured. Thus the Germans laid the foundation of one of the most important industries of the United States long before Americans thought of producing at home anything but the plainer and coarser fabrics, and while all superior goods were imported from England.

The fame of Pennsylvania soon spread all over Germany. The country where every one could follow his religious convictions and where nobody was persecuted, punished or banished for belonging to any church not recognized by the government—and only the Catholic, the Lutheran

and the Reformed Church were officially sanctioned—seemed indeed like the promised land. The sufferings the German people had undergone had created in this nation, so much given to introspective contemplation, a deep religious feeling which was not satisfied but rather offended by the dogmatic strictness of the established churches. New sects sprang up almost every day, every one attempting, in its own particular way, to restore the true teachings of the Savior according to the ideas of the founders. Some of them found their peace in the most remarkable and sometimes strange forms of worship but all were imbued with that deep religious feeling which has found expression in the word pietism. They all sent colonies to America. The first were the Mystics, who arrived in 1694 under the leadership of Johann Kelpius, and settled on the banks of the Wissahickon. Their community did not last long, and the last survivor, Conrad Beissel, became the founder of the Ephrata community. Large numbers of Mennonites followed them; the founders of Germantown were German Mennonites but members of this sect did not arrive in large numbers until after some of the Swiss cantons expelled them in 1710 on account of their refusal to bear arms. The "Tunker" or Dunkards, the Schwenkfelders, the Pietists and other sects followed. The Moravians had originally settled in Georgia but came to Pennsylvania in 1738 because they had been asked to take up arms in the war between England and Spain. They differed from other sects because they were not content with practising their religion but devoted themselves to educational and missionary work. Their work among the Indians was especially successful. They did not alone preach to the savages but they taught them how to work and proved at that early day what many people will not believe even now: that the Indian can be brought to till the soil and to learn a trade. Their work in this direction was not destined to last. The English could never be prevailed upon to look at the Indian as a brother, and considered his advancement a danger to civilization; the High Church clergy was incensed at the number of Indians who joined the Moravians, and the traders hated the missionaries because they would not allow them to sell brandy to their charges. The Moravians were driven out of New York and Pennsylvania and founded flourishing settlements in the primeval forests of Ohio. Here their Indian pupils, surrounded by fertile fields and orchards, increased in number from year to year, buried the tomahawk and lived in peace and plenty until, in 1782, a band of backwoodsmen, under the leadership of David Williamson, set upon them and with almost incredible cruelty annihilated them. The unarmed Indians were allowed to assemble in two houses where they took leave of each other, prayed and sang hymns in the German tongue until the last one had been murdered in cold blood. Only two boys, who had been fortunate enough to find secure hiding places, escaped. The villages and the work of the Moravian missionaries, extending over many years, were wiped out of existence within a few hours. To defend this awful deed some historians have claimed that the Indians and their teachers were a danger to the white population because they allowed hostile savages to dwell near white settlements under the guise of peaceful converts. Nothing can be found to substantiate this claim, and as far as the missionaries are concerned we have abundant proof that they were always ready to sacrifice themselves for the welfare of their white brothers. In 1758 one of them, Christian Friedrich Post, traveled from Fort Duquesne through the wilderness to the camps of the Indians whom France tried to make allies in her war upon the English colonies. He succeeded in winning them away from the French and thereby probably saved the day for England. His diary is still in existence and shows what terrible dangers he underwent in order to serve his country.

A word must be said as to the trials and tribulations these immigrants had to pass through before they could begin to found new homes for themselves. We have already described how they reached the coast of the Atlantic. There they were literally packed into sailing vessels which were in no way prepared for carrying human beings. As a rule they were not even sufficiently provisioned, and when the trip lasted longer than the captain had anticipated the passengers had to live on the rats and mice they caught. Caspar Wintar tells us of such a journey during which one hundred and fifty passengers died from fever and starvation. Mittelberger, who published an account of his voyage to America, says that thirty-two children died and were buried in the ocean. Ship fever was so prevalent that it was called "Palatine Fever" and was looked upon as a peculiar sickness to which German immigrants were victims. Nobody thought of disinfecting the ships, and smallpox broke out again and again on the same vessel, which continued to carry immigrants in spite of this. But nothing could break the spirit of those sturdy men and women who were imbued with the deepest religious feeling. In the hour of danger and amidst all the horrors they would assemble and

sing their hymns or pray to the good Lord to deliver them, having an unbounded faith in His will and kindness. Their firm belief that they were in His hands helped them to endure all suffering.

For many of them the hardships were not ended when they had reached the new country. As soon as emigration increased to such an extent that the carrying of passengers became a profitable business, shipowners sent agents to Germany and Switzerland promising free passage to America. Many availed themselves of this seemingly liberal offer. Others who could have paid were induced to spend their money before embarking, and were then carried free. But when they reached America they were sold to people needing help and had to work for them until their passage money was paid. Children whose parents died during the voyage were sold into virtual slavery and the property of any passenger who died was taken possession of by the captain. These abuses lasted until long after the Revolution. It has been said that the custom of selling passengers to work for their passage was not wholly bad, that it was certainly not looked upon as a disgrace, that it helped many to come here who would otherwise have been compelled to remain in misery, and that this semi-serfdom gave the immigrants an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of their new surroundings before they were compelled to strike out for themselves. There is some truth in this but it must not be forgotten that a great many of the immigrants were of good education and not used to work as menials, and that frequently the different members of a family were sold to different parties living widely apart. In this way parents and children, brothers and sisters, and even husband and wife, were sometimes separated forever. It must, however, be said that the immigrants sold for service were as a rule treated fairly well, protected by the law and furnished with an outfit when their time had expired. Still the system was cruel, and not much more can be said for it than that it might have been worse yet.

These immigrants were by no means uneducated and ignorant as has been supposed by many writers. The vital fact must be kept in view that most of them did not go to America in order to improve their material welfare alone. This was one of the motives but by no means the strongest. They yearned for religious freedom, for freedom of thought, and nobody cares for this whose mind has not been awakened. Since the Reformation it had become the general custom in Protestant Germany to unite religion and education. Hardly a village was without a teacher and there were few children who did not learn how to read and write. Many of the immigrants were quite well educated and there was even a sprinkling of what might be called learned men among them. Their leaders had almost without exception received a university education. It stands to reason that they would not have gone to America with a horde of utterly ignorant people, nor would they have been selected as leaders by them. Daniel Pastorius, Josua von Kocherthal, Johann Kelpius, Heinrich Bernhard Köster, Daniel Falckner and others were men of the very highest attainments. Additional proof is furnished by the fact that the German settlers sent to Germany for their preachers when the original leaders had died. They wanted men of intelligence and learning to lead them, and they could not get them in America because there the schools had not progressed far enough. It was quite natural that they looked upon their ministers as the intellectual leaders because their whole life was centered in religious thought and they could not imagine any other way of satisfying their thirst for knowledge. In this manner many eminent men came to America as preachers and teachers and the German parochial schools were soon readily acknowledged as superior to the English. Among these men was Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg. He had studied at Goettingen and Halle and came to America in 1742 where he soon became the organizer of the Lutheran Church. Within a few years he had united the different congregations and created an organization that has lasted to this day. What Mühlenberg did for the Lutherans, Michael Schlatter accomplished for the Reformed Church. The leader of the Moravians, Count Zinzendorf, failed, however, when he came to America, in 1741, with the intention of carrying out his plan of uniting all the different sects in one Protestant Church. Numerous others came but not enough to satisfy the colonists for in examining the documents of the time we hear continually that more ministers and teachers were wanted.

It is true that the German settlers bitterly opposed the establishment of the free common schools but this does not prove, as some writers have claimed, that they were hostile to education. On the contrary, they saw clearly that their own schools were better than the first common schools established, and for this reason wanted to retain the former. They also desired very much that their children should learn the language of their parents. Above all, however, it was their deep religious feeling which made it practically im-

possible for them to permit their children to attend a school in which either religion was not taught at all, or where different creeds were treated with equal respect. They believed firmly that the child belonged first to God, then to its parents and then to the state. The fight was a bitter and a long one but it was finally won by the common schools, and it is significant that the governor of Pennsylvania who succeeded in having the system adopted was a German, George Wolf. That the Pennsylvania Germans were not opposed to education as such is best shown by the fact that the state they helped to found contains more high schools than most of the others, and that many of these institutions were founded by Germans. These people were very pious but by no means narrow-minded fanatics. The different sects often clashed on religious questions but they never carried their differences so far as to persecute those who believed differently. They admitted every man's right to hold and preach his particular religious convictions. While witches were burnt and Quakers executed in New England the Pennsylvania Germans, though divided into many sects, lived together in peace and practised toleration. They had themselves suffered too much and the true Christian spirit had taken possession of them too fully to allow them to harm others who did not try to harm them, but simply had chosen a different road to reach the same goal. Their beneficial influence upon the development of the religious life and the relations between church and state, as well as between the different sects, cannot be overestimated.

It has already been mentioned that the Pennsylvania Germans were as solicitous for their mental as for their material welfare. It was only natural that above all they wanted books treating the religious side of life, for the whole trend of their mind tended to keep them away from worldly things and from literature of a worldly kind. Besides, they could not have kept up a connection with the Fatherland close enough to keep them informed of the literary activity going on there. Consequently hymn and prayer books were the first which the German printers published. Not they alone, for American printers, among them the great Benjamin Franklin, issued books and newspapers printed in the German language. In fact, Franklin published not only the first German books printed in America, but also the first newspaper of which, however, only a few numbers appeared. This was in 1732 and up to that time only small pamphlets and leaflets had been printed. But to Christoph Saur belongs the credit of having founded the first printing house that used German type. He came to America in 1724 and first tried farming in Lancaster County but did not succeed. In 1738 he imported a printing-press and type from Germany and established a business in Germantown that soon reached large dimensions. His first publication was the "High-German-American Almanach," which appeared regularly until 1778. Many other publications followed, mostly hymn and prayer books but also quite a number of historical works, English and German school books and political pamphlets. On August 20, 1739, he published the first number of the first German newspaper on American soil (the abortive attempt on Franklin's part deserves no consideration). The paper was at first published monthly, then semi-monthly, and finally weekly. It had a very large circulation for those days and exerted great influence. Saur's greatest work, however, was the printing of the first Bible on American soil. Not the first German Bible, but the first Bible of any kind, for the first Bible in the English language was not printed in America until forty years later. Saur's enterprise was really gigantic, for the type, specially cast for this work, had to be imported from Germany, and the facilities at Saur's disposal were of a very limited kind. In addition, it was a great question whether the undertaking would pay, for the expenses were very large. But Saur succeeded, the Bible appeared in 1742, had a large sale and several editions had to be printed. The paper was furnished by another Pennsylvania German, William Rittenhouse, who had built the first paper mill in America. From now on German printing houses and newspapers increased rapidly; in 1753 Franklin stated that of the six printing houses in the province two were German, two English and the other two half English and half German. Of the newspapers founded in that period several are still in existence.

But it is as a farmer that the Pennsylvania German excelled. He did not, like his American brother of different origin, continually try to make new conquests, ready to give up the home for the hope of finding a better one farther west. He loved the soil as he loved his family. When he had found the spot that suited him he stayed and cultivated it until he had changed the primeval forest into a veritable garden spot. The best soil in Pennsylvania for farming purposes is limestone and almost every acre of this soil is still in the hands of the descendants of German settlers. They farmed not for one harvest but forever, they did not dream of leaving the homestead after the first strength of the soil

had been exhausted. They carefully burned the trees they had felled to clear the land as well as the stumps and roots, and did not let them rot like other settlers; in this way they enriched the soil and saved their ploughs. They introduced irrigation and treated their horses so well that they could do twice the work other farmers made them do. They built large and substantial barns, known to this day as "Swisser Barns," and they erected comfortable stone houses. The Pennsylvania farmer introduced horticulture and truck farming in America, and it is not surprising that he prospered and increased. From the neighborhood of Germantown the Germans spread over Montgomery, Berks and Lancaster counties; they crossed the Susquehanna and settled York and Cumberland. Northampton, Dauphin, Lehigh, Lebanon, Centre and Adams followed. Under Jost Hite they advanced into the Shenandoah valley and founded Frederick, Rockingham, Shenandoah and other counties in Virginia. Others went to Ohio. Everywhere the Pennsylvania German became the pioneer of civilization who cleared the forest and prepared the soil for the masses that were to follow him.

At the beginning of the Revolution there were at least one hundred thousand Germans or children of German parents in Pennsylvania. John Fiske estimates that the descendants of the English who emigrated to New England before 1640, number about fifteen millions. According to this estimate, there must be at the least five million descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans in the United States. There are certainly two millions of them in Pennsylvania alone. The others have spread all over the country. They are difficult to trace because their names have been changed long ago, in many cases so much that the original can hardly be discovered. It is comparatively easy to detect the German origin in Wanamaker, Pennypacker, Custer, Beaver, Hartranft, Keifer, Rodenbough, etc., but it becomes more difficult when the name has undergone several transformations, as for instance Krehbiel to Krehbill, Grebill, Grabill and finally Graybill, or Krummbein to Krumbine and Grumbine, or Schnaebele to Snavely, Gebhard to Capehart, Herbach to Harbaugh or Gnege to Keneagy, and it is almost impossible to trace the descent if the names have been translated like Froehlich into Gay, or Klein into Little or Small. The radical changes have mostly been made by those families who went to other states; of those remaining in Pennsylvania the larger part has retained names which show the German root and can be traced with comparative ease, except of course where the name has been translated into English.

Nowhere else have the Germans remained together in such compact masses as in Pennsylvania, and nowhere else can, therefore, their influence upon the formation of the character of the American people be better observed. They still retain their characteristics to a marked degree, the peculiar forms of the religious life, the habits and even the physical appearance of their forebears. Their language is still different from that of other parts of the population; it is a composite of English and German words and forms, foreign to either and yet in many respects akin to both. It is wonderful how these people have preserved, at least in part, the language of their ancestors who settled in Pennsylvania more than two centuries ago, for they did not receive any additions to speak of which might have kept the memories of the Fatherland and its language green and fresh. Most of the immigration from the same districts that came in later periods remained in the cities or went to the West and Northwest. We find likewise the traits that distinguished the first settlers still in existence; the strong desire for independence and the almost stubborn resistance against every fancied or real attempt to encroach upon their rights, the untiring industry, strongly marked honesty, frugality and the inclination to take life seriously. All these qualities have produced a conservatism which has frequently caused the statement that the Pennsylvania Germans were obstinate and self-willed but which withal has exerted a very beneficial influence. It has kept them and their offspring upon their farms and perhaps retarded the development of the region they inhabited in a certain sense; at least their cities have not grown as rapidly as those of the West, but on the other hand the soil their ancestors conquered has not been given up and left untilled because the young men became restless and went away to more distant regions, as has been the case in New England. The compact mass of the Germans in Pennsylvania still forms a reservoir from which the American people draw strength and conservatism, and it is still a great factor in the equalization of the many qualities brought here by immigrants from widely differing countries. The statement is justified that the often ridiculed and sometimes despised Pennsylvania Dutchman has been one of the most valuable factors in the development of the mighty republic that has arisen on the North American continent, and he deserves the fullest appreciation and gratitude.

While the bulk of the German immigration of the period under consideration went to Pennsylvania and New York, it must not be supposed that these states alone received settlers from Germany. All through the South we find German names in old records and deeds. According to the Colonial Records of Virginia, a number of

the victims of the massacre of March 22, 1622, led by Chief Opechancanough, were undoubtedly Germans. We know that the Salzburgers settled in Georgia in 1734 and that a large body of immigrants from Switzerland arrived in South Carolina in 1732. About the same time German Valley and Friesburg were founded in New Jersey and a German Roman-Catholic Church existed in Maryland in 1758. Even in New England we find German settlements, for in 1740 Waldoborough in Maine was founded and about ten years later Leydensdorf in the same state, its name indicating the sufferings the immigrants had to undergo. But, as has been stated, most of these groups have entirely disappeared among the English population, and none of them differed enough from the great mass that settled in Pennsylvania to deserve separate treatment.

THE GERMANS DURING THE REVOLUTION

We have seen that during colonial times the Germans were always found on the side of the common people and sturdily opposed all attempts of the aristocratic element to curtail the liberties granted by the crown, but they were always loyal to the Government. In the war against the French and the Indians the French had counted on the assistance of the Germans, especially of those in the Mohawk valley who had been so cruelly treated by the English, but they remained true to their Government. They had to pay dearly for it, for in November, 1757, a party of Frenchmen and Indians, under Captain Belletre, appeared, burned all the houses and barns, killed or maimed the cattle, massacred the settlers, their women and children and carried many of them into captivity. In the following spring the attack was repeated, but in the meantime the settlers had erected a fort and defended their lives successfully under the leadership of Nicolaus Herckheimer, of whom we will hear more later on. Their houses were, however, again burned to the ground. The Germans in Pennsylvania furnished many volunteers for the war. Of the officers of the provincial militia more than one-third were Germans. Conrad Weiser, the younger, commanded a battalion of whom two-thirds were Germans, and Nicholas Wetterholt's regiment was composed of his countrymen entirely. Another regiment, commanded by General Bouquet, a Swiss whose real name was Straus, consisted entirely of German officers and men. But there is no doubt that the necessity of defending life and home against a cruel and unrelenting foe had as much influence upon the position taken by the Germans as loyalty. They had no love for the English, nor had they any cause for it. Outside of Pennsylvania they had been badly treated wherever they settled, the promises made to them had been broken, and the attempts to deprive them of their liberty as well as of the fruits of their industry had never ceased. So the great movement for liberty and for independence found them in a receptive mood and fully prepared.

Another factor must be taken into consideration. The German immigrants and their children still loved their Fatherland. They had left it to escape oppression, persecution and tyranny, but in their hearts lived the wish to see the Fatherland delivered from the conditions that made the German people so miserable. To see the great German Empire restored to its old power and importance was a dream they cherished. When they heard of the deeds of Frederick the Great of Prussia, when they read how he had taken a firm stand for religious liberty and had vanquished the princes and princelings who had oppressed them, their hearts went out to him. He became immensely popular all through the German colonies. Taverns bearing his name were found in almost every village where Germans lived and his portrait had a place in every dwelling. They saw in him the great liberator, the unrelenting foe of oppression in every form, as indeed many Americans of his time did. They took inspiration from him and his deeds, and their yearning for freedom, their readiness to fight and if need be to die for it became stronger as they followed his triumphant career. Taking it all in all, no part of the population of the colonies was more ready for the Revolution and for the complete separation of the colonies from England, than the Germans.

When the call to arms was sounded the Germans were ready. They had long prepared for it and drilled in every township. Pastor Helmuth of the Lutheran Church at Lancaster writes on February 25, 1775, that the whole country was ready for war, that every man was armed and that the enthusiasm was indescribable. Even the Quakers and Mennonites, whose creed forbade them to bear arms, came forward and renounced their creed in this time of great emergency. It

is a significant fact that the first company of militia to arrive at Cambridge in 1775, after the battle of Lexington, came from York County, Pa., and was composed entirely of Pennsylvania Germans. The commander was Captain Henry Miller and the company had marched five hundred miles to reach its destination. But Pennsylvania did not stand alone; from Georgia to the Mohawk valley every German settlement sent its young men to fight for liberty. One of the most dramatic incidents was furnished by Johann Peter Mühlenberg, the eldest son of Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg, who has been mentioned as the organizer of the German Lutheran Church in America. Johann Peter had been sent to Germany to study theology but his fiery temperament chafed under the restrictions placed upon him. He ran away from the seminary at Halle where he had been sent by his father and apprenticed himself to a merchant at Lübeck. This life did not suit him any better and he listened willingly to the promises of fame and glory held out by one of the many English recruiting officers who plied their questionable trade in Germany. He became a private in a regiment of dragoons and soon earned the sobriquet "Devil Pete" by his recklessness and daring. But his regiment was sent to America and his father purchased his release. Johann Peter seemed to have quieted down; at least he finished his studies, passed the examinations and became pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Woodstock, Va. But the change was only apparent and probably executed more to please the father than from inclination. The young minister spent more time in the forests and on the mountains hunting game than at church work and became a firm friend of George Washington and Patrick Henry. When the movement for independence began he entered into it with heart and soul and served as president of the Council of Safety and as member of the convention at Williamsburg which elected delegates for the first Continental Congress. Finally, in January, 1776, he assembled his congregation and from the chancel told them that the time had arrived when every citizen must serve his country to the best of his ability; that he believed he could do more in the field than in the church, and that for this reason he had accepted a commission as colonel to raise a German regiment and asked all men who could bear arms to follow him. With these words he threw off his priestly gown and stood before the congregation in full regimentals. He then left the chancel, took a position in front of the church doors and gave orders to sound the drums and swear in recruits. Lieutenant-colonel Baumann and Major Helffenstein stood at his side. A tremendous wave of enthusiasm swept over the multitude; fathers who were too old to go to the war pushed their sons forward and wives their husbands and before the day closed three hundred men had enlisted. A few days later Mühlenberg had a regiment of four hundred and fifty men, more than most regiments numbered. He did splendid service in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown. At the end of the war he was made a major-general and served as vice-president of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, did valiant work to induce the Pennsylvania Legislature to ratify the Federal Constitution, became a member of Congress, United States senator and later, until his death in 1802, internal revenue collector at Philadelphia.

How great the enthusiasm was among the Germans is shown by an incident of almost humorous aspect. At Reading three companies of militia had been formed who drilled diligently. The old men of the town did not want to be left behind and formed another company to which nobody under forty years of age was admitted. The commander was ninety-seven years old, had served forty years in the Prussian army and taken part in seventeen battles. The drummer was eighty-four years old. Whether this troop ever saw active service is not known. The German butchers guild of Philadelphia passed resolutions demanding independence for the colonies in 1774 before the question whether the colonies should separate from England had been decided in the affirmative. A splendid figure, worthy of being remembered, was the baker, Christoph Ludwig, at Philadelphia. He had been born in 1720 at Giessen in Germany and had learned his trade from his father. When he was seventeen he enlisted and fought with the Austrians against the Turks and later under the great Frederick against the Austrians. Then he became a sailor and passed several years of his life in the East Indies. In 1754 he settled in Philadelphia, started a bakery and amassed considerable wealth. When the Revolution broke out he was fifty-five years old, but he threw himself into the movement with the ardor of a young man. He served on almost all the Revolutionary committees and when the convention of 1776 proposed a popular subscription in order to raise money for the purchase of arms, and when there was hesitation as to the advisability of such a step, Ludwig arose in his seat and said: "Mr. President, I am only a poor baker, but I am willing to start the list with two hundred pounds sterling." This action ensured the

success of the undertaking. On May 5, 1777, Ludwig was appointed baker-in-chief for the army. As such he showed his honesty by pledging himself to furnish one hundred and thirty-five pounds of bread for every hundred pounds of flour, while his predecessors had given only one hundred pounds of bread. The army inspectors had not known, though the bakers probably knew, that the weight of the moisture contained in the bread must be deducted. Washington appreciated Ludwig's services highly and never failed to receive him when he came to Philadelphia; in fact, the lowly baker was repeatedly invited to the great man's table.

One of the most heroic figures of the war of the Revolution was Nicolaus Herckheimer, who has already been mentioned as the leader of the German settlers in the Mohawk valley during the French War. These settlements formed the frontier between New York and the Indian territory and a wall which protected the white inhabitants of the colony against the attacks of the savages. The English authorities did not take great pains to help the settlers in their fights with the Indians, in fact they let them shift for themselves as we have seen. The Germans of the valley of the Mohawk, therefore, formed four companies of riflemen who had to hold themselves ready at all times to defend the settlements against the Indians. Herckheimer was their commander. When the Revolution broke out the whole population of that section hailed it with delight and offered to serve against the English Government. Herckheimer was appointed commander of the militia of western New York with the title of brigadier-general, by the convention which had taken charge of the colony. At first it did not seem as if Herckheimer would have to do much more than protect the border against Indian raids, but it developed soon that he was destined to play a very important rôle in the war for liberty.

In the summer of 1777 General Bourgoyne started from Canada with a large army to reach New York by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George. At the same time Admiral Howe was in and around New York with another large army. The presumption was natural that an attempt would be made to unite these two armies. Now Washington knew very well that he could never succeed if he did not prevent the union of the British forces, not only in this case but during the entire war. All his manœuvers and the selection of all his positions and winter camps were always done with one object in view: to be able at any time to strike at an enemy advancing against the line of the upper Hudson, whether he came from the seacoast or from Canada. He was well aware of the fact that his cause was lost if two hostile armies operating from those points could unite and thus divide the colonies into two halves unable to communicate with each other. This was exactly what Bourgoyne had planned and Washington expected. Neither could know that Howe would leave New York and go to Philadelphia instead of pushing north to join Bourgoyne. But both knew that the question whether the army coming from Canada could reach the valley of the lower Hudson might decide the war. Washington had sent his best generals and troops to stop Bourgoyne's advance, but the Englishman had so far overcome all resistance. He had reached Fort Edward and waited there for news from Howe. When this failed to arrive he determined to advance as soon as his right wing under General St. Leger would reach him. St. Leger had started from Montreal and, landing at Oswego, had reached the portage from Lake Oneida to the Mohawk and thereby the direct and easy road to Albany. Had he been allowed to continue his march he would have protected Bourgoyne's right flank successfully, at the same time threatening the left flank of the American army. But at the upper Mohawk Fort Stanwix had been erected and this was held by seven hundred Americans under Colonel Gansevoort. At the beginning of August St. Leger appeared before the fort with seven hundred regulars and over one thousand Indians led by Chief Josef Brant. He asked Gansevoort to surrender but the American refused, he and his men knowing the importance of holding their position as long as possible. The very next day they received the welcome news that Herckheimer with the German militia was on the way to succor them. He had collected his force of four battalions, all together eight hundred men, as soon as he had heard of St. Leger's approach. On the evening of August fifth, he reached the point where the Oriska joins the Mohawk River and the present village of Oriskany is situated. From here he sent messengers to Fort Stanwix and decided to advance as soon as he knew that Gansevoort could support him by a simultaneous attack upon the enemy. This prudent and wise determination did, not, however, please the younger and less experienced element among his command. They wanted to attack in the early morning regardless of the dangers connected with a fight against large numbers and in a dense forest where the enemy could not be seen. Herckheimer resisted their urging as long as he could, but when some

of the rashest among them said he had become afraid of the Indians in his old age, he reluctantly consented to the advance. Events unfortunately proved that his judgment had been correct. After the long and slim column had entered the forest on a narrow path it was suddenly beset on all sides by the Indians assisted by a detachment of regulars. Herckheimer ordered his men to hide behind the trees and succeeded in getting them together in some kind of order. A short hand-to-hand fight convinced the Indians that victory could not be won as easily as they had believed. Herckheimer was wounded by a shot through the knee that shattered his leg. He ordered his men to place him on a saddle under a large tree and from this position encouraged them and gave his orders as if nothing had happened to him. About noon a thunderstorm with a heavy fall of rain interrupted the bloody work for some time and gave Herckheimer the opportunity to place his men in a large circle and close together. He also gave orders that two men should be behind each tree because the Indians had waited until a volunteer had fired his rifle when they jumped on him and scalped him. His men obeyed him willingly now. Late in the afternoon heavy firing was heard from the direction of Fort Stanwix. The garrison had made a sortie and was on its way to join Herckheimer. The enemy, already discouraged by the strong resistance of the Germans, fled precipitately. The day was won and Herckheimer's judgment was vindicated. But a high price had been paid. Two hundred of the militiamen were either dead or so severely wounded that they could not be removed. Many more had been captured by the Indians. Whole families were wiped out. Nine members of the Schell family were left on the battlefield, two of the Wohlleben, several Kast, Demuth, Hess, Kaumann, Vetter, Orendorff, etc. Herckheimer himself lived but a few days longer; he did receive the congratulations General Schuyler sent him but died soon after. The city of Herkimer was named after him and the state of New York erected a monument in his honor. He had rendered the American cause a service, the value of which can hardly be estimated high enough. Oriskany was the first successful engagement in the efforts to resist the advance of Bourgoyne; Herckheimer's victory discouraged the British troops and the Indians who left their allies in large numbers, and made it possible for Gates to advance against Bourgoyne without running the danger of being attacked in flank and rear. The surrender at Saratoga would have been impossible without the victory of Oriskany; it is even a question whether Bourgoyne could have been prevented from reaching New York. Washington himself said that Herckheimer brought about a change in the situation in the northwest when it seemed hopelessly dark, and when every quality of leadership seemed to be absent. And he added: "General Herckheimer served and gave his life to his country because he loved it, and not because he desired preferment, fame or riches."

The most prominent German in the War of the Revolution was, without question, Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben. We are, indeed, justified when we say that his services to Washington and the American cause were of greater importance and value than those of any other foreigner serving in the American army, not excepting General Lafayette. As an individual Steuben did far better and more valuable work than the Frenchman, whose importance was based on the fact that he represented a whole nation and brought the aid and enormously valuable assistance of the French Government. Lafayette became the exponent of all that France did for the United States, and upon him were showered the expressions of the gratitude the American people justly felt for his country. A dashing figure, of undaunted courage, though lacking in experience, with many amiable traits which were more prominent than during the later years of his life, he fully deserved the love and admiration extended to him. But for the practical services he rendered as an individual we look in vain in the annals of the great struggle. Steuben played an entirely different part. He had very little opportunity to show his ability as a general in the field, he did not look for glory or admiration but worked hard and unceasingly and found contentment and happiness in strict and unremitting devotion to duty. Thus it came about, as it is always in this world, that Lafayette became a popular hero and received innumerable proofs of the appreciation felt for him while Steuben had to wait many years before Congress gave him a pension sufficient to pass his remaining years in peace and comfort, and is all but forgotten by the American people.

Friedrich Wilhelm August von Steuben was the son of an officer who had served in the Russian and the Prussian armies. Hardly seventeen years old, the son entered the army of the Great Frederick in 1847, soon after the close of the second war with Austria. When the Seven Years' War broke out, Steuben was first lieutenant, and took part in the battles of Prague and Rossbach. During the year 1758 he served as volunteer in General von Mayr's Free Corps, one of those

detachments which were so frequent in former wars. They did not belong to the regular army, acted independently and were meant to harass the enemy in his flank and rear by appearing suddenly at the most unexpected places and disappearing again as quickly. After the death of his commander he was appointed adjutant-general to General von Huelsen, took part in the battles of Kunersdorf and Liegnitz and the operations against the Russians, was taken prisoner by them but soon set free. The close of the war found him an aide-de-camp to the King and quartermaster-general of the army. For a time he had commanded a regiment but the King was forced to economize after peace had been declared and, like many other officers, Steuben was reduced to the rank of captain. This and other reasons which have never been fully explained, induced him to resign his commission, although the King had given him many proofs of his favor. During the next ten years Steuben served as court marshal to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and after that for three years in a similar capacity to the Margrave of Baden. But his ambition could not be satisfied by the quiet life at one of the many small German courts. He traveled extensively and made repeated efforts to procure a commission in the Austrian army. In this he did not succeed and made up his mind to go to England. On his way there he visited Paris and did not want to let the occasion pass without calling on an old friend, the French minister of war, Count St. Germain. The Count immediately tried to persuade him to go to America and join the Colonial army. After much hesitation—which was justified, for Paris was full of French and other officers who had gone to America with letters of recommendation and even promises from the American agents, but had been refused commissions and had returned penniless—Steuben decided to follow St. Germain's advice, in spite of the fact that the American agents, Deane and Franklin, refused to pay even his traveling expenses. Franklin said he would try to induce Congress to give to Steuben a large tract of land, but this promise seemed so vague that Steuben declined it and preferred to offer his services without stipulating any reward. After his arrival at Boston he wrote letters to the Congress and to General Washington in which he said that he had given up all his offices and his income in order to gain the honor, if need be with his blood, to become one of the defenders of liberty. He asked for commissions for himself and his companions, but stated expressly that he expected no reward of any kind until he had shown by his services that he had earned it.

He arrived at an opportune moment. Washington was in camp at Valley Forge with an army that lacked practically everything necessary for active warfare. It was the darkest time of the whole war. The American army had neither sufficient clothing, nor ammunition, nor provisions. It had dwindled to five thousand men, many of whom were sick, insufficiently clad or without arms. The discipline was lax and there was nothing like uniformity in drill and tactics. Each colonel drilled his regiment in the way he found best, and quite a number of them possessed little or no knowledge of military science. After a few conversations with Steuben, Washington was convinced that he had found in him the man for the hour. He ordered him to take temporary charge of the duties of the inspector-general, a very wise move, because it did not arouse the natural jealousy of the American officers which a permanent appointment would have done. Steuben took charge immediately, drew up rules and regulations and a complete military code, and compelled the regimental commanders to interest themselves in their men. He not only supervised the drill, but formed a corps of one hundred and twenty men under the pretext that a special bodyguard for the general-in-chief was necessary. This corps he drilled in person and its proficiency soon aroused the ambition of every colonel to show equal results with his men. This was exactly what Steuben had intended and expected. In his diary he describes at length the methods he pursued and one cannot withhold the greatest admiration from the man who, without any knowledge of the conditions and the language of the country, immediately perceived how he had to proceed, what parts of the European systems could be adopted and how this army, officers as well as men, had to be handled in order to make it a homogeneous and effective body that could meet the well-drilled Britishers in compact formation on their own ground.

The results of Steuben's work were seen quickly. On April 30, 1778, a little more than six weeks after the German had begun to drill the army, Washington asked Congress to give him a commission. In his letter he said: "It would be an injustice if I were to continue leaving the services of Baron von Steuben unmentioned. His ability and his military accomplishments, as well as the untiring energy which he has shown since he entered our service, compel me to state that he is a distinct gain for our army, and I recommend him to the special at-

tention of Congress." Steuben was accordingly appointed major-general and inspector-general of the army.

But the great test was yet to come; the question had to be decided how Steuben's reforms would influence the action of the troops under the fire of the enemy. He had not long to wait. On May 20, 1778, Lafayette had made a demonstration against the enemy and advanced a little too far. When Washington saw that Lafayette was in danger of being cut off he gave orders to advance in force. Within less than fifteen minutes the whole army was in position. This was a feat never before thought even possible. Steuben's work had accomplished it. But a still better demonstration of the value of his services was soon to be given. On June twenty-eighth the battle of Monmouth was fought. Although most of his generals, especially Charles Lee, advised against it, Washington decided to attack the British army under Clinton. He alone was confident that his army was now in a condition to cope with a well-drilled and disciplined body of troops. The result vindicated his conviction. When the advance guard under Lee had been repulsed and its retreat began to assume the proportions of a complete rout, Washington ordered Steuben to collect the fleeing soldiers and to restore them to order. Not only did Steuben succeed in this but all the other troops remained firm and were not in the least influenced by the spectacle Lee's detachment offered. This would not have been possible before the army had been reorganized by Steuben; the fleeing advance guard would have carried the others along and the engagement would have been lost. Washington acknowledged freely that the credit for the victory at Monmouth had to be ascribed to Steuben, in spite of the fact that the German had not been actively engaged in the battle itself. Even Alexander Hamilton, not a friend of General Steuben at that time, declared that he had been greatly surprised by the ease with which the fleeing regiments were re-formed and the others kept in good order, and added that at that moment only he had grasped the value of discipline and military training. One year later another illustration of the excellence of Steuben's methods was furnished, when the American troops stormed Stony Point at the point of the bayonet without firing a single shot. When he began his work, the bayonet was looked upon with contempt by the Americans; like all insufficiently drilled troops they wanted to shoot as soon as they saw the enemy. He had taught them to remain cool and collected under the enemy's fire, and after Stony Point they acknowledged freely that his views were right.

We cannot follow General Steuben's career during the entire war. He served as inspector-general, as chief of the general staff and for some time in the South. He was in command in the trenches before Yorktown when Cornwallis offered to surrender. During all these years he had worked hard and used what time he could spare to perfecting the rules and regulations for the organization of the American army in war and peace. It was Steuben who first proposed the foundation of a military academy and when Congress erected the academy at West Point his plans were used to a great extent. When General Lincoln resigned as Secretary of War in 1783 nobody doubted that Steuben would be appointed his successor. His ability as well as his unselfish devotion to his new country had been sufficiently proven. But Congress selected General Knox who, though brave and an able commander, had never shown any special fitness for this office, on the absurd plea that so important a place should not be given to a man not born in America. A few months later Steuben resigned his commission, and the thanks of Congress were voted to him, coupled with the promise that his valuable services would be fittingly rewarded. Congress also gave him a sword. This he received three years later, but he had to wait seven years before the pension promised to him was granted, in spite of the fact that Washington and others urged Congress to action. All of Steuben's efforts to get at least an accounting and reimbursement for the sums he had expended out of his own pocket were unsuccessful. For years he had to live in bitter poverty, in a cheap boarding house in New York, and without the assistance of some personal friends he might have starved. In 1790 Congress was at last induced to grant him a pension of $2,500 per annum. Several states had given him tracts of land, among them New Jersey, which offered him the confiscated possessions of a Tory named John Zabriskie. When, however, Steuben heard that Zabriskie was penniless, he transferred the gift to him. He accepted a quarter section of sixteen thousand acres from the state of New York near Utica. Here he erected a modest house, gave some of his land to former officers and rented another part to colonists. Giving considerable attention to agriculture, he lived there during the summer and passed his winters in New York City. He died on November 28, 1794. The cities of Albany and New York had made him an honorary citizen and he

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had been appointed a regent of the University of the State of New York.

Another German served as general in Washington's army, Johann Kalb, or, as he called himself, Baron Jean de Kalb. But he was more of a Frenchman than a German. He had been born in Germany, it is true, but emigrated to France when hardly more than a boy. His work as waiter did not please him and he decided to enlist, but as he did not care to serve as private he assumed the predicate of nobility and secured a commission as lieutenant in the regiment Lowendal. De Kalb was a good soldier and fought in all the campaigns of the French army from 1743 to 1763. He then resigned and married the daughter of a wealthy merchant. He must have enjoyed the confidence of the French Government to a high degree for when the first news arrived that the British colonies in America were dissatisfied with, and might revolt against, English rule, de Kalb was sent to America to investigate the situation. On his return he reported that things were not ripe yet, but would be in a few years. When the Revolution broke out de Kalb went to America in the company of Lafayette. He was made a major-general and rendered valuable services. After heroic efforts to save the troops under his command from annihilation by an enemy many times stronger, he was killed in the battle of Camden, S.C., on August 16, 1780.

This narrative would not be complete without mention of a picturesque figure that has become immortal under the name of Molly Pitcher. It seems almost an irony of fate that great generals should have been forgotten because they were not born on American soil, while this simple woman, also of German birth, is still remembered, and this only because the name the soldiers gave her induced people to believe that she was an American. Her real name was Maria Ludwig and she was in the service of Dr. Irvine of Philadelphia. When she left his service she married Wilhelm Heiss. He enlisted in the artillery when Dr. Irvine became colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Infantry. His wife went with him, cooked for the soldiers, nursed the sick and the wounded, and, during the frequent engagements, carried water to the firing line in a large pitcher. In this way she earned the name under which history knows her. In the battle of Monmouth the battery to which Heiss belonged suffered severely from the British fire. Most of the men, including Molly's husband, had been wounded and the rest showed signs of weakening. Thereupon the courageous woman sprang forward, grasped the rammer and started to load a gun. The spirits of the soldiers revived at this spectacle, they gave three cheers for Molly Pitcher, redoubled their efforts and forced the British to retire. It is reported that Heiss, whose wounds were not serious, was made a sergeant by Washington on the spot.

Two more names must be mentioned, not of warriors, but of men whose services were of great value to the young nation in the hour of its greatest need. One of them is Friedrich August Mühlenberg, a brother of the Reverend and General Johann Peter. He was also a minister of the gospel, but soon exchanged the chancel for the political platform. Of commanding ability, he was a member of the Continental Congress, president of the Pennsylvania convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Speaker of the first and second United States Congress under Washington's administration. The other is Michael Hillegass, who was treasurer of the Continental Congress.

Enough has been said to show that the Germans did their full part—and perhaps more—to win independence for this country. They did then, as always afterward, prove their loyalty and devotion, their trustworthiness and their right to receive full and complete justice. If this was not, and is not now, given to them, they do not complain but find solace in the consciousness that they are doing their duty and do not require praise from others.

The history of this period would not be complete if we did not mention the Hessians, as the German troops fighting with the British army were generally called in America. They were by no means all Hessians but came from several of the small German principalities. It would be entirely wrong to draw from their presence the conclusion that the German people were in sympathy with England. These troops were sold by their rulers for cash, and compelled to fight for a cause which did not interest them in the least. They had no choice, and even the princes who sold them cannot be called allies of Great Britain. They were simply heartless tyrants who gave their helpless subjects to the highest bidder. If the American colonies had been willing and able to pay a better price there is no doubt that the Hessians would have been sold to them. These soldiers interest us because a goodly number of them remained in America after peace had been concluded. They were loyal and fought bravely whenever called upon, but naturally felt no enthusiasm. When they were captured by the Americans they considered that their duty was done and did not need very close watching as a rule.

Many of the prisoners were given into the custody of German farmers for whom they worked willingly and with whom they felt quite at home. There were so many of them that at one time the Congress seriously considered the advisability of forming a regiment composed of Hessians, for quite a number had taken such a liking to their new-found friends that they were willing to take up arms for them. The project was, however, abandoned. But when peace came not all the Hessians who had been brought to America returned. According to very conservative estimates at least five thousand of them remained. Some of them had intermarried with the families of German settlers, others had become used to the new country, and many did not care to go back to conditions that had become distasteful to them after they had learned to appreciate religious and political liberty. They settled mostly among the Germans in Pennsylvania, New York and the neighboring states. No distinct traces of them have remained.

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE YEAR 1848

After the Revolution a period set in during which comparatively few Germans came to the United States. The French revolution and the Napoleonic wars acted as preventatives to emigration. This may appear contradictory at the first glance because, as a rule, troublous times are apt to drive people to seek new homes. It is, however, quite natural. The events that led to the French revolution filled the German people with a new hope. The belief that absolutism, restrictions and serfdom would be done away with, became general. Why go to foreign shores if the happiness that might be found there was almost certain to arrive at home? And after the long wars had broken out the state needed every able bodied citizen at home, while at the same time the ports of the Continent of Europe were closed to navigation and the seas were no longer highways of commerce, but the scene of never-ending strife between France and England, making it difficult and perilous for merchant vessels to cross the ocean. It is true that German immigration never ceased completely, but it was not numerous enough to make a strong impression nor even to strengthen the already existing German settlements sufficiently to prevent their Americanization by slow but sure steps. Thus for nearly forty years the German element in the United States remained stationary as far as the number of newcomers was concerned.

But the Germans remained by no means idle. They continued to spread in the way we have indicated and carried their characteristics into new regions. They took part in the conquest of the great western territory that had been purchased from the French Government. There were, in fact, many Germans among the bold spirits who forced their way through primeval forest and over pathless mountains with the firm purpose to extend the frontier of the colonies farther toward the setting sun. Their names have been forgotten, with few exceptions, but it is known that the large majority of the settlers who followed in the footsteps of the conquerors and advanced along the banks of the Ohio River, making Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana habitable, were of German blood. They also did a large share of the winning of Tennessee. Here, as everywhere, and at all times, the German settler did the real work. He did not look for fame or glory, he did not seek adventures and the spoils of war and the chase, but he cleared the soil and tilled it until it was changed into fertile fields and gardens. Valuable as the pioneer's work was, his methods could never have opened the land to civilization. His log cabin served him more as a place of retreat in times of need than as a permanent home, while the German immediately began to produce and to improve, preparing the country for peaceful and permanent habitation by the millions who were to follow soon. All during this period the German proved his value for the land of his adoption and never ceased to be one of the most important factors in its development.

The Napoleonic wars had hardly ended when the immigration from Germany began to increase again. The great bulk consisted, as before, of peasants who came to find new homes on virgin soil. But withal a great change was discernible, for there arrived also a large number of men of the highest accomplishments and education, not as leaders of the masses or with them, but on their own accord. Again it was persecution that drove them from the Fatherland. They had to go because they had been foolish enough to believe that the German people did not rise against the great Napoleon for the sole reason of replacing their princes and princelings upon the thrones the conqueror had taken away from them.

They had really believed that these princes owed some little gratitude to the people and should recognize the fact that they should be given some part in the government. They were mistaken; the princes were determined to continue their rule of absolutism, and persecuted relentlessly everybody who dared to disagree with them. Thus political persecution, in place of the religious persecution of former years, drove untold thousands of the very best and ablest Germans across the Atlantic. These political refugees gave the German immigration, beginning about 1818, its peculiar character; the movement lasted until well into the second half of the Nineteenth Century, but may be divided into two periods, the first one extending until the German revolution of 1848, during which it was rather limited as to numbers, and the second one comprising the arrival of the revolutionists in large masses. There is another distinction which has not been taken note of by historians generally. The Germans arriving after the revolutionary movement had failed were united by one distinct idea that had already been transformed into action. Their object may be called visionary, unclear and premature, but it had crystallized in the desire to unite the German nation under a liberal, preferably a republican government. Between the Napoleonic wars and the revolution Germany passed through a period of romanticism which filled a large part of the youth of the German people with an indistinct longing for something, the nature of which they did not understand and really did not wish to know. Thus many came to America who were searching for things unknown and had no other reason to expect that they would find them here but that they did not know anything of the country. Among them was the poet, Nikolaus Lenau, who expected to find in America not only human perfection but everything else he was yearning for. He returned to Europe after a short stay, disappointed and embittered. Many others were not so fortunate, and thousands who did not know why they had left their homes perished in misery. In the same category belong, though different in character, the different attempts to found colonies of German noblemen who were planned to bring to life again the conditions under which knighthood flourished in the Middle Ages. They came to nothing, though some led to the establishment of important German settlements, as New Braunfels in Texas. The romanticism has exercised no influence upon the American people, and this could not have been expected because its exponents did neither find a fertile soil nor were they strong enough to make converts to their ideas. In this respect the year 1848 forms a dividing line, because by that time the aimless dreaming had been replaced by a frequently extravagant and highly imaginative but withal healthy idealism, which strove for concrete objects.

It is our main purpose, however, to trace the influence that has been exerted by German immigrants upon the development of the American people. And this influence was quite strong during the period under consideration by the political refugees. Liberal ideas had not yet taken root in the masses of the German people which were busy healing the wounds the long wars had left behind through hard work. The universities were then, as always, the centers from which the spirit of liberty began to spread over the country. The princes and their hirelings knew this and persecuted relentlessly professors and students who were suspected of liberal leanings. Thousands of the noblest and best spirits were compelled to flee in order to escape imprisonment or death. For the first time men who had already won renown in the field of letters and in science or who had prepared themselves for such careers came to America in large numbers. Their influence made itself felt. The German press which had survived the long interval but showed few signs of high ideals and rather catered to mediocrity, entered upon a new period of healthful activity. Bookstores were established where the newest and best German books could be bought. New schools were founded and old ones remodeled. In short, the new German immigration did not longer place its material welfare at the head of its desires and did not satisfy its hunger for spiritual nourishment with what religion could give but it cultivated the sciences, letters, music and the fine arts. Of the large number of eminent men who emigrated during this period only a few can be mentioned, and if their prominence is unquestioned, they were but typical of the many who cannot be named here.

The best known of all of them is Franz Lieber, born in 1798 at Berlin. Hardly more than a boy he fought against Napoleon at Ligny and Waterloo and later studied law. The active part he took in the movement for political liberty caused his banishment from Prussia, and after a short stay at Jena he went to Greece to take part in the war for freedom. There he found so little of the spirit he had expected that he returned to Prussia, where he was immediately arrested and thrown into prison. His relatives succeeded after a while in procuring his release, but he was ordered to leave Germany. After a few years in England, where he eked out a

miserable existence with literary work, he came to America in 1827. Here he started a swimming school and later on translated a German encyclopædia into English. This occupation brought him into contact with many prominent men. His gifts and his knowledge were soon universally recognized. When Girard College in Philadelphia was founded the German Lieber was chosen to prepare the course of instruction. In 1835 he was called to the University of South Carolina as Professor of History and International Law. There he remained until 1851. He left because he could not and would not remain quiet in the conflict that began to separate the North and the South. It was well known that Lieber was bitterly opposed to slavery, but he might have retained his position if he had kept quiet. His conscience did not allow this, and on July 4, 1851, he delivered his celebrated "Address on Secession" which has become a classic. He was immediately discharged and went to New York. After a few years of rest he became Professor of History, International Law and Political Economy at Columbia College. At the outbreak of the Civil War Lieber was too old to fight, but placed his services at the disposal of President Lincoln. In many speeches and pamphlets he argued for the cause. Following the wish of General Halleck he prepared the manual for the conduct of the army in times of war, and during the entire war he was constantly consulted by the President on questions of international law and the laws of war. He was recognized as an authority on such questions by the whole world and several of his books have become standard works, especially those on "Political Ethics" and on "Civil Liberty and Self-Government."

Karl Follen was not as fortunate as Lieber. He also had taken part in the wars against the French Emperor, had studied and later taught law at German universities. Of an inflammable temperament, with almost fanatical love for liberty, he threw himself into the agitation for political freedom with all the ardor of a born poet. His songs and his speeches aroused the enthusiasm of teachers and students. When the Russian Kotzebue was killed by the German student Sand, the fact that Follen belonged to the same society as the murderer gave the Government the welcome opportunity to order the arrest of the young professor. He fled in time, for in the event of his capture he would have been condemned to death. In Switzerland he found a refuge but only for a short space of time, for the German Government demanded his extradition. Follen fled to America in 1824 and was fortunate enough to meet Lafayette, with whom he had become acquainted in Paris. Through his assistance he secured employment as teacher of German at Harvard University. Follen's individuality made a deep impression; before many months had elapsed he was surrounded by a large circle of admirers, composed not of students alone, but of men who represented all that was best and highest in the life of the nation. Before the term for which he had been engaged was ended—Follen in the meantime had secured complete mastership of the English language—a chair as Professor of the German Language and Literature was created for him. But his love of liberty drove him away as it had done once before. The movement for the abolition of slavery could not leave a Follen uninterested. With fiery eloquence did he represent the Anti-Slavery Society before the Massachusetts Legislature and on other occasions. But the time was not ripe for the sentiments he so ably preached, and when the term of his professorship had elapsed he was not reappointed. Follen now became a minister of the Unitarian church to which he belonged, but died, at the beginning of a splendid career in his new field, at the burning of the steamship Lexington in 1840, twice a martyr for liberty and freedom of thought and speech.

Dr. Karl Beck had come to America with Follen and for the same reasons. He first taught school at Northampton, N.H., established a school at Philipstown and finally was called to Harvard as Professor of Latin. There he remained for more than twenty years. Friedrich August Seidensticker and his son Oswald came in 1845, when the father, after having been kept in prison for many years, was pardoned on condition that he would leave Germany. Oswald Seidensticker became one of the most valuable historians of the German-Americans. Beginning with 1833 quite a number of Germans with similar antecedents settled in the neighborhood of Belleville in Illinois. They tried farming and succeeded in a measure, some more and some less. Unused to the spectacle of seeing men of superior education engage in this occupation, the people called them "Latin Farmers." Quite a number of them distinguished themselves. Georg Bunsen introduced the Pestalozzi system of education into the United States; Julius Hilgard became Chief of the United States Coast Survey and his brother Eugene, Professor of Chemistry in the Smithsonian Institute. Both were acknowledged authorities in their respective fields. The creator of the Bureau of the Coast Survey and

its first superintendent was another German, Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler.

There were in fact many practical men among those who came here before 1848. The great Johann August Roebling had left Germany to join a communistic colony, but soon became tired of it and took up his profession as engineer. He built the bridges over the Monongahela at Pittsburg, over the Niagara, the bridge connecting Cincinnati with Covington and the Brooklyn Bridge. During this period Germans entered the ranks of the great American merchants and bankers. Johann Jakob Astor, the son of a poor butcher at Waldorf near Heidelberg, became one of the richest men of the country and was the first one to hoist the American flag at the shore of the Pacific Ocean, at Astoria. The second time the Stars and Stripes were raised over the coast of the Pacific, a German was again responsible for it, Johann August Sutter, born in Baden in 1803, and he succeeded in winning the territory he had taken possession of for the United States, while Astor had failed. August Belmont came to New York in 1837 from Frankfurt. Many other commercial enterprises were started by Germans, and not a few of them are still in existence. In fact, in every branch of human activity the German immigrants began to appear in the front rank.

This list could be extended for many pages. It will, however, suffice as proof of the claims made for the German immigration during this period. No other country has sent to the United States so many men of high attainments at one and the same time, and when they were so much needed. They repaid freely with their work and their knowledge the hospitality extended to them when their own Fatherland drove them away.

THE FORTY-EIGHTERS

During the first three decades of the Nineteenth Century the number of German immigrants seldom exceeded one thousand within any one year. When the July revolution had broken out in Paris in 1830, the stream began to flow with new strength. The German liberals had been encouraged by this event to double their efforts for a constitutional government, while at the same time their rulers were frightened by it and concluded to put down the liberal movement with renewed vigor. The number of those who were forced into exile steadily increased. Thus, between 1830 and 1840 over 15,000 Germans came to the United States every year, and in the next decade, the annual average of German immigration, rose to 43,000 souls. The arrival of the Forty-eighters, as those were called, who had to leave the Fatherland because they had taken part in or sympathized with the German revolutionary movement of 1848-49, did not begin until the latter year and reached its height somewhat later still, because most of them lingered for some time in Switzerland, France and England, in the vain hope that the fight would be taken up again.

The immigration that came in consequence of the German revolution was in many respects different from that which had immediately preceded it. While prior to 1848, as has been pointed out, the liberal movement in Germany was practically confined to the educated classes, it had now spread, especially in Baden, the Palatinate and Rhenish Prussia, to the body of the people. Consequently the refugees were no longer almost without exception men of high attainments and superior abilities, as had been the case before. These classes still formed a large percentage, but with them came small shopkeepers, artisans, farmers and even laborers. The Forty-eighters showed a high average intelligence but were not, as has sometimes been supposed, without exception highly educated. Quite a number of them, in fact, were lacking in the experience, knowledge and judgment required to fully understand the ideas they had been fighting for. These frequently showed an exaggerated belief in their own importance, and were apt to cover their inability to defend their position by sustained argument with an aggressiveness sometimes verging on intolerant and intolerable fanaticism. They did considerable harm for a time. For while the leaders whose names had become known to the American people even before they arrived were received with open arms and showed themselves worthy of the appreciation extended to them, many of the rank and file repulsed the sympathy felt for their cause by word and action. The idea had taken possession of them that in order to be truthful, the common usages of ordinary politeness must be dropped, and for the same reason they believed themselves bound to give expression to their own opinions without regard to the feelings of others and without being called upon. Thus, for instance, many of the

newcomers, who were almost without exception atheists, or as they preferred to call themselves, freethinkers, considered it their duty to ridicule all believers and to attack churches and ministers, as well as worshippers as narrowminded and unprogressive fools. Such behavior, coupled with an almost studied unconventionality of apparel brought about a revulsion in the American mind, and the German revolutionists were no longer looked upon as martyrs of liberty to be welcomed to the shores of the only free country on the face of the globe, but rather as a danger to a country whose people were imbued with deep religious feeling and, it must be said, were at that time rather provincial in their views on the larger questions which had come to the front in Europe. There can be no doubt that such actions formed one of the contributing causes to the knownothing movement which swept over the country during the Fifties. While indefensible in itself, it was, to some extent, a reaction against the position taken by a part of the German revolutionists which caused the latent nativism always in existence to break out in agitation of an unreasonable and most deplorable kind. This feeling was intensified by the fact that quite a number of the German immigrants for quite a while considered this country only in the light of a temporary home. They were waiting for a new revolution in Germany and continued to dream of the establishment of the great German republic, which would call them back to the Fatherland. In the meantime, they shifted for themselves as best they could, with a firm belief in their own superiority, which they never hesitated to express, and with very little regard for the feelings of the people whose hospitality and protection they were enjoying.

All these defects disappeared quickly, however. Even the most ardent spirits made their peace with the new conditions surrounding them and settled down to work. They became most valuable citizens of the republic, as soon as their honest, but under the circumstances, purposeless enthusiasm had changed into the sober endeavor to secure an existence by hard work and industry. Many of them, it is true, did not succeed, because their training had not fitted them for the combat that was before them. Comparatively few were fortunate enough to continue in the professions they had followed before they emigrated, and quite a number were compelled to enter occupations which they would have considered far beneath them only a few years before. But they tried hard, and the great majority accomplished finally what they had set out to do.

For the United States this immigration was of the greatest benefit. For we must not forget that the man who is ready to sacrifice his all for an idea is always superior to those who are willing to suffer oppression and tyranny as long as they are allowed to earn a scanty living. Thus even those who were not highly educated and who came from the ranks of the artisans and laborers were the best of their kind. They were filled with the same spirit that had made the colonies free and independent. They had been fighting for liberty without counting the odds which were overwhelmingly against them. With all their faults they fitted into the institutions they found here and they became excellent Americans as soon as the natural opposition to unaccustomed surroundings had worn off. And they brought certain traits which were still rare in this new country, born in strife and inhabited by a people that had been compelled to use its best gifts in the struggle for existence and material welfare. These Germans were idealists to a man; they were filled with a deep love for the beautiful in nature, in the arts and in literature. They saw in music not only a pleasant amusement which permitted them to spend a few hours agreeably now and then, but the means of elevating the soul. They exerted a softening influence upon the American character, hardened in the incessant fight with nature and the elements. They strengthened by their teachings and example the conviction that there was something higher in the life of man than the effort to amass riches, and they showed to those among whom they had settled that life had a beautiful side to it and that no harm could come to the soul by enjoying it. Above all, they proved that the correct policy in everything was moderation, and that all excesses were harmful, whether in the direction of self-denial or indulgence. They simply could not live without at least a taste of the beautiful, and wherever they settled they founded societies for the pursuance of higher objects, especially singing societies, which have spread and improved to such a degree that they form an important and valuable factor in the life of the nation at present. They laid the foundation for the development of athletics in this country through the numerous "Turner" societies, the first of which had been founded by Karl Follen, and which now sprang up everywhere. There were quite a number of poets and writers of more than average ability among the revolutionists, and the standard of the German-American press rose quickly. The desire for a higher life, so strong among these men, did not only influence the German part of the population,

but also the native Americans wherever they came in contact with the immigrants.

Considering all circumstances, it did not take so very long to bring about a readjustment. The Germans lost much of the roughness which, after all, was only external, adopted American ways and customs and became a homogeneous part of the American people, while the Americans learned to overlook the traits that at first had repulsed them, and began to appreciate the many good and valuable qualities their new friends possessed. The mutual appreciation was hastened by political developments. Up to the arrival of the Fortyeighters the Germans had been Democrats almost to a man. The Democratic party had attracted them on account of its greater liberality towards foreigners and its freedom from nativistic tendencies. When the great struggle for the abolition of slavery commenced, the German revolutionists threw themselves into it with the same ardor with which they had fought for liberty in the Fatherland. It was sufficient for them that the liberty of human beings was at stake, and their idealistic views of life left them no choice. The active part they took during the political campaigns which ended in the election of Abraham Lincoln brought them nearer to their fellow-citizens of American birth, especially as they succeeded in winning over the great body of German voters to the new Republican party. The task was a difficult one and not quite free from dangers, for it must not be forgotten that the Germans were almost fanatics in their adherence to the Democratic party at that time, and that they felt deep resentment against their own countrymen who tried to lead them away from their political moorings although they were comparatively recent arrivals and certainly did not possess the same knowledge of American institutions and the same experience as those who had already lived many years in the United States. But the work was accomplished and the Fortyeighters swung the German vote in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri and other western states, as well as in Pennsylvania for the Republican party and the Union. It must be mentioned here that the western states named had been largely settled by Germans, not by revolutionists alone, but by many farmers who had come in the wake of the refugees. Wisconsin, especially, was overwhelmingly German and the same was true of whole districts in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, while in cities like St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis the German element formed a large percentage of the inhabitants.

It is, of course, impossible to give anything like a complete list of the men who came to America in consequence of the German revolution and reached eminence in one field of human activity or another. We must confine ourselves to the most prominent among them. At the head of the list stands, of course, Carl Schurz, the great orator, author and statesman. His career would have been a brilliant one, even if a native American had reached the same heights. How much more admiration do we owe to him when we consider that this man came to America without knowing the language and the customs of the country, and in spite of these drawbacks within a few years was counted among the ablest men of the nation! Schurz had hardly taken his citizen papers when he was made the candidate of his party for the lieutenant-governorship of Wisconsin, and took part in the councils of the party as one whose advice was to be listened to and heeded. It was his influence more than that of any other single man that induced the Germans of the West to enlist in the campaign against slavery. After the election of Lincoln he was appointed minister to Spain and rendered a great service to the country which is not as generally known as it deserves. His observations in Europe prompted him to inform President Lincoln that the only way to prevent successfully the recognition of the Confederacy by the western European powers, notably England and France, was the declaration of the American Government that it waged war for the abolition of slavery. It is well known that the Government for a long time hesitated to do this for many reasons, chiefly because the effect of such action upon the Democrats in the North and upon the border states was feared. Schurz's earnest appeal hastened the adoption of the only policy which could have prevented the strengthening of the Confederacy to the danger point. He served with distinction in the Civil War and as United States senator for Missouri, and was Secretary of the Interior under Hayes. The most important work in which he engaged and to which he consecrated almost his whole life consisted in the relentless and unremitting fight against the spoils system and for the establishment of the merit system, generally known as Civil Service Reform. For many years the president of the National Civil Service Reform Association, he gave his full strength to this work. He saw clearly that the spoils system was a cancerous growth which was slowly but surely destroying the very life blood of the nation, and that without its abolishment the public morals would be hopelessly corrupted, not to mention the impossibility of ever securing a decent administration.

The work he has done in this direction is not yet fully appreciated, but some day the services of Carl Schurz for the country he loved so much will be recognized. As an orator he belongs in the front rank, and few, if any, Americans of his epoch have surpassed him. His literary activity was abundant, and his essay on Abraham Lincoln as well as his life of Henry Clay in the American Statesmen's Series have become classics. He was the finest type of the Fortyeighter, always ready to fight, and if needs be to die, for his convictions; never hesitating to defend them, whatever the consequences might be for him; the born idealist to whom wrong of any kind was abhorrent, and who lived in the firm belief that no good could come from any other mode of life than the steadfast pursuit of the highest ideals. Always ready to suffer defeat in the conviction that right must triumph ultimately, he never compromised on points which he considered of vital importance in order to gain a temporary success. He was so imbued with idealism of the very best kind that his influence alone would have been sufficient to prove the immense benefits America derived from the German revolutionists, but there were many like him, though not quite so able and not of so farreaching importance.

Oswald Ottendorfer was another of the men of this period who may justly be called great. Several reasons may be assigned for the fact that he did not attain the same prominence as Schurz. Although a Unionist in the critical epoch of the republic, he was a Democrat of firm convictions and could never bring himself to look upon the Republican party otherwise than as the propagator of theories dangerous to the continuance and life of the institutions forming the foundation of the Union. While he, like most Germans, did not hesitate to take a firm stand against his own party whenever it succumbed to influences which, to his mind, were wrong and dangerous, he lived and died a firm adherer to the doctrines of the Democracy. Under the circumstances it was natural that political preferment was not for him, because the party of which he counted himself a member was out of power during the largest part of his life. In addition Oswald Ottendorfer had become the editor of a great newspaper, the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung,* which position compelled him to devote a large part of his time and activity to his business. All this might not have prevented his acceptance of political honors if his health had not been such that he had to husband his strength very carefully. It is difficult to estimate what this man would have accomplished if he had been stronger in a physical sense and if conditions had been more fortunate. By no means must the inference be drawn from these remarks that Oswald Ottendorfer did not participate in public affairs; on the contrary, he was for many years a power in his party as well as in the independent element that esteems the welfare of the country higher than that of the party, and even during his last years, when he was almost constantly confined to his room, his advice was eagerly sought by men standing high in the nation. And while he and Schurz differed radically in temperament, Ottendorfer was as much an idealist as the former. Every movement that promised to improve the conditions under which his fellow beings were living, or of the public morals, whether it emanated from his political friends or opponents, was certain of his earnest support. Like Schurz, he was a mighty power for good in the life of the nation.

Hans Kudlich, the liberator of the Austrian peasants, arrived in the early fifties. As a young man he had been elected a member of the first Austrian parliament, and as such moved the abolishment of the mediæval laws which compelled the servants to work for the owners of large estates without receiving pay, thus making them virtual serfs of the nobility. These laws had long been abolished in other parts of Germany but had remained in full force in Austria. While Hans Kudlich modestly declined to take the credit for this great reform and tried to arouse the impression that a mere accident made him take the step which any other member might just as well have taken, it is nevertheless a fact that he, himself the son of a peasant, and therefore a daily witness of the wrongs perpetrated, was, from the beginning of his public career, filled with the desire to free the sufferers from injustice. Great changes like this one are indeed not brought about by single men; when the time is ripe for them it requires only action at the right moment to complete them, but they are often delayed because an opportunity is lost. The man who acts when he knows that the right moment has arrived, and who thereby achieves the result wished for is justly entitled to all the credit attached to the deed. History has recorded the fact that Hans Kudlich freed the Austrian peasants from serfdom, and nothing, not even his own modesty, can take this away from him. And it was not only compassion with the suffering servants that caused Kudlich to act, but his deep love for freedom and for humanity. With all his enthusiasm for the cause of liberty he threw himself into the revolutionary movement, was condemned to death and fled to America,

where he established himself as a practising physician but engaged with the vigor he had displayed before in every cause that made for liberty and equality and for the happiness of mankind.

There were others who reached political prominence, in those times always a proof of moral and mental superiority. Gustav Koerner, who has written a very valuable history of the German immigration before 1848, was elected lieutenant-governor of Illinois, Jakob Mueller held the same office in Ohio, Nikolaus Rusch in Iowa and Edward Salomon in Wisconsin. Quite a number of Germans served in the state legislatures and in Congress. The most valuable services were rendered, however, in the field of letters and on the battle-field. It has already been mentioned that after the arrival of the German revolutionists the German-American press began to spread and to improve. This was quite natural, for among the immigrants were many who could use the pen better than any other way to earn a livelihood, and the great mass of the Germans were used to reading. We have referred to the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* founded by Jacob Uhl and expanded into the greatest German paper by Oswald Ottendorfer. Hermann Raster, after a stay of several years in New York, did the same service for the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* in Chicago, making it the best and most influential German paper in the West. Schurz founded the *Abendpost* in Detroit, and later, with William Pretorius, brought the *Westliche Post* in St. Louis to a high state of success. William Daenzer did the same for the *Anzeiger des Westens* in the same city. Friedrich Hassaurek, a man of rare gifts, founded the *Hochwächter;* P. V. Deuster edited the *Seebote* in Milwaukee for many years. Before them Eduard Schaeffer had founded the *Nationalzeitung der Deutschen,* Daniel C. L. Lehmus had edited with success *Die alte und die neue Welt,* and Heinrich Rödter had started the *Volksblatt* in Cincinnati. From this time on, and under the guidance of men of ability, the German press in America became an important factor in the life of the American nation. It confined itself no longer to entertaining its readers and giving them the news they wanted to hear, but it discussed American political problems in an instructive way and strove to explain to the newly arrived immigrant American institutions and customs. With few exceptions these newspapers were edited in a more independent spirit than the American papers. While they supported one of the two parties, they never went so far as to defend every one of its acts. They were always ready to criticize when this seemed necessary, and the blind partisanship that knows no reasoning was quite foreign to them. They were thus able to educate by encouraging the reader to judge for himself, and they did this work thoroughly. It has been continued to the present day by men of equal devotion to principle and, in many cases, of similar ability.

THE CIVIL WAR AND THE YEARS FOLLOWING IT

The full story of what the Forty-eighters did for the United States has not been told because one chapter, and by no means the least important one, has to do with the Civil War. In recounting the part the Germans took in this struggle there will be occasion to complete the story. But before we mention the deeds of the adopted citizens let us glance at the behavior of the descendants of those Germans who came more than a century before the North and the South met on the battle-field. We remember how promptly the Pennsylvania Germans had responded to the call to arms when the Revolution broke out and how a company of Germans from York County was the first troop to reach Washington after the battle of Lexington. The spirit of the fathers lived in the children, for when Abraham Lincoln needed protection in 1861 the first regiment to reach Washington was composed of five companies from Reading, Allentown, Pottsville and Lewiston, almost entirely composed of the descendants of the German patriots of Revolutionary days. Of the eight thousand soldiers furnished by Berks County, Pa., during the Civil War, fully eighty per cent bore German names. As about nine-tenths of the inhabitants were of German descent, and many families had anglicized their names, there is no doubt that the descendants of the German immigrants of former times furnished their full ratio of fighters for the Union. It was the same all through Pennsylvania, and in fact throughout the North.

The Americans of German birth responded in the same way. They and their sons formed whole regiments and came to the front. From New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in the East, from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan they marched forth, ready to die in

order to save the country they had learned to love, from destruction. And the old Fortyeighters were in the lead everywhere. They became regimental commanders and generals, for most of them were versed in tactics and had fought before. The greatest of them all was the gallant Franz Sigel, who had led the revolutionary army in Baden and since then had taught school in the United States. At the outbreak of hostilities he was instrumental in saving Missouri to the Union cause. He and some others organized the German Turners of St. Louis into a regiment and offered their services to Frank Blair. Their example was quickly followed by others, and it is an historical fact that without the German troops thus quickly gotten ready the attempt of the secessionists to take possession of St. Louis would have been successful. Sigel then took the field and prevented the Confederate general Price from invading Missouri. After having shown his ability in several small engagements he decided the battle at Pea Ridge, the first real success the Union side achieved. He was made a corps commander and was the only general who held his position against the onslaught of the enemy in the second battle of Bull Run. When the Union army was compelled to retreat Sigel covered the movement and kept the pursuing enemy at bay. He was undoubtedly a general of exceptional ability but had little opportunity to show it. It cannot be left unsaid that the "German" was not much liked by many of the other commanders, and that he was repeatedly ordered to make attacks when the troops under his command were entirely insufficient. His failure in such cases was successfully used to keep him from getting the commands he was entitled to. Personally Sigel was one of the most lovable of men, filled with a vast store of knowledge, an idealist of the first flower, and of a modest and retiring nature.

All the Germans who reached the rank of general in the Civil War cannot be mentioned but to show how numerous they were the most important shall be named. Besides Sigel the following were made major-generals: Carl Schurz, who fought at Chattanooga and Gettysburg and commanded a corps at Chancellorsville; Joseph Peter Osterhaus, who took part in the campaigns of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Savannah; Julius Stahel, who distinguished himself at Shiloh; August Kautz, one of the most daring cavalry leaders on the Union side; Gottfried Weitzel, who commanded on the James River and led the first troops into Richmond, and Friedrich Salomo, who had charge of Arkansas. Of brigadier-generals, Adolph Englemann was killed at Shiloh; August Willich saved Kentucky by his victory at Bowling Green; Ludwig Blenker saved the Union army from complete destruction after the first battle of Bull Run; Friedrich Hecker, Carl Eberhard Salomo, August Moor, Hugo Wangelin and Adolph von Steinwehr served with distinction; Alexander Schimmelpfennig was the first to enter Charleston, Heinrich Bohlen fell on the Rappahannock, and Max Weber was killed at Antietam at the very moment when he was ready to break through the enemy's center, an advantage that would have routed the Confederates but was lost through the death of the leader.

Not Germans alone who lived in the United States at the outbreak of the war fought for the Union. Untold thousands came over the ocean to join the ranks. It is true that many of them were adventurers who did not care very much what cause they fought for, but even these rendered valuable help and became good and loyal American citizens after peace had been restored. Many others came because they felt a deep sympathy with the cause, as was natural, for the German people took a very decided stand for the North. The Union had no truer and stancher friend than Germany, and this fact was so well known that the recognition of the Confederacy by France and England was delayed until it became impossible by the position of the Prussian Government. Two reasons may be found for this, one of a practical nature, and the other a more idealistic one. There were already several millions of Germans living in the United States and the vast majority of them was in the northern states; many of them were Democrats in politics, but all were Unionists. The German people naturally took sides with that section in which almost all their friends and relations lived. But not less strong was the feeling that the North fought for humanity and for that liberty that is dear to every sentimental German heart. For though the statement may appear strange and almost ridiculous to Americans, it is nevertheless a fact that the vast majority of the German people, though monarchists at home and always ready to submit to the will of the Government, at heart loves liberty and is always ready to assist other peoples to gain freedom. More Germans have volunteered and died in the wars other nations have waged for freedom than in fights against oppression at home. This is one of the reasons why Germans so quickly learn to love American institutions.

It may be mentioned here that there were a few Germans who took a prominent part in the Civil War on the other side. They were without exception Unionists at heart and opposed to secession, but felt constrained to follow their

states when the Confederacy was established. Among them was General Johann Andreas Wagener, who defended Charleston against the Union army. Karl Gustav Memminger became secretary of the treasury of the Confederate Government.

We have seen that over ninety-five thousand German immigrants had annually come to the United States between 1850 and 1860. In the following decade the average was nearly as high, reaching eighty-two thousand. Thus not much less than two millions of Germans came within twenty years. Most of them were farmers, and they spread all over the West and the Northwest. The German element in the western states, which we have repeatedly mentioned, became more numerous and much stronger. Many immigrants went farther west and when the great overland railroads had been completed they swarmed to the Pacific Coast. Oregon and Washington were largely peopled by Germans who, like their forerunners nearly two hundred years before them, introduced horticulture in that region so well adapted to this purpose, and thereby laid the foundation for one of the greatest industries of the present day.

But other elements arrived in ever larger numbers. Germany began to emerge slowly from the conditions under which it had suffered since the Napoleonic wars. Although the people themselves were perhaps not fully aware of it, the trend towards national unity and greatness became apparent. It still required a violent convulsion to bring it about, but it was in the air and the German people became more active, self-reliant and enterprising, and also more practical. The immigrants who were highly educated were no longer composed of those who had been persecuted, who had failed for some reason or other or who were dissatisfied with their surroundings, but among them were many who knew that America offered them better opportunities for the use of the knowledge they had acquired, and who emigrated for this reason alone. In the United States progress had been rapid, and the sciences and arts were receiving the attention they deserved. Commerce between the two countries was increasing rapidly. The number of German merchants and bankers grew and their enterprises became more and more important. While German universities were attended by American students, German professors and teachers came to America. For the American had also gone through an awakening and learned the lesson that practical knowledge acquired in the course of every-day work is not sufficient to solve the great problems of modern life. He saw the need of the higher education based upon the sum of the experience gathered by others. He began to build up gigantic industries and perceived that the rule o' thumb worked well enough where every man produced his own necessities or those of his immediate neighbors, but that more was required for large enterprises. The money he needed for his railroads and other enterprises had been readily furnished by foreigners, and a large part of it by Germans, and the goods he wanted could easily be bought. But now that he desired to make them at home he was compelled to look for men who had been specially educated for producing them. The American began to found schools and colleges that would in time produce what he wanted, but he could not wait for them. In looking around he found that Germany, above all other countries, was in position to supply what he needed, and he made quick use of it. But the arrival of large numbers of graduates of German universities and technical colleges really belongs in the next chapter, even though it began about this time, as likewise the immigration of trained minds of other professions in large numbers.

FROM THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR TO THE PRESENT DAY

Immediately after the war with France, German immigration rose to very large figures. Over four hundred thousand Germans arrived in 1871, 1872 and 1873. It then fell off, but increased to proportions heretofore unknown in 1880, for between that year and 1892 nearly two millions came. Since then the German immigration has fallen off, and during the last few years has been almost insignificant. The reasons for this and the probable future of German immigration to America will be touched upon further on.

The immigration during the period following the Franco-Prussian War and the creation of the German Empire differed in many respects from that of earlier times. The years between 1860 and 1870 had already foreshadowed the change, but though the German had begun to acquire a larger fund of self-reliance and of jus-

tifiable confidence in his own worth, he did not yet call himself a German outside of the borders of the Fatherland. Germany was still a geographical name only, and while numerous forces were making towards unity, the inhabitants of all the large and small principalities were first of all subjects of their rulers, and in a political sense no Germany or German people existed. The governments of other countries did not know German subjects, and German ambassadors or German passports which would protect the traveler in foreign countries did not exist. The German going abroad was a Prussian, Bavarian, Hessian, etc., and only as such could he claim protection or the rights accorded to foreigners outside of the jurisdiction of their home government. The creation of the empire changed all this, and for the first time the German citizen felt that he belonged to Germany and not to a small part of it, and that behind him stood the officials and the full strength of a mighty empire. And inasmuch as this new empire had been born out of a tremendous demonstration of strength and of unity of feeling and purpose, it immediately became a power, recognized and respected by all other nations, and at the same time endowed its own citizens, for the first time in centuries, with unlimited confidence in their own strength as well as in the present power and the future of their own country. The effect upon the German character was immediate and manifested itself at home in the increase of enterprise, in commercial and industrial life, and abroad in greater readiness to demand the recognition a citizen of a world power is entitled to. This showed in the German immigration during the last third of the Nineteenth Century which, not only on account of its numerical strength, but also for the reasons given, became more important and aggressive, produced greater results and exerted a larger influence upon the development of the American people, than the German element in the United States had ever done before.

Another factor must not be overlooked. Practically all the Germans that came to this country during this period had served in the army, and many had seen active service in one or several wars. Americans, who are naturally and rightly averse to a standing army and compulsory military service, frequently overlook the fact that this institution has large educational advantages. It teaches a man to measure his own powers and to use them correctly, to overcome defects in character and temperament, and also many virtues that are of great value in every walk of life. To use a short but very apt phrase: a very few years of service under strict discipline gives to a man the opportunity to find himself. The best proof that this is fully recognized by the German people is the fact that the number of young men who emigrate in order to evade military service is steadily growing less and has become almost insignificant, while formerly it was very large. In Germany more than in any other country, the profession of the soldier is surrounded with a dignity and gives a standing that produces pride and self-consciousness—qualities which may sometimes be developed excessively but are nevertheless of great value.

In short, the time had gone by when the German immigrants arriving in America were fleeing from one kind of persecution or another. They came with the firm conviction in their hearts that they not only received but also gave something. Their aims were no longer confined to the wish to find peace, protection and liberty, they wanted to reap the fruit of the gifts and the labor which they placed at the disposal of their new country. There were perhaps not so many idealists among them who were ready to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of mankind without the slightest hope of reward, but they were all filled with the healthy idealism which does not lose sight of the practical side of life. The great materialistic wave of thought which swept over the civilized world at the end of the last century had already begun to exercise its influence. Even in Germany, the home of the idealistic dreamer, materialism was advancing with steady steps. This is not the place to discuss the relative values of the two theories of life, but it is necessary to mention which one was the dominating one at the different periods in order to explain the difference between the character of the immigration at various times. It may be said in addition that the trend towards the materialistic conception of life was greatly strengthened, if indeed not caused, by the example the United States furnished, for their unparalleled success in the direction of material progress caused many to overlook the fact that the American people possessed a large fund of idealism. In Germany, where for generations pure and almost transcendental idealism had been accepted as the highest aim, materialistic tendencies were naturally softened and could not change the character of the people completely. They rather produced a blending of the two theories which was followed by the happiest consequences until they became too dominant to leave the idealistic spirit undefiled. One of the first and most important consequences of the change consisted in the effort to make science of prac-

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tical service. Germany, with her magnificent educational system and her clear perception of the value of thorough knowledge, was the first country to erect commercial, industrial and technical schools and colleges where the pupils were not only instructed in the ways of doing things, as in the so-called manual training schools, nor in abstract science, but where both methods were combined. Soon Germany trained large numbers of young men in every branch of human knowledge after scientific methods, and the graduate of a commercial or technical high school combined the practical with the theoretical knowledge to such a degree that very little practise was necessary to make his services far more valuable than those of his competitors in other countries. Germany began to supply a large part of the world with civil engineers, with chemists, architects, etc. German merchants were found in every important trading place on the globe, and even German clerks invaded other countries, especially England, where attempts were made to prevent their employment, which, however, was unsuccessful as their worth was undisputed. This union of scientific methods and research with the experience gleaned from actual and practical work showed in a development of the industrial life such as the world had never before witnessed, for it included the transformation of a whole people which had, as a whole, not unjustly been accused of being addicted to impractical dreaming, and of an inherent inability to produce results, into a hard-headed, practical and enterprising people with a clear perception of the usefulness and value of every deed and act.

Of such mould were the German immigrants of latter days. They fitted better into the industrial life of the nation than their forerunners. They could immediately assist in the development of the natural resources of the country then under way. There were many among them who, like their forebears, tilled the soil and conquered the wilderness, being the instruments that added state after state to the nation; all of them brought the peculiar virtues with them which have long been recognized as essentially German; all of them were furthermore imbued with that touch of idealism that has been so valuable an admixture to the American spirit, and many helped to build up the industries which quickly grew to dimensions beyond the dreams of the most fertile imagination. In every field of human activity the brain and the brawn of the German became an important factor, in some it predominated and was the moving force.

It is impossible to go into details but a few of the most important facts must be mentioned. No less an authority than Andrew Carnegie has stated that the American iron and steel industry could never have reached its present development without the assistance of the German engineer who can be found in every office preparing plans and devising means for the work to be performed. There is hardly an industrial enterprise, a large railroad company or a municipality in the United States on whose staff of engineers are not Germans. As soon as the American manufacturer grasped the fact that chemistry was a valuable aid and could save him enormous amounts of labor and money, as well as insure the uniform quality of his product, he turned to the German chemist who is now found almost everywhere in the United States, not only in the manufactories of chemicals, but wherever his knowledge can be used to advantage. When the glass-making industry emerged from the primitive state during which only the cheap qualities were manufactured here, Germans were brought to America to do the work and to instruct Americans. In the textile industries the manufacture of silks and woolens is still largely in the hands of Germans. It is a well known fact that the introduction of beer, which bids fair to become the national beverage and has done so much to promote moderation by reducing the consumption of strong liquor is entirely due to Germans and that this enormous industry is still almost entirely in their hands. It is hardly necessary to state that the manufacture of pianos in this country owes its development mainly to German immigrants and their descendants. One has only to follow the advertisements in order to be convinced of the fact that this vast industry may even at this late day be called a German one, though of course most of the founders of the great firms engaged in it have died. The piano manufacturers played an especially important rôle in the development of the country because they, or at least many of them, were instrumental in bringing European artists to America and raising the taste for and the appreciation of high-class music to the present level. The claim is justified that without their help the musical art in the United States would be far below the high standard it has reached. To this we will refer again when we speak of the influence German immigration has exerted upon the musical life of the American people. In going over the lists of the lithographers producing work of highly artistic quality few American names will be found, most of the establishments of this kind are still managed by Germans or their descendants. This list could be extended indefinitely, but these few examples will suffice to show what the Ger-

mans have done for America in this direction.

It was the same in commercial and financial life. The German banking houses have grown in number and importance until at the present day no transaction of great magnitude can be completed without their aid. Many of the insurance companies have been founded by and are still entirely managed by Germans. A German-American invented the first practical and to this day the best typesetting machine. In the import and export trade of the United States more Germans are engaged than men of any other nationality, Americans not excepted. One of the great overland railroad routes was planned and constructed by a German, Henry Villard, who later on was instrumental in securing a firm basis for the development of the electrical companies of the country.

Leaving business and the more practical pursuits alone, we find that the first exponent of political caricature, or cartooning, as the American prefers to call it, was the German Thomas Nast, while another German, Joseph Keppler, developed and improved upon the somewhat crude though always effective methods of his predecessor. These two men may be called the originators of this art in the United States, and among those now active in this line there are many Germans, the most eminent being, without doubt, Henry Mayer, who combines American wit with German artistic feeling and French grace. Of artists, the German immigration has given to America many shining lights. Emanuel Leutze should be known to every American, for one of his great paintings, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," has been reproduced innumerable times and is found in many American households. He painted the mural paintings in the new wing of the capitol, erected in the fifties. One of these, "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," is almost as well known as the one mentioned above. Albert Bierstadt became one of the greatest of all American landscape painters, and some of his works, most of which were of colossal dimensions, found the fullest appreciation and admiration in Europe. His paintings of the scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada are unsurpassed. Henry Schreyvogel, born in New York, but of German parentage, is best known by his painting, "My Bunkie." Among the many sculptors of renown who came from Germany, Karl Bitter deserves the first place.

During this period the American institutions of learning extended their field of usefulness constantly, and it was but natural that they came into closer contact with the German universities. Without debate the fact was conceded that Germany was still the home of the exact sciences and the best source to draw from whenever knowledge of and instruction in the way of acquiring it was needed. Thus a steady stream of German teachers began to flow to these shores until there was hardly a university or college without German professors on its staff. Their influence is all the larger as it is exerted upon the American youth at a time when the mind is still plastic and ready to receive and retain impressions. Of the learned professions that of medicine has given to the United States most. German physicians of exceptional ability came to America from the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, but their numbers grew to great proportions after the Franco-Prussian War until they formed a large percentage of all the physicians in the United States. The great progress made in medical science is, to a large extent, due to their example and their efforts to elevate the profession to which they belonged.

In the field of music the German has played a more important part than in any other. It may almost be said that the history of music in America, from the moment when music ceased to be more than a pastime with which people were willing to while away a few hours agreeably, is a German history. As soon as the American became musical, that is as soon as he began to perceive that beautiful music is art of the highest kind and elevates the soul, in making it respond to the most exquisite sensations and lifting it above all wordly things, the German composer and musician came to the front.

It is well known that the Germans are a musical people. They had already produced composers of note when they began to come to America. At that time it was hardly thought of in England that music was one of the fine arts. The English colonists brought little or no knowledge of music to America; the Puritans discouraged it even, and considered all music, except the singing of psalms and hymns, sinful. Among the German immigrants there were, no doubt, many who would even now be called good musicians, but no record exists of them. They did their share in increasing the appreciation of good music but they did not accomplish much until the first decades of the Nineteenth Century had passed. From that time on we can trace the progress of music in America. The beginning was not easy. If one desires to know how much—or rather how little—the American people at that time understood of music one has only to read the criticisms that appeared in the newspapers when the first artists of note were brought over and gave

concerts. Some of the passages are so naïve as to be almost touching. It seems that the critics —and the audience, too, of course—were much more interested in the rapidity with which a pianist moved his fingers or the power with which he worked the pedals than in the sounds he produced. We read of one artist who had charmed the whole world that his playing showed that he had devoted considerable time to the study of harmony. In short, these criticisms show an ignorance of music that could hardly be found today in a border town. It had to be overcome, and it speaks volumes for the great gifts the American people possesses that within half a century it had emerged from such deep ignorance and was fairly on the way that leads to the complete mastering of one of the highest and most beautiful arts. The part that the Germans played in this evolution cannot be described here at length, but the facts that can be given will be sufficient to make good the claim that in this field they did by far the largest part of the work.

We find the first traces of systematic efforts to bring serious music before the public in 1838 when Daniel Schlesinger, a German musician of great gifts, became the conductor of the Concordia of New York, a society devoted to the culture of vocal and instrumental music. Almost at the same time, in 1839, another German named Schmidt organized a similar society in Boston. These first sparks kindled the sacred flames and in 1842 the New York Philharmonic Society was formed, which still exists and to which not only the city of its birth but the whole country owes a great debt of gratitude. Among its conductors were men like Theodore Eisfeld, who must also be remembered as the founder of a quartet that rendered chamber music; Carl Bergmann, who later on was active in the opera field; Henry C. Timm, Adolph Neuendorf, Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl and many other Germans. At the birth of the Philharmonic Society, twenty-two of its fifty-four members were Germans; in 1900, out of ninety-four members eighty-nine were either born in Germany or children of German immigrants. Not much later Eisfeld formed the New York Harmonie Society, which was devoted mainly to the production of oratorios. In 1850 the celebrated Germania Orchestra came from Germany and traveled all over the country with immense success, awaking everywhere the taste for good music. Many of its members remained in America when the orchestra was dissolved. The West did not remain behind. In 1850 Hans Balatka formed the Musikverein in Milwaukee. He was one of the pioneers of music in the western states and did much for the advancement of the art. After years of fruitful work in Milwaukee he founded and took charge of the Chicago Symphony Society. In St. Louis the Polyhymnia was founded in 1845 by Dr. Johann Georg Wesselhoeft, and the Philharmonic Society by Edward Sobolewsky in 1859. The Cecilia Society of Cincinnati was started about the same time. The mightiest warrior of them all in the fight for the recognition of good music was Theodore Thomas, who did not know what defeat meant and was ever ready to begin again when disaster had overtaken him. After he left New York he took charge of the Chicago orchestra and to him more than to any other single man America is indebted for the musical festivals now held from time to time in many cities. He was the creator of the great Cincinnati Musical Festival and was indefatigable in his efforts to make Americans acquainted with the works of the modern composers. It may fairly be said that he forced the public to like and appreciate what he knew was good in his art, and the fact that such works did not please his audiences at the start never made him swerve from his path. Many German singers and musicians of great renown came to the United States as visitors and assisted in spreading artistic feeling.

The movement was greatly helped by the German singing societies. They had existed on a small scale for some time, but they became large and influential when the German immigration increased in the middle of the last century, and contained a much larger percentage of educated men and women. They were soon to be found in every place where Germans had settled. They combined into federations which held singing festivals at regular intervals in different cities. At such occasions Americans did not only hear good music but also learned how serious work can be combined with innocent enjoyment. In this way these societies became important educational factors. Many of them earned a national reputation, especially the German Liederkranz and the Arion of New York, the Germania and the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago, the Orpheus of Buffalo and the Junge Männerchor of Philadelphia. Several of them added to their usefulness by engaging as conductors Germans of exceptional ability and assisting them in their efforts to get a foothold in wider fields. Among the men who began their career in America as conductors of German singing societies and afterward became leaders of large orchestras were Hans Balatka, Leopold Damrosch and Frank van der Stucken. Others, like Carl Bergmann and Carl Anschutz, devoted part of their time to singing societies.

In the field of opera the Germans in America

have always stood for progress and it is due to their efforts that the works of the modern masters became known to the American people. In 1850 Max Maretzek produced Weber's "Freischutz," and in 1856 Beethoven's "Fidelio." Carl Bergmann gave the first performance of a Wagner opera when, on April 4, 1859, he produced "Tannhäuser." On this occasion the Arion Society of New York furnished the chorus. Carl Anschutz was the leader of the Strakosch and of the Ullmann opera companies, the latter giving for the first time in the United States opera in German with Carl Formes and Madame Fabbri. In 1877 Adolph Neuendorf produced "Lohengrin" and "Walkuere" and the Pappenheim Opera followed one year later with "Rienzi" and the "Flying Dutchman." But the man who put German opera on a firm footing in the United States was Dr. Leopold Damrosch. He had been the conductor of the Arion Society and had founded the Oratorio Society in 1873, and when, in 1884, Italian opera had failed again to satisfy the New Yorkers, he organized a German opera company, brought a number of the best German singers to this country and gave the first performances of Wagner's works in America that were worthy of the great master. Unfortunately, he died before his first season was over, but the work was continued by Anton Seidl, who for many years remained the greatest interpreter of German operatic and orchestral music in the United States. Since the day when Leopold Damrosch first lifted his baton in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York the best works of the modern composers have been produced on the American operatic stage by the foremost singers of the world, and the times are past forever when the old Italian opera alone satisfied the American public. Without losing the faculty of appreciating what is beautiful in the music of the past, it has learned to understand and to love the best and highest in the music of the present and the future. And this is true not only of opera but of every other kind of music.

From this short sketch it will be seen that we have not claimed too much when we said that the Germans taught the Americans to look upon music as more than a mere pastime to while away a few hours. They deserve the largest part of the credit if the United States has become a musical country, if refined taste and good judgment as well as full comprehension of the art of music and its aims have spread to an extent nobody would have dreamed of half a century ago. Anybody who doubts this may easily convince himself of the truth. Any history of music in the United States, any newspaper and even the programs of musical events will show that to this day Germans and their descendants preponderate in the musical life of the nation. They are found in overwhelming numbers among the singers and the musicians, the leaders and the virtuosos, the musical agents and the impresarios, and even among the teachers and the musical critics. Without them the demand for good music, now so strong in the United States, could not be filled, and would, in fact, never have been created. There can be no dispute over this question if the facts are known, and it must not be forgotten that only of late music has become a calling in which others than a few great singers and virtuosos may reasonably expect to reap large material gain. Most of the men whom we have named and the great host that cannot be mentioned here, worked incessantly and gave their full strength without receiving more than a meager reward. Many of them were, in fact, continuously in sore straits, and it was the love for their art and the unbounded enthusiasm that is ready to bring every sacrifice for an ideal which kept them at their work.

CONCLUSION

In order to do full justice to the Germans who have settled in the United States it is necessary to consider the difficulties which they had to overcome before they could fairly start on the road to success. Most of them did not know the language of the country which they had chosen as the field of their activity. Practically none of them were acquainted with its political institutions beyond knowing that they gave to every citizen the right to participate in the government and to every inhabitant, whether a citizen or not, the fullest privilege to use his ability in any direction he might choose. Even the general views of the people in regard to the way of living and the social customs were foreign to them. All this they had to learn, and this could not be done without constant disappointments, for they did not always meet with kindness. On the contrary, they had to overcome hostility from many quarters which frequently made itself felt in attempts to ridicule their speech and customs, sometimes took the form of contemptuous treatment, and in not

a few cases led to brutal attacks. Naturally sensitive to criticism and slights, whether intended or not, the Germans suffered greatly under this treatment, but to their credit it must be said that they did not hold the American people responsible but understood that the acts they had just cause to complain of were committed by a small and narrow-minded minority. Neither their appreciation for the new conditions surrounding them nor their endeavors to prepare themselves for American citizenship was lessened by the unpleasant experiences they had to undergo. With rare exceptions they took the oath of allegiance as soon as the law permitted it and fulfilled their duties as citizens with exceptional regard for the welfare of the country as they saw it. This was natural, for they did not gain American citizenship like the native American who receives it without effort on his part. They, on the contrary, had to pay dearly for it. They had left home and Fatherland and parted from relatives and friends in order to serve their new country and they consequently held in much higher esteem what was acquired under difficulties and sometimes hardships than the man is apt to do who has but to stretch out his hand to grasp the ripe fruit. They were, and are to this day, proud of their suffrage, and in using it follow their convictions and conscience more closely than the average American. Party ties sit lightly upon them and they do not follow blindly leaders who cannot convince them of the disinterestedness of their motives. Their independence and their disinclination to submit to dictation or to subordinate their opinions to the will of others are some of the reasons why the German-Americans have not exerted more influence upon political organizations. That comparatively few Germans have reached high political positions is easily explained by the fact that for most of them the English language remains, after all, a foreign tongue, and that the German is not attracted by so hazardous a venture as the embarking in the game of American politics may justly be called. The influence of the German upon the course of politics has, however, been very great, and in the main beneficial. The very fact that the so-called German vote always remained an uncertain quantity and in many states and cities held the balance of power has caused the professional politicians in almost every important campaign to be more careful than they would have been if they had known that the German-American voters would follow the party regardless of principles and consequences.

The Germans in the United States have frequently been criticized because they associate among themselves and do not mingle freely with Americans. In considering this statement we must first of all strongly emphasize the fact that the American citizens of German birth or descent never act in concert when American questions are to be decided, that is questions which involve the interests of the American people as a whole. It is almost impossible to unite the German vote on purely political questions. It will sometimes be cast almost solidly for one side or the other but this is only the case when questions are to be decided that, on account of their ethical or moral importance, appeal strongly to the German mind, or when efforts are made to deprive a part of the population of the right to live in the way it has been accustomed to because a few fanatics desire to compel everybody else to accept their teachings. When Germans come together to discuss political questions they do so because many of them desire to hear arguments in their mother tongue, not being able to master them completely if delivered in English. They not only have the right to do this, but it is to the interest of the whole country when means are found to instruct every citizen, no matter where he has been born, until he understands fully all questions in the decision of which he must participate.

It is quite true that in social life the German-American population keeps very much to itself. The reasons for this are obvious. The German immigrant has no relatives or friends among the native element. He has left behind him the associations formed during his youth, which, for the man who remains in the country of his birth, of themselves create a constantly widening and changing circle of acquaintances. The German in America must seek new friends and has to begin life all over again in this respect. Everything American is strange to him, the customs, the language and the people themselves. Quite naturally he associates with his own countrymen with whom he can converse freely and who have the same tastes. After he has become used to his surroundings and conquered the homesickness that arises now and then he begins to associate with Americans, but as a rule to a limited extent only unless he is so situated that he finds no other congenial society. His preference for his own countrymen is not caused by hostility to native Americans, but solely by the fact that the tastes and customs of the two elements differ widely. Their ways of amusing and entertaining themselves and others are not the same, and they follow different rules even in eating and drinking. Aside from that part of the population which has become cosmopolitan in its ways of living, the German does not derive full satisfaction from the exclusive intercourse with Americans, and the American can-

not get used to German ways. This involves no reproach upon either but is a natural condition. If the complete Americanization of the German immigrant is somewhat retarded by it, this may be called a distinct benefit for the country. The many valuable traits of the German can only be preserved and made a part of the character of the American people if assimilation does not proceed too quickly. They would be weakened and perhaps lost altogether if the immigrant dropped everything he has brought with him immediately after his arrival. The amalgamation comes quickly enough, for the first generation born on American soil is already thoroughly American in the full sense of the word, and in the second generation the German origin of the family is as a rule little more than a tradition.

If the Germans have, at least to a large extent, their own and separate social life, they are in every other way an inseparable part of the American nation. Their loyalty to the country they have chosen and to its institutions is unquestioned and has been proven on every occasion. In peace and in war they have worked and fought with the same ardor and enthusiasm as the native Americans. On every battle-field of every war that has been fought for the republic, German blood has flowed freely. They have done their full share in the upbuilding of this great country, in the conquest of a whole continent and the change of a vast wilderness into a land inhabited by millions and producing wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. In commerce and industry, in science and art, in every endeavor that makes for progress and improvement their influence has been potential and of the greatest benefit. They have made a lasting impression upon the character of the American people, softening many of its harsh traits, strengthening others that were insufficiently developed, and contributing some of the most valuable qualities which have enabled this great nation, composed of so many different elements, to rise to the heights it occupies at present. And while they continue to love and cherish the Fatherland that has given them so much, they are proud of their American citizenship, and their whole strength is devoted to the greatness and happiness of the only country they now recognize as their own, the United States of America.

If at times German immigration has been called harmful by some, the American people as a whole have always recognized its great value, and do, perhaps, appreciate it now more than ever and to such an extent that they look with regret upon its decline during the last ten years. The time may come when a new infusion of German blood into the American body politic may even appear highly desirable. It is by no means impossible that this may happen at any time. The tide of immigration rises and falls periodically, and for all who would rather see children of the Teutonic race settle upon the land still unoccupied the following words of the greatest German-American, the late Carl Schurz, spoken at a banquet given in his honor only a few years before his death, may bring encouragement. He said:

"There has been a great deal of talk of late that the German element is in a state of decline because immigration has decreased, the old generation is dying off, and the children of the German immigrants are getting completely Americanized. The fact is that since I came to this country the German element has been several times in the same condition of seeming decline but has always recovered through increased immigration of highly desirable kind in regard to numbers, character and vitality. This immigration is dependent upon political and economical conditions which are subject to constant changes. The present decline may, therefore, soon change into a new and healthy revival."

The time may arrive when doubt is permissible whether the United States is in need of further immigration or not. There is no doubt possible that as long as there is work and room for immigrants, and as long as there is work to be done that can only be accomplished with the help of immigrants, it is highly desirable that as large a proportion as possible of the addition to the population be of the Germanic races. The history of the country proves that they have done more for its development than all the others. Therefore, let us hope that Carl Schurz's prophecy may be fulfilled before it is too late.

THE PERCENTAGE OF GERMAN BLOOD IN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

In order to ascertain what influence German immigration has exercised upon the character of the American people it is at least useful to find out what percentage of the inhabitants of the United States have German blood in their veins. The figures given here have been collected by Mr. Emil Mannhardt, secretary of the German-American Historical Society of Chicago, and a historian of undoubted ability. Mr. Mannhardt has been very conservative in his estimates, and has taken the lowest figures given by different authorities for the German element whenever

authoritative statements were not obtainable. The conclusions he has reached will surprise those who still believe that the United States is inhabited principally by the descendants of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race, but their correctness cannot be doubted. They are given here with the conviction that the researches of which they are the result were carefully and conservatively made, and with the knowledge that the information underlying the following table is correct and has been used with all necessary caution.

Mr. Mannhardt divides the population of the United States according to the Census of 1900 into three groups:

A. The descendants of the inhabitants of the United States before the year 1830.
B. The immigrants that arrived in the United States during the Nineteenth Century and their children.
C. The grandchildren and further descendants of the immigration of the Nineteenth Century.

He arrives at the following result:

1. Americans, that is that part of the population which had been so thoroughly assimilated in 1830 that its origin could not be ascertained.... 12,713,036
2. Anglo-Saxons
   A. 6,806,383
   B. 4,242,882
   C. 1,069,375
   ——— 12,118,640
3. Germans
   A. 12,046,919
   B. 8,714,233
   C. 4,716,431
   ——— 25,477,583
4. Scandinavians
   A. .....
   B. 2,223,345
   C. 515,555
   ——— 2,738,900
5. Dutch and Belgians
   A. .....
   B. 246,280
   C. 50,010
   ——— 296,290
6. Germans mixed with other Germanic races
   A. .....
   B. 22,376
   C. 29,942
   ——— 52,318
7. Celts and Welsh
   A. .....
   B. 5,225,161
   C. 2,850,182
   ——— 8,075,343
8. Latin Races
   A. .....
   B. 1,860,966
   C. 261,536
   ——— 2,122,502
9. Slavs
   B. 1,136,212
10. Semites
   B. 572,764
11. Hungarians and Finns
   B. 286,315
12. Germans mixed with other, not Germanic races
   B. With Celts 473,561
   With Latin races 93,276
   With Slavs 38,380
   With Hungarians 14,825
   ——— 616,042
13. All others
   B. 286,617

From these figures the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. The German element forms at present the largest part of the population of the United States.

2. The German element is twice as large as the Anglo-Saxon and more numerous than the Anglo-Saxon and the American together.

3. The Anglo-Saxon and the American element together form thirty-seven per cent of the entire population; the Teutonic element (Germans, Scandinavians and Dutch) forty-three per cent.

4. The entire part of the population that may be designated as of Germanic origin together with the American element comprises fifty-three and one-half millions or eighty per cent of the white inhabitants of the country.

And these conclusions lead to the others:

1. The claim that the American people is preeminently an English or Anglo-Saxon people is without foundation in fact.

2. An immigration of at least forty millions of non-Germanic people is necessary in order to overcome the preponderance of the Germanic element in the United States.

SUCCESSFUL GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

DR. HANS KUDLICH.

SUCCESSFUL GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

CARL SCHURZ was born March 2, 1829, in the village of Liblar, near Cologne; in 1840 he entered the Catholic Gymnasium of Cologne, and in 1846 proceeded to the University of Bonn with the intention of studying philosophy and history. Like many other ardent and generous-minded young students, he fell under the influence of Professor Johann Gottfried Kinkel. Kinkel was a poet, an orator, an idealist, a man fitted by nature to arouse the enthusiasm of youth, and ready, when occasion called, to attest his faith by his works. He threw himself unreservedly into the revolutionary movement of 1848, and served as a private among the insurgents in the spring of 1849. Schurz, following the example of his friend and teacher, served as adjutant of General Tiedemann, and, when the latter surrendered the fortress of Rastadt with forty-five hundred revolutionary troops on July 21, 1849, he made an almost miraculous escape from it through the sewer connecting with the Rhine, and fled to Switzerland. In the following summer he returned to Berlin, under an assumed name, for the purpose of liberating Kinkel, who had been taken prisoner, tried for treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. With the aid of wealthy sympathizers, this daring and romantic project was carried to a successful conclusion in November, 1850, and created a sensation throughout Europe. Friedrich Spielhagen, the popular novelist, born in the same year as Schurz, and his fellow-student and friend at Bonn, has embalmed this adventure as a stirring episode in his book "Die von Hohenstein," in which Schurz figures as *Wolfgang von Hohenstein,* and Kinkel as *Dr. Münzer.* In fact, a more remarkable instance of self-sacrifice and heroism for friendship's sake has seldom been recorded, and it demonstrated the singular nobility of Schurz's character. Schurz and Kinkel escaped on a Mecklenburg vessel to Leith in Scotland. Of the latter we may here take leave, merely mentioning that, after a five years' residence in this country, he held a professorship at a girls' school in London, where he also established a German newspaper, *Hermann,* in 1866 accepted a call to the Polytechnikum in Zurich, and died there on November 15, 1882. Schurz spent about two years in London and Paris, supporting himself by giving music lessons and by acting as correspondent of German newspapers. In July, 1852, he married Margaret Meyer, the daughter of a well-known Hamburg merchant. The match was a romantic one, the acquaintance being traceable to the fame of Schurz's exploit in liberating Kinkel, and was the beginning of a long and happy union, broken only by the death of the wife in March, 1876. In September, 1852, Schurz crossed the ocean and took up his abode in Philadelphia, where he remained for three years, removing then to Watertown, Wis. He attached himself at once to the newly formed Republican party, and in the following year, 1856, made German speeches which contributed so materially to carrying Wisconsin for Fremont by a majority of more than thirteen thousand votes, that in 1857, although he had but just become a citizen, he was nominated Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, and came within one hundred and seven votes of an election. Two years later he was offered the same nomination and declined it. His first English speech, made in 1858, during the senatorial contest in Illinois between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, attracted general attention, and was widely circulated under the title of "The Irrepressible Conflict." In the following year he began the practise of the law in Milwaukee. On a lecturing tour through New England he made a decided impression by attacking the ideas and policy of Douglas, and by opposing a proposed Constitutional amendment directed against naturalized citizens. The latter subject he again brought before the National Republican Convention of May, 1860, which he attended as chairman of the Wisconsin delegation, and which, upon his motion, incorporated in the fourteenth paragraph of the party platform a declaration unequivocally pledging the Republican party against all legislation by which the existing political rights of immigrants could be impaired or abridged. Moreover, he supported George William Curtis in his successful appeal for the insertion in the platform of the sentiments of the Declaration of Independ-

ence, which had been denied to Mr. Giddings. Although he steadily cast the vote of his whole delegation for William H. Seward, Schurz was appointed a member of the committee to notify Lincoln of his nomination; a member of the National Republican Committee, consisting of one representative from each state; and also a member of the Executive Committee, which then consisted of only seven members. During the ensuing canvass he made many brilliant speeches in German and in English, which were an important factor in bringing about the election of Lincoln, who, after his inauguration, recognized the valuable services of Schurz by appointing him United States minister to Spain. Schurz presented his credentials to Queen Isabella on July 16, 1861, but in December resigned his post, and, after a brief visit to his native land, returned to his adopted country in January, 1862, to take service in the Union Army. He was commissioned brigadier-general in April, and on June seventeenth took command of a division in the corps of General Franz Sigel, participating in the second battle of Bull Run (August twenty-ninth and thirtieth). He was appointed major-general on March 14, 1863, and on May second commanded a division of General Oliver O. Howard's Eleventh Army Corps, at the battle of Chancellorsville. With the same corps he participated in the battles of Gettysburg and Chattanooga, and served under Sherman in the Georgia campaigns. The surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman on April 26, 1865, terminated the war; and Schurz, having obtained leave of absence, proceeded at once to Washington and resigned his commission as general. His resignation was filed May fifth, and was the first one received by the War Department, with the sole exception of General Sigel's, which was filed May fourth. In the summer of 1865 Schurz was commissioned by President Johnson to make a tour of the Southern States and prepare a report on their condition and the state of public sentiment. He made a careful and conscientious study of the subject, and embodied the result of his investigations in a candid and judicial-minded report, in which he recommended that before readmitting the rebellious states to full political rights a Congressional committee be sent there to make a thorough survey of the ground and suggest appropriate legislation. In the winter of 1865-66 Schurz was Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune;* in 1866 he went to Detroit and became editor of the Detroit *Post;* in 1867 he removed to St. Louis to become editor and, with Emil Pretorius, joint proprietor of the *Westliche Post.* At this time he made a journey to Europe, and was received in Germany with distinguished consideration; in an interview with Bismarck the latter requested him to give a history of his Kinkel exploit, and, after listening to the account with great interest, remarked that he thought in Schurz's place he would have acted in the same way. Having been appointed temporary chairman of the Republican Convention of May, 1868, which nominated General Grant, Schurz was instrumental in inserting in the platform a resolution recommending a general amnesty. Even during the war, and while in active service in the field, Schurz had not intermitted his activity as a political orator, but had occasionally taken leave of absence when it seemed necessary to rouse public sentiment to support the Administration, and in 1864 had made some notable speeches in the second Lincoln canvass. As a matter of course he was one of the most effective speakers in the campaign of 1868, which resulted in the first election of Grant. On January 19, 1869, the Legislature of Missouri elected him senator, and he took his seat at the special session beginning March fourth, being the first German-born citizen who had ever been a member of the upper house of Congress. The career of Carl Schurz in the Senate would have been sufficiently remarkable if regarded merely as a demonstration of his great gifts as a parliamentary orator and of his readiness as a debater. He was not only the most effective speaker in the Republican party, but the greatest orator who has appeared in Congress in our generation. Unlike many of his most distinguished colleagues, he never resorted to inflated or bombastic rhetoric, and never stooped to any of the well-worn artifices with which demagogues from time immemorial have been wont to tickle the ears of the mob. As was truly said of him, he always spoke as a rational man to rational men; he was always sure of his subject and always full of it, and the natural consequence was that he always had something to say that was worthy of serious attention even from those who might differ from him in opinion. His unusual natural gifts for oratory he had sedulously cultivated by a diligent study of the best models, with the remarkable result that although he had arrived at man's estate before acquiring a practical acquaintance with our language, his English style very rarely, and even then only very slightly, betrayed his foreign birth and education; and in acquiring so perfect a command of a foreign idiom he had never in any degree forfeited his mastery of his native tongue. To his other qualities he added a quick wit and a biting sarcasm, which could cut very deep without ever overstepping the bounds of

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parliamentary decorum, and which made him formidable both in attack and in defense. In fine, we might say, speaking on Bacon's hint, that he was at once a full man, a ready man, and an exact man. But he has a better claim than that to the respect of the American people. It is Bacon, again, who tells us that "talk is but a tinkling cymbal where there is no love," and Schurz's greatness as an orator lies in this, that he not only spoke as a rational man to rational men, but as a man of heart and of conscience, who judges other men by himself, and feels that his best hold is in appealing to the better nature of his hearers. What he said of Sumner in his unsurpassed eulogy of the Massachusetts senator, that "he stands as the most pronounced idealist among the public men of America," might with equal truth be said of himself. The course of events has taken his part in nearly all the controversies which put him at odds with his party in the Senate. He was in advance of public sentiment, not so much by reason of any superior foresight or political sagacity, as because of his fidelity to his ideals, and his conviction that, in the long run, truth was bound to prevail. He was the original Independent in politics, and the whole political faith of the Independent can be educed from his utterances. He was a warm advocate of civil service reform, of tariff reform, of currency reform, at a time when the friends of any kind of reform were few and far between, and had nothing to expect from either party but obloquy and sneers. Perhaps the greatest practical service he rendered at this time was in his unwavering advocacy of correct principles on the currency question. He was almost the only public man who never made any concession on this point to ignorant public clamor, and his mastery of the subject was equal to the honesty and courage with which he stood for the right. The two speeches against inflation and in favor of a return to specie payments which he made in the Senate on January 14 and February 24, 1874, were models of sound doctrine. Of the second of them Professor Bonamy Price of Oxford, certainly a sober-minded and competent critic, said that it was the ablest speech ever made on banking in any parliament, that its range and solidity were wonderful, and that it offered a body of detailed doctrine which almost throughout will bear the test of the closest examination. Any adequate account of Schurz's course in the Senate will confirm the judgment of William M. Evarts that Schurz had presented, under adverse circumstances, an instance of an elevated American statesman, and the opinion of James Russell Lowell, who thought his loss to the Senate a national misfortune. The complimentary dinner at which the sentiments just quoted found expression was given to Schurz on April 27, 1875, to mark the regret which honest men of all parties felt at his retirement from the Senate, at his being (in the words of one of them) "exiled from one party by his independence and principles, and repelled by the other apparently because it is too ignorant to recognize his value in public life." It was certainly an unusual tribute to be tendered to a man whose public life was apparently closed, and it found an appropriate echo on the following day in a banquet and serenade given by Germans, and a few weeks later in another banquet given to him in Berlin by Americans and attended by many Germans of distinction. But a more signal vindication awaited him on his return from Europe. Although he had broken with and defied the Republican party by taking sides against it in the Louisiana question, in the matter of the Ku-Klux laws, in advocating a general amnesty; although he had opposed the Administration in the San Domingo discussion, in the debates on the sale of arms to France, and on abuses in the New York Custom House; although he had originated the Liberal Republican movement in Missouri in 1870, and had thereby given the first impetus to the current of independence in politics which has since swept the country; although he had presided over the Liberal convention of May, 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency and had advocated (with much reluctance, it is true) the election of Greeley; although he had done all these things, and many others that equally demonstrated how little amenable he was to the ordinary canons of party discipline, and how much he placed the cause above the party—in spite of all this, no sooner had he returned home, than he was appealed to by the Ohio Republican Committee to stump that state in favor of Hayes and honest money, as against Allen and inflation. Within a week he was in harness, and resumed, with all his wonted boldness and brilliancy, the good fight against financial folly, quackery, and knavishness which he had fought in the Senate, and which he was to fight over again for many years to come. It was to his valiant efforts more than to those of any other one man that the victory then achieved was due. In the presidential election in the following year he once more cast in his lot with the Republican party, believing, as did many other Independents, that sound currency and civil service reform were, on the whole, safer with Hayes and his following than with the Democratic supporters of Tilden. There was an impression abroad that he had received

positive pledges from Hayes that civil service reform would be carried out in good faith. At all events he threw himself into the canvass with his customary energy, and his appointment by Hayes to the secretaryship of the interior was only a just recognition of the importance of his services, and at the same time a partial redemption of the pledge, if a pledge there was, in regard to civil service reform, of which it was on all sides admitted that Schurz was a sincere and ardent advocate. So well was this understood by the enemies of the reform that, while his nomination was pending, they spread a report that his confirmation would be opposed by some Republicans from a "dispassionate belief" that he did not possess business experience and administrative ability enough for the proper discharge of the multifarious duties of the office. The duties of the office were, indeed, multifarious, but Schurz was soon to convince the country that an idealist can be a very practical man in any business which is compatible with honesty, industry, intelligence, and courage. He was confirmed on March eleventh, and before a week had expired he assured the clerks that no removals would be made except for cause, unless the force had to be reduced, in which case the least competent would be removed; that no promotions would be made except for merit, and that, as there were no vacancies, no recommendations to office would be entertained. This was not empty declamation, for Schurz did not even bring a new private secretary with him. On April sixth he promulgated an order providing for the investigation and practical determination of questions connected with appointments, removals, and promotions by means of a board of inquiry composed of three clerks of the highest class; and his subsequent actions demonstrated that there was no sham about this measure, but that it was meant in sober earnest. The reform of the service, however, was but a small part of the work. The new Secretary, in violation of all precedent, made up his mind, to master personally the business of his office, which included the management of the Indian service, with an army of officers, a quarter of a million of Indians, and their land reservations; the Pension Office, the Patent Office, the census, the public lands, the geological and geographical surveys, the transactions with the land grant railroads, and numerous other matters. He worked from nine till six, and sometimes late at night, and made the most of his time by devoting to business the hours which most of his predecessors had sacrificed to politics and wire-pulling. As a natural consequence, he unearthed numerous abuses which previous secretaries had known nothing about, and probably did not want to know about. He found the service in a deplorable condition, particularly the Indian Bureau. The Secretary of the Interior, and even the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, were kept in ignorance of what was going on, and contractors and Indian agents were allowed full swing. As fast as Schurz could fasten the responsibility for wrongdoing or negligence or even mere carelessness, he made changes and removals right and left, regardless, as he had ever been, of the enemies he made. His efforts to check the timber thieves brought him into conflict with powerful corporations, and with his old Republican antagonists in the Senate; while his intelligent and well-considered Indian policy was attacked not only by a noisy company of traders, who had a vested interest in corruption, but by army officers on the one hand, and by well-meaning, sentimental philanthropists on the other. All of these foes he faced undismayed, and did not allow clamor or vituperation to swerve him from what he considered the straight path of duty. He put an end to the swindling of Indians by agents who were appointed to protect them, and in four years gave the wards of the nation a better start towards civilization than they had ever had before. During his term of office the agricultural products raised by them were doubled. In his first annual report he outlined an Indian policy, the chief points of which were: the maintenance of good faith with the tribes; the discouragement of hunting; the concentration of tribes dependent on hunting within reservations; their conversion to agriculture and stock-raising; the establishment of schools and of agency farms; together with many other similar measures which suggested themselves to a humane, conscientious, and highly educated official, who had taken pains to master the subject, and was no respecter of persons or of unreasoning prejudices. In other departments, he displayed the same capacity for practical business. During four years he recovered and paid into the Treasury almost as much money for timber depredations as had been collected in twenty-two years before, and he was the first to demonstrate the ability of the Pacific railway companies to establish a sinking fund for the payment of their indebtedness to the Government. Without going more into detail, it will be seen that in his official career as a Cabinet minister Schurz was as great a contrast to the ordinary politican as he was during his term in the Senate. Instead of laboring for his own aggrandizement, and striving to build up a party of personal adherents, on whose cooperation he could count through thick and thin; instead of

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currying favor with men of influence by conniving at abuses which helped the party; instead of using his official power to reward his friends and intimidate his enemies; instead of resorting to any such devices which are but too familiar in our politics, he was a veritable tribune of the people, always ready to use his great abilities to promote the public welfare, and for the furtherance of good government. Apart from the specific services which he rendered as legislator, as administrator of a public trust, as a popular orator, in procuring the enactment of salutary laws, in preventing the passage of bad ones, in purifying the civil service and purging it of scandals, in promoting public economy and justice, in combating financial heresies and educating public sentiment—apart from all this, which would suffice to give him a strong claim on the national gratitude, he has a still stronger claim to admiration and respect, in that, in a time of great corruption and demoralization, he was found faithful among the faithless; faithful, that is, to a high ideal of public duty and private morality. His life will ever be a shining example to the rising generation, the hope of mankind, showing them that it is still possible for a man to achieve great honors and high station without bartering away his soul for a mess of pottage. It is his unblemished character more than his brilliant talents that will secure him a place in American history. Returning to private life, when his term of office had expired, and making his home in New York, Schurz became one of the editors of the *Evening Post,* when that journal changed ownership in July, 1881, and retained the position until December 9, 1883. In 1884 he took a prominent part in the Independent movement, which was called into being as a revolt against tendencies in the Republican party that represented the antipodes of everything he stood for. He had himself contributed materially by example and by precept to creating the public feeling which made such a movement possible, and he contributed no less to its culmination in the election of Grover Cleveland, with whom he had, indeed, much in common. The leisure afforded him by his release from public duties he employed to good purpose in writing his "Life of Henry Clay," which appeared in 1887, and at once secured him a high rank as a man of letters. It was widely recognized as the best life of Clay, and the best work of the series in which it was published. Its value consists not only in the correctness of its style and in its readableness, but largely in its quality as a contribution to political history by one whose own political experience gave him a peculiar insight into the period he described. This work, together with his contributions to periodicals, notably his *Atlantic Monthly* article on Abraham Lincoln, will insure him a secure place among American authors. Repeatedly chosen president of the National Civil Service Reform Association, his speeches and activities in that behalf were notable. He was also connected with various large business enterprises, in which his capacity no less than his integrity gained him the esteem of his associates; but he was too honest and unmercenary, in a money-getting age, to enrich himself. His quiet refusal to accept the large sum which admiring German-Americans offered him was characteristic of the man. In the elections of 1888 and 1892 he again effectively supported Cleveland, although in the latter year his health did not permit him to take as active a part as he had been accustomed to do. His latest literary effort was devoted to his autobiography, now in course of publication. Mr. Bryce has expressed surprise at the want of influence upon American politics of the great German infusion, and it is certain that no one of the refugees of '48 attained anything like the distinction of Carl Schurz, or had either so conspicuous or so happy a share in repaying his debt to his adopted country. As a whole, it may be said of the Germans as of the Irish, that, deceived by the name of "Democracy," they cast their weight—at least during the years of moral agitation—against the anti-slavery party. In this particular Schurz shines by contrast, since he at once saw things as they were, and divined the essential unity between the Slave Power and the despots of the Old World. He differed again from many of his countrymen in making a complete surrender to his new nationality, desiring and aiming to be only a high-minded American citizen. Unlike his noble compatriot, Friedrich Kapp, he was not tempted by the conquest of German unity to return to his Fatherland. In the end, he came to *think* in English rather than in German, though both languages were constantly on his lips. In the multifariousness of his talent and his experiences in public and in private life, it was not to be expected that he should be equally surpassing. His military career was certainly less brilliant, though not less creditable, than his civilian. As a journalist, too, he was less successful than as an orator, and in fact, the world has seldom seen these two functions combined (in the first order) in the same person. The speaker's rhetoric is opposed to the directness and terseness demanded of the daily writer for the press, and as a speaker, it is to be observed that Schurz was accustomed to elaborate his weightier deliverances by a careful preparation

in his closet. The journalist has no time for this, and pays the penalty in an ephemeral fame. It would be unjust to close this imperfect appreciation without a word as to Carl Schurz's private character, which was both pure and amiable in a singular degree. He was very companionable, very warm and kindhearted, most affectionate in his family relations; passionately fond of music; absolutely simple and unaffected in his manner, and happy to escape from the observation of the world and the exactions of society to be at home with his books and engaged in literary pursuits. Like Lowell and like Curtis, he learned that the possession of these virtues, superadded to abundant examples of public spirit, patriotism, and self-abnegation, was no security against the most vulgar and odious aspersions on the part of his political adversaries. Yet the fullest appreciation came, too. His seventieth birthday was celebrated not only in private by his friends but publicly by the Chamber of Commerce. Caricature was so busy with his fine head and tall figure that few public characters were more recognizable on the street; but art will yet be worthily employed in a reverential monument to his memory. He died in New York City on May 14, 1906.

DR. HANS KUDLICH.—Had it not been for the downfall of the German and Austrian revolutionary movement in 1848, this country would not, in all probabilities, have gained the subject of this sketch for one of her most distinguished countrymen who, during that eventful period, came to this country with a host of fellow subjects. The life of Dr. Kudlich has been set forth many times as an example to those who desire to remain true to their ideals, no matter how alone they might stand in their own convictions; and again it proves that notwithstanding the difficulties encountered upon the thoroughfares to a useful career, that enviable height can only be surmounted by those who possess the sterling qualities of the doctor. He was born in Lobenstein, Austria, October 25, 1823, and received a thorough education in the Gymnasium College of Troppau, Austria. He attended this institution for six years, in which time he mastered the Latin and Greek languages. After his graduation from the Gymnasium, he went to Vienna, where he took a course in law, and which he continued up to 1848, when the revolution broke forth. His patriotism asserted itself immediately, and he offered his services for the uplifting of his fellow countrymen and the cause he was in sympathy with. During an encounter with the Imperial troops in March of the above year, and which terminated victoriously for the revolutionists, he was wounded, but after being nursed back to life again, he was elected to the Congress which was called by the Emperor, under pressure from the party he represented. A constitution was framed by that Congress for the realm, and the provision that was most important and enduring was fathered by young Kudlich. The abolition of tithes paid by the peasants to the land owners, and of the robat, was championed by him. The peasants had been required to work without pay three days per week upon the lands of the lords. Most of the good work accomplished by the Congress was swept away when the counter revolution occurred, but the restoration of tithes and the robat was not undertaken by the Emperor and to this day the Austrian peasants are exempt from those taxes. This great public service rendered by Dr. Kudlich has made his name dear to millions of Austrian peasants. It was during the memorable siege of the Emperor's troops under Prince Windischgratz that Dr. Kudlich effected a miraculous escape and endeavored to organize an army among the peasantry with which to raise the siege, but after many futile efforts his plans miscarried. He then joined General Siegel's revolutionary army in the southern part of Germany, and when it met with disaster he fled into the interior of Switzerland. His extradition was sought by Austria, but Switzerland merely requested him to withdraw from the country. From Switzerland Dr. Kudlich went to Paris, and in 1853 came to the United States, settling in Greenpoint and later in Williamsburg. One year later he removed to Hoboken, N.J., where he has since resided, enjoying a large and lucrative practise of his profession. His home is located at No. 506 Hudson Street, where he is surrounded by all that culture and taste can desire. It was during his exile in Switzerland that Dr. Kudlich first pursued the study of medicine and his course was concluded in the University of Zurich, graduating therefrom in 1853 with the highest honors. After taking up his residence in Hoboken, it was not long before his skill as a practitioner was observed and the practise he established grew rapidly; up to the time of his retirement from activity his was undoubtedly the largest in the city. During the year of 1853 he married Miss Louise Vogt, daughter of William Vogt, a distinguished professor in the University of Bern, in Switzerland. Dr. Kudlich became associated with the anti-slavery movement shortly after his arrival in this country, and was one of the most ardent supporters. He was a trustee of the Bank of Savings of Hoboken for many years, and was one of the founders of the Hoboken Academy. For many years he was the president of the German

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Club. He is also a member of the Society of German Physicians of New York and also the Hudson Medical District Society of Physicians. Nine children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Kudlich, of whom seven are living. Their son, William T., is one of Hoboken's leading physicians; Paul F., who is temporarily in music, and Herman C., who was a former city magistrate by Mayor Strong in 1895 and who resides in New York; Hans V., who resides in Dedham, Mass., and is engaged in business there. While abroad with his family in 1872 he visited Austria and received many expressions, both public and private, of the great affection entertained for him by his countrymen in appreciation of his valued services rendered during the revolution of 1848. Notwithstanding his advanced years, he takes a keen interest in matters pertaining to the betterment of German conditions in America, and his advice upon the social and economic questions is regarded as authoritative.

GUSTAV H. SCHWAB is the grandson of the well known German poet, Gustav Schwab. His father, the son of the German poet, took up a mercantile career and after spending six years in the office of H. H. Meier & Co. in Bremen, took passage for New York in 1844, where he first established the firm of Wichelhausen, Recknagel & Schwab, and in 1858 entered the firm of Oelrichs & Co. On his mother's side Gustav H. Schwab is a descendant of the early German settlers in this country. One of his ancestors, Conrad Weiser, entered the country in 1710 with a large number of German emigrants from the Palatinate. Conrad Weiser was then a young man and became thoroughly acquainted with the Indians, learning their language and living with them for a number of years. He was instrumental in negotiating many treaties between the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina and the Indians. His daughter married the Rev. Henry Melchior Mühlenberg, one of the patriarchs of the Lutheran Church, whose daughter married Dr. John Christopher Kunze, a professor in Columbia University and pastor of one of the German churches in New York. The daughter of Dr. Kunze married Caspar Meier, the founder of the firm of Caspar Meier & Co., in 1798, which firm afterwards assumed the style of Oelrichs & Co. as, after the death of Caspar Meier, the laws of the state of New York did not permit the use of the name of Caspar Meier. A daughter of Caspar Meier married Lawrence Henry von Post, of an old Bremen family, who became a member of the firm of Caspar Meier & Co. early in the last century, and Gustav Schwab, the father of Gustav H. Schwab, married the daughter of Lawrence Henry von Post. Gustav H. Schwab was born on May 30, 1851, on the banks of the Hudson at the foot of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, where his great-grandfather had built a house in 1807, now obliterated by the Riverside Drive. He received his early education at the hands of a private tutor, and in his fourteenth year was sent to the Gymnasium at Stuttgart, Germany, where he remained four years under the care of his uncle, Professor Christoph Schwab, another son of the poet. Having chosen a mercantile profession, Gustav H. Schwab in his eighteenth year was sent to Bremen, where he entered the office of H. H. Meier & Co., founded by the brother of Caspar Meier in 1805, and spent four years as a clerk in this business, after having spent a year in the office of the North German Lloyd in Bremen. He then went to Liverpool, where he remained for half a year for the purpose of becoming acquainted with English business methods, and in the fall of 1873 returned to his native city, New York, where he entered the office of his father's firm, Oelrichs & Co., and took charge of the agency of the North German Lloyd, which was in the hands of the firm of Oelrichs & Co. On July 1, 1876, he became a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., and has continued active in the management of the firm's affairs, especially devoting his attention to the steamship business until the present day. Early in his career Gustav H. Schwab devoted much of his time and leisure to public affairs and in 1890 was instrumental in forming the so-called "People's Municipal League" that nominated Mr. Frank M. Scott for mayor. Although unsuccessful, the movement demonstrated a wide-spread public sentiment in favor of the separation of municipal affairs from national and state politics, and in 1894 Gustav H. Schwab took an active interest in the formation of the Committee of Seventy, the chairman of which was Mr. Joseph Larocque, which nominated and finally elected Mr. William L. Strong as mayor of the city of New York as a protest against the misgovernment of the city by Tammany Hall. In later movements Gustav H. Schwab took a prominent part in the campaigns of the reform party of the city of New York, in the formation of the Citizens' Union, and in the election of Mr. Seth Low as mayor. Gustav H. Schwab has also been active in his Assembly District, the Twenty-seventh Assembly District of New York, and in the election of local candidates in that district. In questions of national concern Gustav H. Schwab took a prominent part in the sound money

movement undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, and in the efforts to secure a revision of the tariff laws and the introduction of reciprocal trade arrangements with foreign countries. On the death of his father in 1888, who was a member of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, Gustav H. Schwab was elected a member of this committee in his place, and a few years thereafter was made chairman of this important committee. He has taken and still takes an active interest in the deliberations of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York. Gustav H. Schwab also took the place of his father on the Board of Directors of the Merchants National Bank, of which his father was a director, and was also elected, and is now, a director of the United States Trust Company. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Gustav H. Schwab is chairman of the Canal Committee of the New York Produce Exchange and took a prominent and active part as chairman of the Canal Improvement State Committee, formed by New York and Buffalo business interests, in the long campaign for the enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal, which, after several years of hard work, resulted in the adoption by the people of the state of New York of the so-called "One Thousand Ton Barge Canal" plan, for which the expenditure of $101,000,000 was authorized by the people. In common with a large majority of the business men of New York, he considered the future supremacy of the state and city of New York to be bound up with the modernization of the Erie Canal, to which the state of New York owes her present position among her sister states. As chairman of the New York Committee of the American Reciprocal Tariff League, Gustav H. Schwab is interested in the agitation for reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and foreign nations as a necessary condition for the continued extension and growth of the foreign trade of the United States. In charitable work it should be added that Gustav H. Schwab was formerly a director of the Juvenile Asylum and is still a member of the Board of Directors of St. John's Guild. He was also for fourteen years president of the German Society of the city of New York, and is still a director of that society, which was founded by his great-great-grandfather, Professor John Christopher Kunze, with other Germans, in the year 1787.

JACOB HENRY SCHIFF, banker and capitalist, was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, on January 10, 1847, as the son of Moses and Clara Schiff. He was educated in the schools of his native city and entered the employ of a commercial firm after completing his education. At the age of eighteen, he decided to emigrate to America, and came to New York City, where he engaged in the banking and brokerage business. Operating on a modest scale at the beginning, his ability to grasp intricate financial problems and his skill in solving them, as well as his quick perception of opportunities, were soon recognized by the men who at that time controlled the financial markets of the country. His advice was sought more and more, his judgment was relied upon by larger numbers from day to day, and his influence in financial circles grew constantly both in America and Europe, until he had become one of the central figures in almost every large transaction that took place. He rose rapidly and is now the head of the large banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a director of the National City Bank, Western Union Telegraph Co., Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co., Morton Trust Co., Title Guarantee & Trust Co., and many other financial corporations. Occupying a commanding position in the financial world, Mr. Schiff is also widely known through his almost boundless charity and his generous contributions to educational institutions. He follows the best traditions of his race by devoting a large proportion of his income to benevolent purposes. It has been stated and never contradicted or even doubted, that no appeal to Mr. Schiff on behalf of a deserving cause ever meets with a refusal to aid. He is one of the founders and president of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, founder of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, of the Nurses' Settlement, and a liberal contributor to practically every Jewish and non-sectarian charity of New York City. A handsome stone fountain with bronze ornaments which stands on Rutgers Square and bears the simple inscription: "Presented to the City of New York, 1895," is a gift from Mr. Schiff, the name of the donor remaining unknown for several years, until revealed by accident. He presented to Harvard University the first Semitic Museum established in America and devoted to Semitic studies in 1903, and is chairman of the Semitic Committee of the university. Mr. Schiff is a former vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the American Fine Arts' Association, and of many other communal and altruistic societies. He has also taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has been identified with practically every movement inaugurated to improve

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the administration of the city and state. Mr. Schiff was married on May 6, 1875, to Miss Theresa Loeb, daughter of Solomon Loeb, his senior partner in business, and has two children.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, banker and capitalist, was born at Bayersdorf, in Bavaria, on September 22, 1819, as the oldest of eight brothers, all of whom became active partners in the banking house founded by him. He received a superior education and studied medicine at the University of Erlangen in his native country. After graduating he devoted some time to theological studies, but neither of the two professions satisfied his active mind which yearned for a larger field where knowledge and intelligence of high order could be made the basis of far-reaching operations. His university life had broadened his mind and kindled the love for freedom in his heart. Germany was at that time undergoing a period of political reaction, and Mr. Seligman decided to emigrate to America at the age of seventeen. Soon after his arrival he accepted a position with Asa Packer of Pennsylvania, who was then beginning business as a contractor. Young Seligman was employed as cashier but removed to Greensborough, Ala., after attaining his majority, and started in business on his own account. His success induced his brothers to follow him and Jesse and Henry established themselves in Watertown, N.Y., in the furnishing goods business. In 1848 Mr. Seligman, who had been very successful and had accumulated considerable capital, decided to transfer his operations to New York City and communicated his intention to his brothers to whom the narrow limits imposed upon business activity in a small town had also become irksome. In the meantime the other brothers had come to America, and the eight Seligmans united their resources and established an importing house in New York City which, under the able leadership of Joseph, prospered from the start, and in such a remarkable degree that at the beginning of the Civil War it was one of the largest and wealthiest in the city. Mr. Seligman's active mind clearly perceived that the United States Government would have to engage in immense financial operations to carry on the war, and that consequently the banking business offered enormous opportunities. His brothers coincided in his views and determined to give up the importing business, transferring their united capital to a banking house. This they organized under the firm name of J. & W. Seligman & Co. With the large amount of capital at their disposal, they could not only engage in extensive operations but also provide for an ample reserve for any contingency. The master mind of Joseph Seligman directed the vast operations with such success that the business expanded rapidly and branch houses had to be founded in London, Frankfurt and Paris, as well as in the larger cities of the United States. The parent house in New York was presided over by Joseph, assisted by Jesse and James. Leopold and Isaac took charge of the London house, William became resident partner in Paris, and Henry and Abraham resident partners in Frankfurt. In 1872 a branch house was established in San Francisco under the supervision of Joseph, but was later on merged in the Anglo-Californian Bank, which, however, retained its connection with the Seligmans. During the dark days of the Civil War Mr. Seligman was ever loyal to the Government and proved a mountain of strength for the Union. Through his influence mainly a market for United States bonds was found in Germany and the sympathy of the German people strengthened. The London house was made the authorized depository for the State and Naval Departments, and it was Mr. Seligman who formulated the plan under which a syndicate took up the 5-20 bonds which the Government in 1870-1872 concluded to refund, thus becoming as prominently connected with the refunding of the national debt as he had been with the issue of the bonds. When it was decided to resume specie payments the Seligmans were instrumental in assisting the Government, and the house took $20,000,000 of the $150,000,000 loan issued by the Government in 1879. Secretary Sherman of the Treasury and Secretary Thompson of the Navy publicly acknowledged their indebtedness to Mr. Seligman for his assistance in critical monetary crises in their Departments. Since 1876 the house has been connected with every important syndicate. Mr. Seligman evinced all his life an honest and fatherly solicitude for the welfare of his brothers, possessing in a high degree the devotion of his race to family ties. His home life was charming. He was intensely patriotic, a member and vice-president of the Union League Club, a warm personal friend of General Grant and a member of the famous Committee of Seventy. He also served on the Rapid Transit Commission which gave to New York its elevated railroads, and was connected with almost all the great railroad enterprises which connected the Atlantic with the Pacific and did so much for the development of the country. Mr. Seligman was of an extremely charitable disposition and a friend of the poor in the fullest sense of the word. His name was connected with almost all the great charities carried on in New York, and he took great interest in the Ethical Culture Society, of

which he and Professor Adler were the leading spirits. Without question the best known and one of the most prominent and popular Hebrews of the city, he gave large sums for benevolent purposes without asking whom they would benefit as long as they were worthy of support. He bequeathed one hundred thousand dollars for philanthropic purposes to such societies and institutions as his executors would select, and provided that no distinction should be made on account of religion or race. His wishes were carefully carried out, but this large amount was but a trifle compared to the sums he gave away during his lifetime. He died suddenly at New Orleans on Sunday, April 25, 1880, while visiting his daughter.

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, banker, was born on Staten Island, N.Y., on July 10, 1856, as the son of Joseph Seligman, the founder of the well known banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. He received his first education in Europe, but returned in 1866 and entered Columbia Grammar School at the age of ten, graduating with honors in 1876, the Centennial year, from Columbia College. While in college, he was president of his class and took a lively interest in sports, being a member of the famous eight-oared crew which won the race on Saratoga Lake in 1874, defeating Harvard, Yale and nine other crews. During the years 1877 and 1878 he was connected with the New Orleans branch of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and in 1879 was admitted to partnership in the New York house. This firm was prominently identified with establishing the credit of the United States Government both at home and abroad, with placing the bonds issued by the American Government under President Grant, and with the resumption of specie payments under President Hayes and Secretary of the Treasury Sherman. Mr. Seligman is now, since the death of his uncle, Jesse Seligman, the head of the well known banking firm. In 1883 he married Miss Guta Loeb, daughter of Mr. Solomon Loeb of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He has always maintained his connection with Columbia College, has been president of the Columbia Boat Club for several years and one of the prominent members of the Alumni Association. President Seth Low appointed him as one of the committee to raise funds for the new site of Columbia University. He is identified with almost every charitable organization in New York City. He has taken great interest in every movement designed to improve the city administration, and it may be truly said that every cause worthy of being supported by good and patriotic citizens, whether of a political or administrative character, or in the interest of humanity at large, has found a liberal contributor and earnest co-worker in Mr. Seligman. His position in the front rank of public-spirited citizens of this republic is universally recognized and undisputed. His great activity and the confidence he enjoys is shown by the numerous positions of trust and honor he occupies. Mr. Seligman is a trustee of the Munich Fire Reinsurance Co., Rossia Fire Reinsurance Co., United States Savings Bank, United Hebrew Charities, Manhattan State Hospital (appointed by Governor Morton and reappointed by Governor Higgins), of the New York Oratorio Society, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Protective Association, Legal Aid Society, American Institution of Social Service, McKinley Memorial Association, Fairmount College in Wichita, New York Symphony Society and of the Solomon and Betty Loeb Convalescent Home; trustee and treasurer of the St. John's Guild, the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee, Carl Schurz Memorial Committee; treasurer and director of the City and Suburban Homes Company; trustee and chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Club; treasurer of the Citizens' Union since the Low campaign; treasurer of the Carl Schurz Columbia University Memorial Fund; chairman of the Finance Committee and trustee of the National Child Labor Committee, treasurer and chairman of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Committee, vice-president of the Economic Association, treasurer and member of the Executive Committee of the Celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Jewish Settlement in New York City, chairman and trustee of the Endowment of the Chair at Columbia University of Social Ethics, director of the Academy of Design, General Grant Tomb Committee, Finance Committee of the Canal Association of Greater New York, and a member of the Committee on National Conference of Charities and Correction, of the Committee of the Columbia University Memorial Hall, of the Advisory Board of the Republican National Committee, the New York Historical Society, Chamber of Commerce and of its Executive Committee on Taxation, the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation, of the Committee of Nine on Police Investigation, Citizens' Union Committee of Fifty, Executive Committee of the Great National Association for Advancement of Science, Art and Education, chairman of the Special Committee on Commerce and Education appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the University Club, Lotus Club, Arts Club, Mid-Day Club, City Club, Lawyers Club, New York Athletic Club, Union League and the Merchants' Association.

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HON. CHARLES ADOLPH SCHIEREN.—The choice of Brooklyn as the place in which to make their home in America, by the parents of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, when they came to this country in 1856, gave to the city one of its foremost citizens. He was born at Neuss, Rhenish-Prussia, February 28, 1842. His education was begun in the schools of his native town and continued in the public schools of his adopted city. He was for several years engaged in the cigar manufacturing business with his father and in 1864 accepted a position in the leather belting house of Philip F. Pasquay of New York. Upon the death of Mr. Pasquay in the following year, he was made manager of the concern, where he remained for three years. Having saved a moderate capital from his earnings, he then embarked in business for himself, and from that small beginning has grown one of the largest and best equipped establishments of its kind in the world. The growth of the business was rapid and constant from the start, and its continued prosperity has been directly due to the keen business foresight and executive ability of Mr. Schieren, who, during the forty years of its existence, has given it his close personal attention. He has also made a number of inventions which aided substantially in the upbuilding of this great industry. Among his inventions may be mentioned the "Electric Belt" (which was coated to protect the leather), the "American Joint Leather Link Belt," and the "Perforated Belt." As demands increased and conditions changed, the output of his factories has been changed and amplified, until the matter of supplying the market with just what is needed has been reduced to an exact art, and his brand has been made famous by the constant reliability of the goods produced. It was found necessary many years ago to establish branch houses in the leading cities of the country, and now such houses are maintained in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and Denver, also in Hamburg, Germany, while a large lace leather tannery has been operated in Brooklyn since about 1880. But probably the most noteworthy extension of facilities was the establishment of the Dixie Tanneries in Bristol, Tenn., in 1893. This plant and its adjunct, the Holston Extract Company, covers thirty-one acres, and has a capacity of over one hundred thousand hides a year. Here, as in all the other departments of this vast business, are employed all the best methods and processes known to the leather and belt making arts. Some of these methods are the latest results of scientific experiments, and some are the time-honored methods which have stood the test of generations. A notable instance of this is the retention of the old process of vat tanning with rock oak bark, which requires four months to produce a perfectly tanned hide. Mr. Schieren is still the active head of the company which bears his name. He is also president of the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn, a trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Company, a director of the Nassau National Bank, a trustee of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and a trustee of the Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company. He has been prominently connected with the Leather Association of New York since its organization, and one of the founders and members of the National Association of Manufacturers—is a member of its Executive Committee, and was formerly its treasurer. He is a recognized authority on the subject of leather and belting, and his remarks in interview or in public speaking are highly valued. He wrote "The Uses and Abuses of Belting," "Transmission of Power by Belt," "History of Leather and Belting," "From Tannery to Dynamo," which he presented before the National Electric Light Association in 1888, and the Technical Society of New York, and which were subsequently published in the trade journals. While the foregoing would seem sufficient to fully occupy him, Mr. Schieren has always found time to take an active interest in public affairs. He was a member of the famous "Wide Awakes," in 1860, who did such splendid work toward securing the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, and since that time has been an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He took a leading part in the reorganization of the party in Brooklyn upon the election district association plan, which finally led to the overthrow of Democratic sway in the city. In 1893 he was nominated by his party for the office of mayor of Brooklyn and was elected by an overwhelming majority of thirty-three thousand votes. The campaign was conducted along the line of anti-machine rule, and was one of the first of its kind in the country to result in success. Mr. Schieren has a national reputation as a reformer in politics, but his work has been toward securing purity in politics, rather than in support of so-called "Reform" movements which usually accomplish a little more than to thwart the people as a whole in their real choice of public officials. His term as mayor was signalized by the straightforward business methods employed, and the large number of important public improvements which were planned and executed. During his term of office Wallabout Market was remodeled

from an unsightly, inconvenient mass of wooden buildings, to a substantial, picturesque, and valuable market, having twice its former capacity. Through his influence and energetic advocacy the bill was passed by the Legislature in 1895 authorizing the construction of the Williamsburg Bridge, the initial plans were made and the work started. By the addition of five new parks, Mr. Schieren's administration more than doubled the area of the parks of the city of Brooklyn. The largest of these, Forest Park, comprises five hundred and thirty-six acres, is noted for its elevation, natural beauty, and fine view of both the ocean and Long Island Sound. Dyker Meadow Park, containing one hundred and fifty acres, is also of great importance, as it embraces several thousand feet of ocean front. Final plans were adopted and riparian rights secured for the Shore Driveway, which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the world. He also was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Museum and laid the corner-stone during his administration as mayor for this magnificent building on the Park Slope. It is an instance worthy of note, that during his occupancy of the mayoralty he devoted his entire time to the duties of his office. He declined a renomination, retiring from office with the city in splendid financial condition. Since then he has received unsought appointments to several positions of honor and responsibility. The late and greatly lamented President McKinley, of whom he was a close personal friend, appointed him a member of the Cuban Relief Committee, of which he was treasurer. He was chairman of the New York State Commerce Commission, appointed by Governor Black, which urged the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and was largely instrumental in passing the Barge Canal referendum by a tremendous majority of nearly two hundred and forty-five thousand votes; also a member of the Greater New York Charter Revision Commission, appointed by Governor Roosevelt. He is now president of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, for the building of which a million dollars has been raised. For many years, and during his term as mayor, Mr. Schieren advocated the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, and his influence aided greatly in finally securing its enactment. Mr. Schieren is a member of the Church of the Redeemer, English Lutheran, and is probably the most prominent lay member of that denomination in the United States. He is not only a liberal supporter of his own church, but has given financial aid in the building of new churches and the extension of religious work all over the country. His beneficence in this direction has even crossed the ocean, the new chancel stained-glass windows in the Lutheran Cathedral in Neuss, Germany, in which he was baptized, being of his donation. He also presented to the cathedral in Speyer-on-the-Rhine the colossal bronze statue of Martin Luther, the base of which was given by other German-Americans. He aided in the erection of the Luther statue in Washington and was a member of the committee which erected the Beecher and Stranahan statues in Brooklyn. He is a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and was for several years a trustee of the Sunday School Union, the Union for Christian Work and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He has been for many years a member of the Union League Club of Manhattan and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Schieren was married in 1865 to Miss Louise Bramm, a daughter of George W. Bramm of Brooklyn, and has four children: Charles A. Schieren, Jr., Miss Ida May Schieren, George Arthur Schieren and Harrie Victor Schieren. Charles A. Schieren is a representative of the large portion of the population of the United States which has been furnished by the German Empire, and he is one of which his native and his adopted country may well be proud. Brilliantly successful in all his undertakings, public-spirited, clean-charactered, and ever ready to support by his means and influence any enterprise which has for its purpose the betterment and welfare of the community of which he has been an honored member for half a century, he is a splendid specimen of the highest type of American citizenship.

WILLIAM WICKE, president of the William Wicke Ribbon Company, was born at Neuemühle, near Hessen Cassel, Germany, on June 4, 1840. He attended the public schools at Cassel until 1855, at which time he emigrated to America, arriving in New York on August second of that year. His object in coming to this country at such an early age was to assist his brother, George Wicke, who had established a good business in manufacturing cigar boxes. After mastering that trade and when he was twenty-one years old, a copartnership was formed June 4, 1861, under the firm name of George Wicke and Brother, which was continued until 1872; on account of illness, George retired from business, William continuing under the firm name of William Wicke & Company. In 1882 Mr. Wicke built an extensive factory on First Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets and East River, on a plot covering twenty-two city lots. It was the largest establishment of its kind in the

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CARL WALTHER, D.D., PH.D.

world. In this factory he introduced silk-weaving, manufacturing cigar ribbons, bindings for underwear, blankets and ladies' dresses. He also began the importation from Cuba and Mexico of cedar and mahogany in logs. The mahogany he disposed of to furniture manufacturers; the cedar being converted into veneers at his own mills, this product being largely utilized by himself for the manufacture of cigar boxes. His surplus stock was disposed of to other cigar box manufacturers. In 1891 he incorporated his extensive business under the name of the William Wicke Company. A branch house employing one hundred hands was opened at Tampa, Fla., for the manufacture of cigar boxes. In 1899 the company purchased seventy city lots at Glendale, Brooklyn, where an immense factory, giving employment to three hundred people, was built for the manufacture of silk ribbons and bindings. On January 30, 1901, the New York City factory, where six hundred hands were employed, was totally destroyed by fire. The company decided not to rebuild but to devote their attention to the Brooklyn plant. The box factory at Tampa was also disposed of. The Brooklyn establishment contains the most modern machinery and improvements. After the destruction of the New York City plant the corporate name of the concern was changed to its present one—William Wicke Ribbon Company. In cigar boxes alone the company turns out every ten hours—a day's work—thirty-four thousand completed cigar boxes. The main business and executive offices are located at No. 36 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. The company's output is marketed throughout the United States, but principally in New York City. The officers of the company are William Wicke, Sr., president; George H. Wicke, vice-president, and William Wicke, Jr., secretary. On February 6, 1868, Mr. Wicke married Miss Louise Margaret Linder of Weissenburg, Elsas. Six children have been born to the union, viz.: Louise Margaret, George Henry, William, Jr., Carl Wicke, Anna and Henry, the two latter having died in infancy. Carl Wicke, the youngest son, is at present a student of Columbia Law School. In politics Mr. Wicke is Independent. He is a member of a large number of social, benevolent and other organizations, prominent among them are the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, American Museum of Natural History, Legal Aid Society, Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, German Society, Citizens' Union, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Young Men's Christian Association, New York Academy of Sciences, Vereinigten Deutschen Gesellschaften der Stadt New York, Linnaean Society of New York, Prison Association, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, New York Botanical Garden, German Liederkranz, Germanistic Society of America, Arion Society, Students' Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Jung Arion, National Municipal League and also a member of numerous other charitable institutions. Mr. Wicke is a self-made man in everything that the term implies. His success in life is due entirely to his indomitable courage, fine business principles and conscientious scruples. For his years he is a splendid type of vigorous manhood and of a most pleasing personality. He enjoys a large social and commercial acquaintance and is universally esteemed. He is a large holder of New York City, as well as outside realty. Under his guidance Mr. Wicke's sons have acquired the practical methods he has so well mastered, for the continuation of the extensive business when he shall have laid aside the mantle of commercial life.

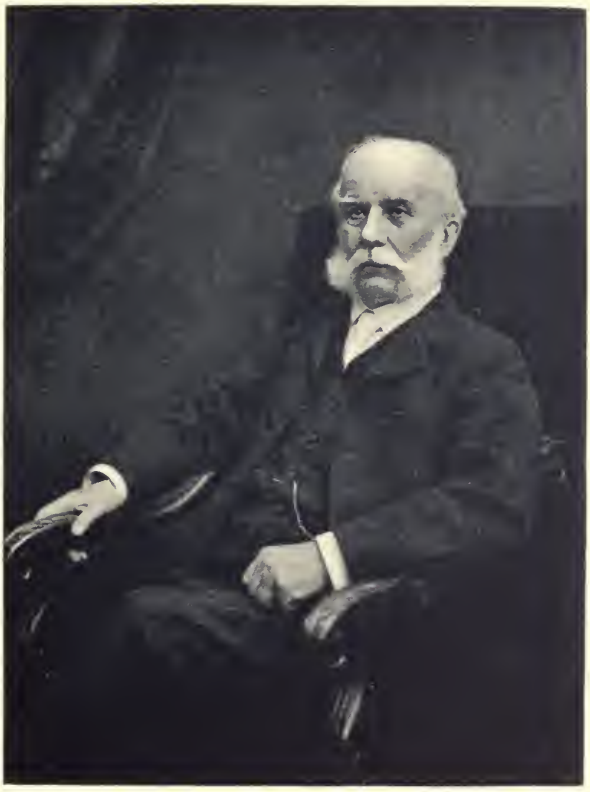
MAX AMS.—One of the many examples of indomitable courage and perseverance that is so prevalent in the German race, and to which this country owes much of its international prominence, is shown in the subject of this sketch. Born in Waldkirch, Baden, Germany, November 2, 1844, he received a liberal education in the public schools of his place of nativity, graduating therefrom at an early age. It seems that the future of Mr. Ams was decided upon shortly after leaving school, when fourteen, for he chose commercialism at the start. Beginning as a clerk in a general store located at Freiburg, a distance of twenty miles from Waldkirch, he laid the foundation of a most remarkable career. His clerkship ended when he was nineteen years of age, after occupying a place as bookkeeper and traveler in Pforzheim for three years, and during that time his capabilities had been developed to such a degree that a trip to the United States was decided upon, and he came to this country determined to make a name for himself. He went to Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee, but returned to New York, after an absence of six months, and started the nucleus of his present enormous enterprise. It was only after the hardest kind of endeavor, close application, and the honorable methods he pursued, together with the high esteem he attained, and in which he is now held, that his name has been brought into such prominence, that the company he heads is internationally preeminent. In 1873 he engaged in the manufacture and packing of fine groceries, operating along wholesale lines. In 1892 he organized the Maurer Manufacturing Company, of which he is

the president. The company maintain an extensive plant at Mt. Vernon, N.Y., where sterling silver ware is manufactured, giving employment to over five hundred skilled workmen. The stores and showrooms are located on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, New York City, where the product is disposed of at wholesale and retail. In 1902 he organized the Max Ams Machine Company, which he heads. Mr. Ams is a director of the American Encaustic Tiling Company and has served in that capacity for the past twenty years. He was a director of the Riverside Bank for ten years, but his multifarious duties compelled him to resign that post. In 1903 he organized the Max Ams Beef and Fish Company, of which he is its executive, and besides these interests he is a stockholder in various corporations. He is a member of the Arion Society and is affiliated with several societies and fraternal bodies. Mr. Ams was united in marriage on February 8, 1866, to Miss Louisa Stoltz (now deceased), and to this union were born eight children, four of whom have died. Those living are: Carl M., Fred L., Emil A. and Louisa Theresa, now Mrs. C. B. Smith of Boston, Mass. Mr. Ams has given his sons the benefit of his early training and is now rewarded by being ably assisted by them in his various enterprises, thus relieving him of many heavy burdens; he is nevertheless seen regularly at his office every day and gives much of his time in further developing his large interests. Once a year he goes abroad for recreation and keeps in touch with all things of international importance; is a great reader, and has a finely equipped library.

JAMES SPEYER, banker and capitalist, was born in New York City, in 1861, the descendant of an old family of Frankfort-on-the-Main, known for centuries for the broad spirit of philanthropy it has manifested and for its well-directed efforts in aiding those in need and in bettering the condition of the poor, as well as on account of the distinguished and prominent position it occupied in the commercial world. While the name of Spire, Spira or Speier appears in the chronicles of Frankfort-on-the-Main as early as the middle of the Fourteenth Century, the first member of the Speyer family concerning whom accurate data is obtainable, and of whom Mr. James Speyer is a direct descendant, was Michael Speyer, who died in 1686. An interesting illustration of the standing of the family, even as far back as 1792, is found in the fact that when in that year the French General Custine brought three leading citizens of Frankfort to Mainz, as hostages for the payment of a war indemnity levied by Napoleon I on the city of Frankfort, one of them was the imperial court banker, Isaac Michael Speyer. An uncle of Mr. James Speyer, Philip Speyer, established the Speyer firm in New York in 1837. He was joined by his brother, Gustavus Speyer, the father of James Speyer, in 1845. In 1878 the firm name became Speyer & Co. After receiving his education in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Mr. Speyer at the age of twenty-two began his business career in his father's banking house in that city. He then went to Paris and London, and in 1885 returned to New York, where he has since resided and is now the senior partner of the well known banking house of Speyer & Co., as well as a partner in the Frankfort, London and Amsterdam houses. Mr. Speyer enjoys a high reputation in the world of finance, and Speyer & Co. have been connected with many of the most important financial undertakings in relation to American railroads, and have acted as fiscal agents for the Mexican and Cuban Governments, etc. He is a director and trustee in the following corporations: Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Bank of the Manhattan Company, Central Trust Company of New York, Citizens' Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, General Chemical Company, German Savings Bank, Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, Guarantee Trust Company of New York, Lackawanna Steel Company, Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Rock Island Company, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Union Trust Company and Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Limited. He is also vice-president and director of the Société Financiere Franco-Americaine. He has taken a deep interest in public affairs as an independent and non-partisan citizen, especially in municipal campaigns. He was vice-president and treasurer of the German-American Cleveland League in the Cleveland campaign of 1892, an active member of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, and a charter member of the Citizens' Union. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor William L. Strong. He was a supporter of Mr. McKinley both in 1896 and 1900, and is an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt. He is active in charitable and educational affairs, and in fact in all movements which tend for the betterment of social conditions in general. Mr. Speyer was one of the founders and is now president of the Provident Loan Society. He is treasurer of the University Settlement Society and of the People's Symphony Concerts, and is connected with a number of other similar philanthropic efforts, among them being trustee of Teachers College,

JACOB LANGELOTH.

WILLIAM SEBASTIAN STUHR.



CHARLES PFIZER.

A. B. HEINE.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, Isabella Heimath and the Mount Sinai Hospital. His charity knows no difference of race, creed or color. He has given large sums for educational purposes, as for instance the building of the Speyer School, and was also the creator of the Theodore Roosevelt professorship at the University of Berlin. Although not a clubman, Mr. Speyer is a member of the City, Manhattan, Players, Racquet, Reform, Lawyers, Lotos, Whist, City Midday, New York Yacht clubs and the Deutscher Verein. In November, 1897, Mr. Speyer married Ellin L. Prince (Mrs. John A. Lowery), daughter of the late John Dyneley Prince, who also takes an active part in charitable and philanthropic work in New York.

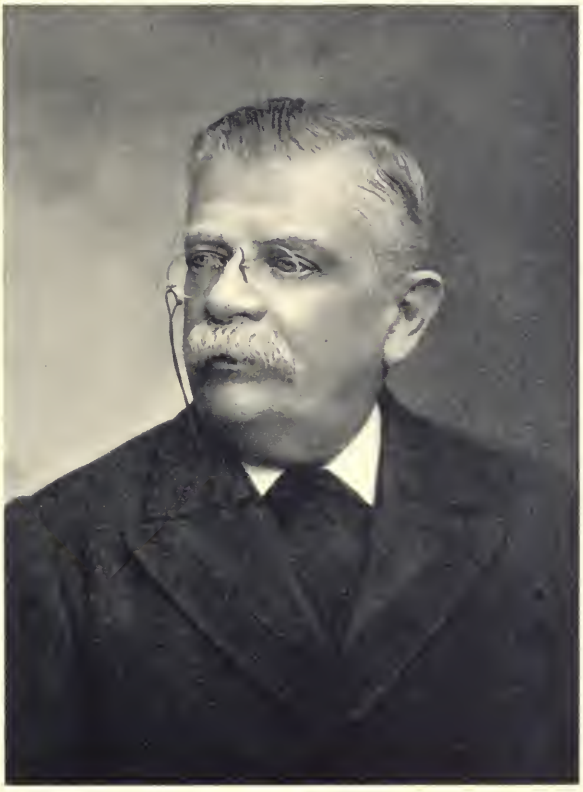
OTTO H. KAHN, banker and capitalist, was born at Mannheim in Germany on February 21, 1867. His father was a banker at Mannheim, alderman of the city and knighted by the Grand Duke of Baden. His mother was Miss Eberstadt of Worms, the daughter of the mayor of that city. Mr. Kahn was one of eight children, of whom several have distinguished themselves in various lines. His brother, Robert, is a composer of note and professor in the Royal Conservatory at Berlin; another brother, Franz, has secured a reputation as a jurist of great ability. Mr. Kahn was educated in the gymnasium at Mannheim and after graduating attended lectures at Karlsruhe for three years. After finishing his education he entered the service of the London branch of the Deutsche Bank, where he remained for five years, rising from one position to another and acting during the last year as manager. In 1893 he came to New York and entered the employ of Speyer & Co., bankers. Since 1896 he has been a partner in the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Kahn is not only widely known as an able and prominent financier but also through his connection with the arts and literature. He is deeply interested in all matters connected with the higher life. As a director of the Metropolitan Opera House he has been especially active and was instrumental in securing a new management when the present head of the enterprise decided to retire. It may, in fact, be said, that Mr. Kahn was the moving force that solved the difficulties arising from the situation, and placed opera in New York upon a new and satisfactory basis. He is also one of the founders and the most active promoters of the New Theater, an institution that is intended to present to America a theater similar to the famous "Théâtre Français" in Paris. To Mr. Kahn's indefatigable activity, combined with practical business sense and literary knowledge of high character the fact is largely due that this enterprise was successfully launched, and that the city of New York will soon have a playhouse where the best classical and modern plays will be presented in a perfect way by a stock company, and where art in its highest sense will be fostered with the help of a school for dramatic art, an endowment fund, a pension fund for actors, and other institutions in keeping with the altruistic purpose of the enterprise. In this as in other similar undertakings Mr. Kahn is moved solely by the desire to foster art and artistic ideals in the interest of the whole people and mankind in general. He is very fond of gentlemanly sports, such as riding, golfing, automobiling, yachting and coaching. An expert driver himself, he is often seen tooling his splendid four-in-hand and has taken several ribbons in contests at horse shows. Mr. Kahn lives during six months of the year at Morristown, N.J., spends two months at his summer home on Upper Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks and the remainder at his town house in Sixty-eighth Street, New York City. He is a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, Lotos, City, St. Andrews Golf, Morristown Field, Lawyers' and City Midday clubs and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a large contributor to practically every charity worthy of support. On January 8, 1896, Mr. Kahn was married to Miss Addie Wolff, daughter of one of the partners of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and has four children: Maud Emily, Margaret Dorothy, Gilbert Wolff and Roger Wolff Kahn.

HUGO WESENDONCK was born at Elberfeld, in Germany, on April 24, 1817, and received his education in the Gymnasium of his native city. After graduating, he studied law at the University of Bonn and later in Berlin, where he served as one year's volunteer in the Royal Rifles. Passing through all his examinations with great success, he worked for four years with the District Court at Elberfeld and finally established himself as attorney at Düsseldorf. His knowledge of the law and his ability as an advocate, rapidly brought him renown, and he was engaged in some of the most important cases of the period, among them the litigation of a large railroad company for the right of way, and the divorce suit of Countess Hatzfeld, known as the friend of Ferdinand Lassalle. The stirring times that preceded the revolution of 1848, when the German people rose to secure the liberties so long promised but denied them, found the young lawyer in the front rank of the movement. He was elected to the Prussian House of Rep-

resentatives and to the German Parliament, which assembled at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and was intended to formulate a constitution for the new German Empire. This body was forced to dissolve, its meeting place being surrounded by troops, and some of its members, Mr. Wesendonck among them, decided to continue their deliberations at Stuttgart. Here their meetings were again prevented by force and the leaders were indicted for high treason. Mr. Wesendonck fled to Switzerland and later to Paris, but was tried in his absence and condemned to death. After a short sojourn in France, he emigrated to the United States and engaged in commercial pursuits in Philadelphia and New York City, the practise of law not appealing to him. But the real work of his life, with which his name will ever be connected, and which is a monument to his enterprise and sagacity, began in 1860, when he founded, together with his friend, Friedrich Schwendler, the Germania Life Insurance Company. Mr. Wesendonck believed that an institution managed by Germans and conducted on German principles of strictest honesty and economy, was not only necessary, but would be eminently successful, and the future proved that he was right. The Germania Life was organized as a mutual company and some of the most prominent citizens of the city acted as directors, among them the mayor, the Prussian Consul and many bankers and merchants. The new company felt its way carefully and preferred a slow but sure growth to large and quick results accomplished by unsafe methods. Its business soon spread over the whole United States and was extended, in 1868, to Europe. Its headquarters are now in its own building at No. 20 Nassau Street, New York, and the European business is conducted from their offices at Behrenstrasse 12, Berlin. In addition, the company owns a fine building in St. Paul, Minn. While its growth has been very successful, it has continued to follow the sound and conservative principles laid down by its founder, and was one of the few companies that weathered the insurance investigation in 1906 without the discovery of a single flaw in management or policy. Mr. Wesendonck belonged to that group of "Fortyeighters" that brought so much idealism and love for beauty in every field of human endeavor to this country. His early life had been passed at Düsseldorf, when that city was the home of many artists of note, and his home had been the gathering place for many men of genius. He continued these traditions in his new country, and every enterprise that was started, to increase the taste for art, the love for the beautiful and the uplifting of the people, found in him a generous contributor. His name was connected with every movement in the interest of the German population, as well as the whole people from the time he landed on these shores until his life work was completed. His wife, whom he married in 1844 and who died before him in 1889, ably assisted him and was the first president of the Women's Auxiliary of the German Hospital, when this institution was founded. Mr. Wesendonck died on December 19, 1900, and left two sons and one daughter.

HENRY IDEN.—What one may achieve by strict observance of concentrated purpose is brilliantly illustrated in the career of one of New York's oldest and highest esteemed commercial men, Henry Iden, who was always proud of the fact that he was of German nativity. He was born at Duvenstedt on November 1, 1823. The village free school furnished his rudimentary education, in fact it was the only tuition he ever boasted of, and during this period he lost no opportunity to make the very best of the instruction the institution offered. He was about fourteen years old when he sought employment and acting upon the first impulse his mind dictated, he turned his attention to the trade of wood-carving. Finding this work congenial, he exerted all his energies to master every detail, and at the age of twenty-six he completed his apprenticeship and came to this country. He settled on Baxter Street, at that time a rather substantial residential section, and for a year or more pursued his chosen vocation with an earnestness that was characteristic. It was not long thereafter that his enterprising spirit asserted itself. The realization of his early ambition was materialized when in 1854 he started in business on his own account and established a thoroughly equipped six-story furniture house at 194-196 Hester Street, New York City, at that time the best building in that neighborhood. It was here he manufactured and sold his product. For seventeen years he operated this business and was very successful. In 1865 his mind turned toward a different channel, that of chandelier manufacturing. This was his first and only change during his whole business career, and it was a change for the better. He realized this, after having looked over the new field and found it would be far more remunerative than the former. He immediately remodeled his building, the birthplace of his second enterprise, and installed everything his new venture would require, and again started with greater determination to realize his idea of a successful commercial life. Every year his industry gained gradual strength and the day

WILLIAM WICKE



ABRAM JESSE DITTENHOEFER.

MICHAEL C. GROSS.

finally came when a change of quarters was found necessary. It was in 1887 that Mr. Iden constructed the present building at Nos. 42 to 50 University Place, and realizing the importance of a modern equipped plant, he spared no expense to make the new commercial home complete throughout. At the time of construction, this building was one of the largest in that section of New York, and, like the old Stewart Building, was an object of great interest to those visiting this city. To-day this building is a landmark of old New York, but containing everything modern for the manufacture of chandeliers, etc., and enjoying a patronage that extends all over this country. All the employees, through the exceptional relationship that existed and still exists between them and their employer, take a personal interest in furthering the prosperity of the company. On July 2, 1849, Mr. Iden married Miss Christine Greve of Germany. Three children were born to this union, two sons and one daughter, of whom Henry, Jr., is the sole survivor. On October 25, 1854, Mr. Iden was made an American citizen and began at once to take a great interest in the affairs of his adopted country. In politics he was a stanch Democratic supporter and his affiliation with that party continued up to the time of his demise. He served in the Fifth New York State Militia and was honorably discharged August 12, 1862. Mr. Iden was a director of the old Third Avenue railroad company for many years and a director of the Union Square Bank, now the Corn Exchange Bank. He was not a club man, his leisure moments being spent quietly at home with his family. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Iden was always the personification of energy. He was always busy, work and hard work was his pleasure. He always breathed good will and suggested mental, moral and physical wholesomeness; he had a dignity of manner and carriage that commanded respect and attention and the ability to make people feel at ease was one of his greatest charms. He was generous to a fault and his philanthropy was known to many deserving charities. Mr. Iden passed away at his home in Mount Vernon in 1903 and the vast interests he had built was left to the able administration of his son, Henry, Jr., who possesses many of his father's noble characteristics. The employees of Iden & Company, after the death of Mr. Iden, adopted resolutions of sympathy and presented them to his son, one of many tributes to a man of genuine sterling qualities.

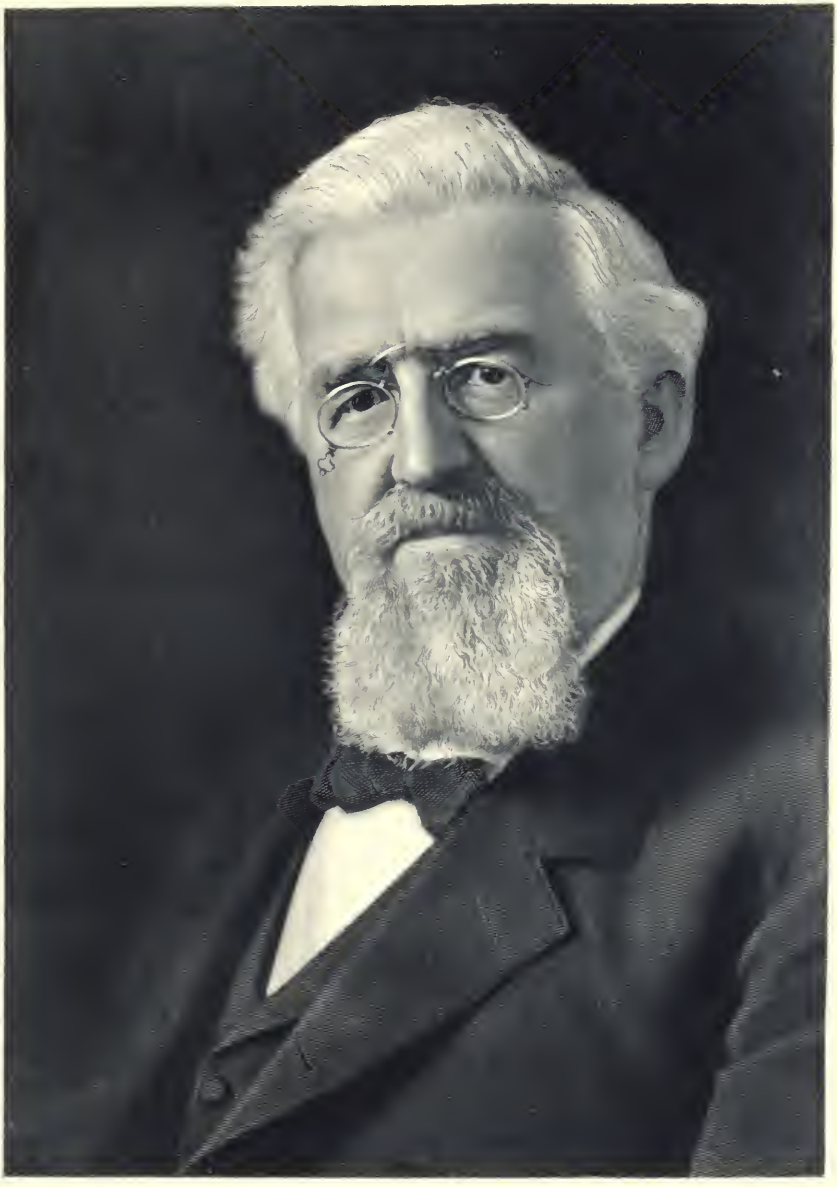
HENRY SIEGEL, merchant, was born at Eubigsheim, in Germany, on March 17, 1852, as the son of Lazarus, burgomaster of the town, and Zerlina Siegel. He received his education in the schools of his birthplace, but came to America when but fifteen years of age and attended the night schools in Washington, D.C., to complete his education. Immediately after his arrival in this country, young Siegel found employment in a clothing store in Washington at a salary of three dollars and a half per week. Full of ambition and determination to succeed, he devoted himself to his duties with such energy that he rose rapidly, and at the end of four years had been advanced to fifteen dollars weekly. In 1871 he went to work for his brothers who had established a store at Parkersburg, Pa., and five years later, in 1876, removed to Chicago to start on his own account. He established the firm of Siegel, Hartsfeld & Co., cloak manufacturers, which was later on changed to Siegel Bros. While very successful in this venture, the real rise of Mr. Siegel began when he started, in 1889, in conjunction with Frank H. Cooper, a department store under the firm name of Siegel, Cooper & Co. This has been said to have been the first real modern department store, and whether this is correct or not, the fact remains that the new firm introduced methods heretofore unknown, and rapidly became one of the great retail trading centers of the country. The business grew to such large proportions that the firm soon needed more commodious quarters and erected the "Big Store" at State and Van Buren Streets, which was occupied in 1889. While this would have been sufficient for an ordinary man, Mr. Siegel's tremendous activity needed larger fields and in 1896 another "Big Store" was erected in New York, at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, which revolutionized the retail business of the metropolis and forced other long-established concerns to change their methods completely. Some years later Mr. Siegel retired from the Siegel-Cooper Co. and purchased the old house of Simpson, Crawford & Co., reorganizing the business completely and building up a large retail trade. In 1904 he opened his Fourteenth Street store, on the old Macy site at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and in 1905 he added the Henry Siegel Co. of Boston to his chain of retail stores. Mr. Siegel himself ascribes his success to hard work and persistency, but this is a rather modest statement. He is full of new ideas and constantly adds methods heretofore unknown. He is in constant touch with every department and watches every development with the utmost care. As a characteristic illustration the

fact may be mentioned that Mr. Siegel did away with the old method under which advertisements were written up by special writers from information furnished by the heads of the different departments. Mr. Siegel held correctly that nobody could write a really good advertisement without having seen the merchandise and having formed an opinion as to its qualities. He, therefore, insists that the advertisement writers must examine the goods about which they are asked to write. A remarkable memory and the rare faculty of assembling a multitude of facts in his mind without ever getting them tangled have assisted this prince among retail merchants to carry on and bring to success business operations of a magnitude that is truly appalling to the ordinary mind. His ideal is to buy and distribute merchandise so economically that it may bring things heretofore unattainable to the family of average means within the reach of all. And while this implies the reduction of expenses to the lowest possible figure, Mr. Siegel understands fully that one of the greatest dangers to a business of this kind lies in the attempt to save in the compensation of the employees. For their welfare he is most solicitous, and always ready to devise new means to help them. He furnishes them with free medical attention, and with good and nourishing food at less than cost, and he assists their relief associations, savings banks, etc. Above all, he is constantly on the watch to find men and women who have earned the right to promotion and who, with a little help, may be started on the road to success. His solicitude in this direction may be surely designated as one of the reasons for his own success. Mr. Siegel was married twice, in 1885 to Miss Julia Rosenbaum of Chicago, who died in 1886, and on April 25, 1898, to Mrs. Marie Vaughan Wilde, the well known authoress.

JUSTIN FREDERICK WILLIAM MOHR, cotton and coffee merchant, with extensive offices located in the New York Cotton Exchange Building, is a native of Bremen, Germany. For the past forty-two years Mr. Mohr has been a resident of New York City, where he has long been popular in the select German circles. He is a member and president of the German Club, the most exclusive of its kind in the country; he is also a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, the New York Coffee Exchange, a director of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company and several other minor organizations. In 1875 Mr. Mohr married Miss Clothilde Klein; the union has been blessed with two children, one deceased and a daughter now married. Mr. Mohr has never been active in political life, nor has he ever desired or sought public office. He is a gentleman of high culture and resides in a handsome apartment at No. 450 West End Avenue, New York City.

ERNST THALMANN, banker, was born in the Rhenish Palatinate, Germany, on June 19, 1851, and received his education at Mannheim. He came to America when seventeen years of age and engaged in the banking business, where his ability and wide knowledge of men and affairs soon secured for him a prominent position. As head of the well known banking house, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Mr. Thalmann has been identified with many of the most important financial transactions both here and abroad. He is chairman of the Board of Directors of the North American Exploration Co., Limited; vice-president and director of the Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad and the United States & Hayti Telegraph & Cable Co.; trustee in the United States for the Frankfort Transport, Glass & Accident Insurance Co., and the Munich Reinsurance Co.; trustee of the Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., the Bavarian Mortgage & Exchange Bank of Munich, New York Trust Co.; director of the Alliance Realty Co., Century Realty Co., De La Vergne Machine Co., Lawyers' Mortgage Co., Mercantile National Bank, Mortgage Bond Co., Omaha Water Co., United Railroads Co. of San Francisco, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Realty Finance Co., Richmond Trust & Safe Deposit Co., United Railways Investment Co. of San Francisco, and the Van Norden Trust Co. Mr. Thalmann was married in December, 1881, to Miss Michaelis and has two children, Edward E. and Paul Thalmann.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, merchant, financier and author, was born in Westphalia, Germany, and received his education at Münster in a gymnasium founded by Charlemagne. He came to the United States in 1853 and ever since has been a resident of New York City. Mr. Windmuller achieved business success and associated himself with financial institutions. He took part in founding the Title-Guarantee & Trust Co., the German-American Insurance Co., the German Alliance Insurance Co., the Maiden Lane Savings Bank, the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Co., the South Manhattan Realty Co. and the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co. Most of these institutions he continues to serve as director; he is president of the Maiden Lane Savings Bank. Mr. Windmuller has taken a deep interest in public affairs, especially in the advocacy of a sound currency, a purely revenue tariff and civil service reform. He has written many magazine and newspaper articles on these subjects and



Henry Phipps

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CALIFORNIA

stands high as an authority on financial and economical questions. Amongst other magazine articles which have commanded attention are "History of Encyclopedias" and "Pleasures of City Pedestrians" in the *Review of Reviews;* "The Art of Drinking" and "A Plea for Parks" in the *Forum;* "Food That Fails to Feed" and "Disposal of the Dead" in the *North American Review.* He has written articles for the *Outlook, Harper's Weekly* and numerous daily papers. Practically every movement for public improvements of one kind or another has found in him an enthusiastic and indefatigable supporter. Of the many associations with which he is identified the following may be named: the Chamber of Commerce, in which he was chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, the Executive Committee for the improvement of the state canals, as member of which he worked successfully for the amendment of the Constitution, which made that improvement possible; the Business Men's Relief Committee and the Board of Trade, in which he is a managing director. He is also interested in a number of charitable institutions, being treasurer and director of the Legal Aid Society, which furnishes gratuitous advice to the ignorant needy without regard to nationality. Of his services in behalf of charity his efforts for the benefit of the German Hospital Fair in 1888 deserve especial mention. In connection with this affair Mr. Windmuller arranged a collection of paintings and a souvenir containing autobiographical contributions from the best American and German authors. He is known as an art connoisseur and collector of paintings and books. He was also treasurer of a fund for the erection of a monument to Goethe and vice-president of the Heine Monument Society. Mr. Windmuller is connected with many clubs, among them the Merchants, German, Lotos, Underwriters, New York Athletic and Arion, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Germanistic and the New York Historical Society, of which he is a life member. Few of the German merchants in New York City have been so closely identified with the life of the nation during the last fifty years, in all of its manifestations, in politics as well as in the development of the arts, literature and charitable undertakings of every kind.

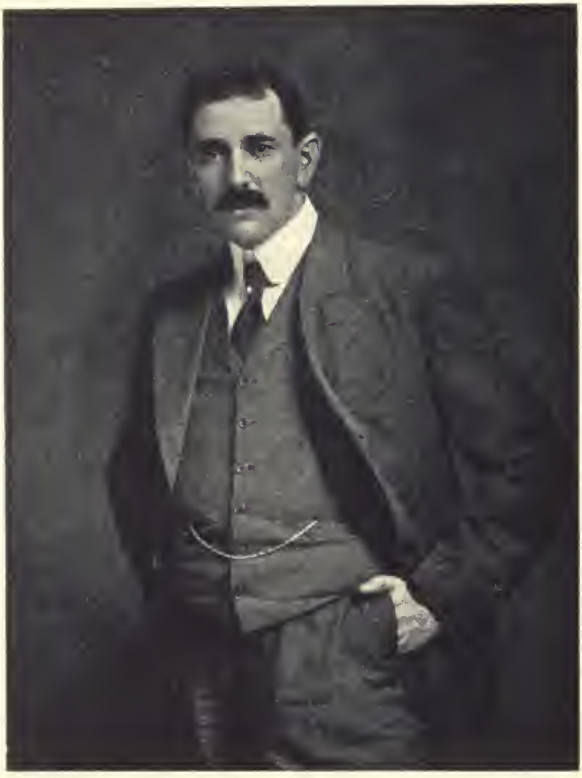
LUDWIG NISSEN, merchant, was born at Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on December 2, 1855. He is descended, on his father's side, from the great Danish statesman, George Nicolaus von Nissen, and on his mother's side from the old noble family of von Dawartzky. Mr. Nissen was educated in the common schools of his native town and afterwards became a clerk in the Imperial Court. Recognizing that the opportunities for advancement were very limited and could not satisfy his ambition, he emigrated to the United States and arrived here in 1872 with two dollars and a half in his possession. But the determination to succeed was in him, he accepted the first position that was offered to him, and worked for four months in a barber-shop as porter and bootblack. He then worked as dishwasher in a hotel on Dey Street, where his ability was recognized by the proprietor, who made him first a waiter, then bookkeeper and finally cashier. Mr. Nissen then sought and found a clerkship in a factory but the firm failed and he lost his position. He had saved some money and decided to go into business for himself, but the next five years brought him nothing but a varied though withal valuable experience. He tried the butcher business for a while without succeeding, started a restaurant and sold it again, invested the proceeds, five thousand dollars, in the wholesale wine business and lost it all within nine months, being in debt for one thousand dollars in addition. This did not discourage him. He made the acquaintance of a diamond cutter, who carried on a small shop, but, like himself, had more debts than assets. Mr. Nissen went into partnership with him, under the firm name of Schilling & Nissen, and quickly mastered the details of the business. He was so successful in selling the goods his partner manufactured that the firm soon prospered. Its name was later changed to Ludwig Nissen & Co., and the firm drifted from diamond setting to diamond importing. Five years after the partnership had been formed Mr. Nissen bought out his partner and formed a new partnership, the firm name remaining the same. The house is now one of the best known and most prominent in its line, in spite of the fact that it is comparatively young. Mr. Nissen's energy has by no means been confined to his business. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, his intelligent treatment of public questions and his strong character making a deep impression upon all who have come in contact with him. He has been identified with almost every movement inaugurated for the general welfare and the betterment of conditions in municipal affairs as well as the government of the state and nation. Many honors have been offered to him, some of which he was compelled to decline, bearing testimony to his high standing in the community and the appreciation of his character and services by his fellow citizens. He has been president of

the New York Jewelers' Association, the Manufacturers' Association of New York and the Brooklyn League. He is vice-president of the Oriental Bank, a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and of Adelphi College, a director of the Board of Trade and Transportation, First National Bank of Jamaica and Guardian Trust Co., and member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York. In 1892 he was chairman of the committee representing the jewelry trade which went to Albany to obtain a larger appropriation for the World's Fair exhibit of the Empire State, the other members being C. L. Tiffany and Joseph Fahys. He served as member and treasurer of the Brooklyn Commission to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville in 1897, and was appointed a member of the Jury of Awards in the Department of Commerce and Manufactures. In 1898 Governor Black appointed him one of the commissioners of the state of New York to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and he was later elected treasurer. He is also one of the incorporators and trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission by the act of the Legislature of New York. His political activity has been pronounced. He served on the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee of Fifty, organized for the establishment of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, in 1897, and was nominated for the office of president of the Council of Greater New York, but declined. In 1898 he took an active part in the formation of the Brooklyn League, designed to protect the interests of Brooklyn under the new charter. On his return from Europe in 1900 he was met by his friends on a special chartered tug and given a reception at the Brooklyn Club, being strongly urged to accept a nomination for Congress, but declined. In the same year and in 1901 he took a lively part in the events which led to the fusion of the elements opposed to Tammany, and was offered the nomination as controller; his name was also presented to the conference committee as a suitable choice for mayor, but he refused to accept either office. He also refused an appointment offered to him by Mayor Wuster of Brooklyn in 1896, to become a member of his cabinet but accepted the position of member of the Civil Service Commission. When, in 1903, Mayor Low offered to make him chairman of the Brooklyn Change of Grade Commission, he likewise declined. On the other hand his growth in purely business matters has been constant, for, when, as a result of the revelations made during the life insurance companies investigations a few years ago, the Equitable Life Assurance Society concluded to do some house-cleaning and undergo a thorough reorganization, he was elected one of its new directors. The public functions at which Mr. Nissen has presided, or in which he took an important part, are innumerable. In addition he has never ceased to work for the advancement of his own trade; in 1896, he delivered a lecture on "Gems and Jewels" before the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, which was published in the *Jewelers' Circular* and widely copied in France, Germany and England as well as in this country. No better illustration of the opportunities this country extends to a man of high character, ambition and intelligence can be furnished than the remarkable career of Ludwig Nissen, who landed in New York less than forty years ago practically penniless, and who is now not only a citizen of high standing and repute in consequence of his material success, but who has left his impress upon many of the most important events in the history of his new country, and whose counsel and assistance are eagerly sought by the best element among native Americans.

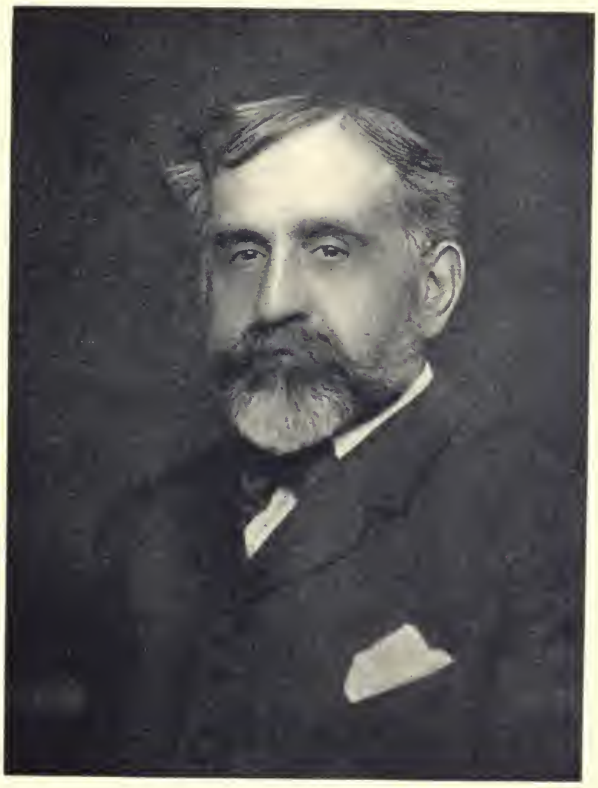
HENRY HEIDE, manufacturer, was born at Obermarsberg in Westphalia, Germany, on October 24, 1846, and received his education in the elementary school of his birthplace. He came to America in 1866 and established himself as manufacturer of confectionery and almond paste. Starting on a small scale, his plant is now one of the largest in its line in the United States, and his goods are known and sold all over this country, Canada, Europe and Australia. A man of striking personal appearance and of genial disposition, Mr. Heide is one of the most widely known and generally esteemed Germans of New York City. His business, grown to large proportions, is a monument to his enterprise, industry and intelligence. He is a member of the Church of the Holy Sacrament, German Liederkranz, Arion, the Catholic and Chemist clubs. Mr. Heide married on January 28, 1873, Miss Mary Jaeger and has eight children.

ADAM WEBER, architect, builder and manufacturer, was born at Bechtheim, near Worms-on-the-Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt, in 1825. He received his education in the schools of his native city and was apprenticed at an early age to his father, who was an architect and builder. When he reached his majority, the qualities which were to make him one of the prominent figures in the city of New York and, in fact, in the United States, manifested themselves. He felt that the opportunities he longed for would be denied to him in the nar-

ERNST THALMANN.



HERMAN A. METZ.



EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

LEOPOLD STERN.

row circle of a small German town, and he decided to emigrate to America. In 1847 he sailed from Liverpool in the full-rigged ship *Columbus,* then making her maiden voyage, and landed at the Battery wharf with a small supply of money, but full of ambition and determination. He found employment with a local architect and builder, and the thorough training he had received, together with exceptional intelligence, quickly made him a valuable assistant. Hardly two years had elapsed when Mr. Weber decided to strike out for himself, fully convinced that he would succeed. In this he was not mistaken, for the knowledge and rectitude of the young builder were immediately appreciated. The contracts he received were large and numerous, and he built all the sugar refinery houses that were erected and operated by the Havemeyer family in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In 1854 he erected for Mrs. Anna Uhl the first building the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* occupied, at No. 224 William Street, and three years later he built the second home for the *Staats-Zeitung* at No. 17 Chatham Street, the site of which is now occupied by the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. In the meantime Mr. Weber had become interested in the manufacture of firebrick and erected the first large firebrick factory in the United States, in partnership with Mr. Balthasar B. Kreischer, the firm name being Kreischer & Weber. This concern was dissolved in 1857, and the succeeding firm of Maurer & Weber constructed the largest firebrick factory in the country at that time in New York City, on East Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, between Avenues B and C. It covered an entire block and the plant included one of the largest chimneys in the city. It stands erect to-day and is familiarly known as the Weber landmark, a point of guidance to many thousands of navigators of the East River, who took their reckonings from it to steer clear of the dangerous rocks that lined the shores of its turbulent tides. But his ever active mind was not satisfied with what he had accomplished, and always looked out for new fields to conquer. In 1858 his intimate knowledge of fireclays and their refractoriness brought forth the idea of constructing a clay retort to supersede the iron type of retorts then almost universally used in gas works. Innumerable objections were raised when he first promulgated his theory, but he overcame them all and succeeded beyond his greatest expectations. Within a few years Mr. Weber's retorts were adopted by practically all the gas works in America and Europe, and the returns from their sales made the man who had arrived almost penniless a little more than ten years before, a wealthy man. Many other inventions followed; Mr. Weber patented a number of forms of design in bench work and furnace construction, among them the Weber half-depth and full-depth recuperative systems. He personally installed the bench work in the generating houses of the New York Gas Company, the Manhattan Gas Co., the Metropolitan Gas Light Co., the Mutual Gas Light Co., the Municipal Gas Co. and the Knickerbocker Gas Co. In fact, wherever gas works construction was under way, Mr. Weber's name was almost sure to be connected with it, and to enumerate the places of his activity would require the naming of almost every city of importance in the United States. His fame extended far over the boundaries of the country, Cuba, South America, Mexico, and even far-away China and Japan used his inventions. In addition, he invented an advanced lime process for the elimination of carbonic acid from gas, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that Mr. Weber revolutionized the methods of manufacturing gas. In 1890 he partly retired from active business, for in that year the corporation of Adam Weber's Sons was formed which carried on the business of the great factories constructed by the founder in the town of Weber, Middlesex County, N.J., known everywhere as a model establishment and surrounded by hamlets, also laid out and owned by Mr. Weber, which shelter hundreds of workmen. The oldest son, Oscar B. Weber, who, unfortunately, died suddenly in September, 1904, became president, and the second son, Albert J., vice-president of the corporation. Adam Weber was preeminently a man of resourcefulness, hard work and success. Practical knowledge, acquired by observation and study, was most happily associated in him with the ardent desire to overcome obstacles and solve problems that makes the inventor. To few men has come success so widely appreciated and so free from envy as to him, for the question never arose whether it was deserved. A lover and connoisseur of good music, widely traveled and well read, with a refined taste for art, his influence worked ever for the best. One of the pioneers among the Germans of New York City, not one of the thousands who left the fatherland to seek success in the new country, has brought greater honor upon his native and his adopted country. He was a member of the American Gas Light Association and the Pacific Coast Gas Association; the American Engineers' Club, German Liederkranz, Arion, Lotos and Manhattan clubs; a founder of the German Society, member of the former Palette Club; a director of the Ger-

mania, German Exchange, Union Square and Corn Exchange Bank, the Trust Company of America, the Independent Ice Co. and one of the largest shareholders of the Consolidated Gas Co. He was also a noted Mason and Past Grand Master of Trinity Lodge No. 12, with which Mr. Weber contributed were legion. He tury. The benevolent and charitable societies to which Mr. Weber contributed were legion. He took an active interest in public affairs, and during his long connection with the Board of Education it was his persistence and zeal that secured the introduction of the teaching of German in the public schools of New York. For his work in this connection he received a letter of thanks from Emperor William I, and a decoration of high order. He was captain of the Engineer Corps of the militia from 1852 to 1860, and served in the Fifth Infantry during the War of the Rebellion. His home was filled with art treasures and he was happiest when he could assemble his numberless friends within its hospitable walls where they had the opportunity to listen to the greatest and best singers and musicians. A stanch Democrat, he could on occasion forsake his party when it traveled roads which he considered dangerous. Mr. Weber died December 22, 1906. He was married on April 12, 1858, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Kreischer, daughter of the late Balthasar B. Kreischer of Kreischerville, S.I., who, together with four children, Lina A., Mathilde E., Charles C. and Albert J., and a grandchild, Frances L., survive him. The large attendance at the funeral and the innumerable letters and despatches of condolence from all parts of the world formed a testimonial of the great esteem felt for him wherever he was known. He certainly was a man of men, grand in more than one respect, and in him dwelt strength and resourcefulness, beautifully tempered by that charity which assists without inflicting regret, and to his home and its treasures he was a guardian animated solely by the spirit that moves those whose loving care is the great light of their lives.

CAPTAIN J. B. GREENHUT.—What energy, intelligence and perseverance may accomplish is illustrated in the life of Captain J. B. Greenhut, now one of the leading merchants in the United States. Born in the town of Bischof-Teinitz in Bohemia on February 28, 1843, his parents brought him to America in 1852 and settled in Chicago. Young Greenhut had to go out into the world early, like so many of those who in later years have reached prominence. He learned the trade of a tin and coppersmith thoroughly and was employed in quite a number of important establishments, the last one being the shops of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in Mobile, Ala. The genius slumbering in the boy manifested itself early; he was not satisfied with doing the work laid out for him, but made several valuable inventions, among them a new style of roof for railroad cars which is still in use. Extensive travels and a sojourn of two years in the South had brought him face to face with the great question of the day, the evils of slavery. Already on the road to success, though not yet out of his teens, the idealism he had brought with him did not let him pursue the course that might have brought material success quickly. When Abraham Lincoln, after the fall of Fort Sumter, issued his first call for volunteers, young Greenhut concluded at once that it was his duty to fight for humanity and the preservation of the Union. On April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, his being the second name on the enlistment rolls in the big city of Chicago. And he did not propose to play at being a soldier. As soon as his term of three months was ended, he enlisted anew for three years and was made drill sergeant of his company. He served under General Grant and was severely wounded in the arm at the storming of Fort Donelson. This compelled him to take his honorable discharge, but not for long, for his wound had hardly been healed when he went to the front again, this time as captain of Company K, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers. His regiment was commanded by that old German revolutionist, Colonel Frederick Hecker, and assigned to the division of General Carl Schurz, then in Virginia. Here the youthful captain saw some severe fighting. He was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac in 1862 and 1863, including Fredericksburg, the unfortunate affair at Chancellorsville, where the German troops saved the Federal Army, and Gettysburg. Soon after his regiment was transferred to the West to relieve General Rosecrans and Colonel Hecker was given the commmand of a brigade in Schurz's division, whereupon he selected the young and brave captain as his chief of staff. As such he kept close to the enemy. After the midnight battle at the Wauhatchee, near Chattanooga, he engaged in all the fights in that neighborhood, the taking of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the "Battle Above the Clouds," as it has been called, and in the campaign to relieve General Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1864, when the war neared its end Colonel Hecker had some disagreement with his

JUSTIN FREDERICK WILLIAM MOHR.

HUGO WESENDONCK

AUGUST GOERTZ.

ADOLPH ROTHBARTH.

superiors and resigned. The faithful chief of his staff considered it his duty to follow his commander. Mr. Greenhut returned to his first love and occupied himself with the invention of a number of mechanical devices. Many of them were valuable and successful, especially an automatic twine-binder for reaping machines, which was adopted by the McCormick Reaper Co., and is still in use. But this field was too small for the enterprising and restless young man; he did his duty as a citizen and took part in the efforts to improve the administration of the city of Chicago. An appointment to the important office of deputy county clerk for Cook County was the well merited reward. However, the fertile mind turned to larger fields. In 1869 he engaged in the distilling business and conducted it with unprecedented success until 1895. Assisted by his practical experience, he saw at once where savings and improvements could be introduced, and erected the largest distillery in the world at Peoria, Ill. The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co., organized in 1887 with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, was the child of his brain. This company, comprising practically all the large distilleries in the country, had been planned by Mr. Greenhut with the greatest care and foresight, and became the forerunner of many similar consolidations, none of which, however, proved more successful. Still there was an immense amount of work connected with his management, and while its founder was in the flower of manhood and in the fullest possession of his strength and faculties, he looked around for a more peaceful occupation. This he found in the East, where, in 1896, he bought an interest in the Siegel-Cooper Company, which had undertaken to build the largest department store in New York. He acquired the control of this business in 1901 and became its president, while his son, B. J. Greenhut, was made secretary and treasurer. In 1906 he bought the site and store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co., a new and modern building, and opened this in the fall of 1907 as a department store conducted on the lines which had brought success to Mr. Altman. The lad who started out to carve his own fortunes with no assistance than his strength of purpose, the gifts his Creator had bestowed upon him and the teachings of devoted parents, became a master of men and took part in the shaping of the destiny of his country in peace and war. A life full of hard work and honest endeavor but also rich in the fruits that fall to those who justly succeed, is that of Captain J. B. Greenhut. Mr. Greenhut was married in 1866 to Miss Clara Wolfner at Chicago, and their union was blessed with four children, of whom one daughter, Fannie, and two sons, B. J. and N. W., are living. He retains his residence at Peoria, where he spends much of his time, for his large interests in and around the city in which he laid the foundation for his fortune require his constant supervision.

MARC EIDLITZ.—The American has unlimited admiration for the self-made man—the man who achieves success by his own effort through strength of character and indomitable power of will. But in judging men who have come to the front the American is apt to overlook the fact that the foreigner who arrives at these shores without a knowledge of the language and the customs of the people, who has no friends or relatives to guide him and who must, therefore, blaze his own path in a wilderness, has a much heavier task to accomplish than any native. If such a man not only succeeds but becomes a leader in his chosen field, all honor is due him. A man of this kind was Marc Eidlitz, one of America's foremost builders. He was born in Prague, the capital of Bohemia, on January 31, 1826. After attending the common schools it became necessary for him to earn his own living and he secured employment in a mercantile establishment. In 1847 his father died and the young man immediately departed for America to find the larger sphere for which he felt himself fitted. His courage and purpose was shown by his decision to acquire all the details in connection with the best work and he began by apprenticing himself to a mason builder for a term of four years. The full weight of this step can only be appreciated when it is kept in mind that young Eidlitz had already reached his majority and had never done manual labor. Such was his zeal and so energetically did he apply himself to his self-appointed task, supplementing his daily toil by work during the evening hours, that before the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he was given a position as foreman in charge of a building. A few years later, in 1854, he started in business for himself with a capital of ten dollars. But he was by this time well known and his integrity and reliability brought him many new friends. In 1857, when barely thirty-one years old, he was selected to build the Broadway Tabernacle, for a long time one of the largest churches in New York. The stonework for this building was brought from the quarries and actually cut at the site. Shortly afterwards he erected the Lord & Taylor Building on Grand Street, for a generation one of the landmarks of the city; Steinway Hall on Four-

teenth Street, which for many years was the principal concert hall of this city. His reputation was now firmly established and the city he had made his home soon became filled with the fruits of his labor. Among the more important buildings he built are: The German Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, Baldwin Pavilion of the Women's Hospital, Home of the Sisters of Bon Secours, German Dispensary and Library, Isabella Heimath, Metropolitan Opera House, Eden Musée, part of Astor Library, Seamen's Bank for Savings, Gallatin Bank, Temple Emanuel, German Club, Manhattan Storage and Warehouse, stores for Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, Le Boutillier Brothers, residences of J. Pierpont Morgan, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Ogden Goelet, Robert L. Stuart, Charles Moran, Peter Doelger and many others. But the enormous responsibilities and the concentration required by his business did not fully absorb the energies of Marc Eidlitz. He became a pathfinder in yet another direction, for he was instrumental in forming the National Association of Builders, an organization intended to give stability to the Building Trades in uniting those engaged in them and by adjusting disputes by arbitration. Mr. Eidlitz was, up to the time of his death, the president of the Building Trades Club of New York City, and a director as well as chairman of the General Committee of the National Association. In 1873 he was elected a director of the Germania Bank, and in 1888 he became its president, holding this position until his death. His manifold and arduous duties did not prevent him from taking active interest in many enterprises of a charitable or philanthropic character. He contributed to every worthy object that was laid before him and showed especial interest in educational matters, never forgetting the hardships of his early youth, and for this reason ever ready to assist young men who were similarly situated. When he passed away, on April 15, 1892, this man, who, through his own efforts, had developed from a friendless boy into a successful man with a national reputation, left innumerable friends and admirers. His name is perpetuated by the work he has done and which is being continued by his sons, Otto Marc and Robert James, who were his associates.

GEORGE EHRET, brewer, was born at Hofweier, near Offenburg, in Baden, on April 6, 1835, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to his father, a thriving cooper at Hofweier. Here he worked for several years until he had mastered his trade, but during all that time tried to induce his father to allow him to learn the brewing business which seemed even to so young a man more promising. Finally his wish prevailed and he was placed as an apprentice into a brewery at Offenburg. He quickly acquired a thorough knowledge of his new trade and, after the custom of those times, started out to perfect himself by working in other breweries. The first stop was made at Heidelberg, and after that young Ehret worked for some time at Mannheim. Convinced by the reports of a cousin that he would find a larger field and greater opportunities in America, he decided to emigrate to the United States and arrived in New York on November 20, 1857. He found no difficulty in securing employment, and worked at first for the firm of Römell & Co., and later on in the Anton Hüpfel brewery. Within the short space of three years he had risen to the responsible position of foreman and brewmaster. But even this rapid advancement did not satisfy a man of the ambition, knowledge and force of character like Mr. Ehret. His aim was to become independent and in 1866 he started his own brewery in the neighborhood of Hellgate, from which it was given the name Hellgate Brewery. Mr. Ehret had himself selected the spot which was at that time far up-town and removed from the built-up portion of the city, and there were many who looked upon the location as unwise, but he knew what he was doing, for he had found there what proved to be of the greatest value, namely water of the quality needed for his purposes. The growth of the new firm was astonishing and it soon distanced all competitors, in spite of some serious setbacks, as for instance a disastrous fire in 1870. The enormous establishment produces now close to eight hundred thousand barrels yearly, employs over five hundred men and uses over two hundred drays, thirty of which are electric trucks. It is equipped with the best and most modern machinery, for Mr. Ehret is one of those men who seem to be able to look clearly into the future and is ready to adopt every improvement as soon as its value is proven. When the brewing industry, which had long been carried on on rather primitive lines, was revolutionized by the introduction of modern business methods, Mr. Ehret was one of the first to reorganize his establishment. Personally, Mr. Ehret is quiet and unassuming and his great modesty prevents him from taking the position in public life which his achievements and his immense popularity entitle him to. He prefers to distribute the large sums he devotes to charity and other underta-

HENRY IDEN.

FRANK GASS.

WILLIAM KEUFFEL.

THEODORE CLEMENS HEITEMEYER.

kings for the general welfare, in a quiet way, and is averse to notoriety in every respect. A great lover of music and a musician himself since his childhood days, he finds recreation in listening to the very best the art has produced, and his highly refined taste is well known to music lovers. In 1866 Mr. Ehret married Miss Anna Hasslocher, who died in 1899 and left him nine children, of whom the two sons, George, Jr., and Louis, take an active part in the management of his brewery.

ALBERT FRANK.—The career of Mr. Albert Frank is remarkable in more ways than one, though it may be summed up in the statement that it was the natural career of a truly remarkable man. He was born in Breslau, the capital of the Prussian province of Silesia, in 1831, but received his education at Berlin, whither his parents had removed soon after his birth. When hardly more than a boy, Albert Frank left his home to enter the employ of Baron Felleisen, the head of the banking-house of Felleisen & Co., bankers to the Russian Crown at St. Petersburg. In his capacity as secretary to Baron Felleisen, he came in contact with many prominent people, traveled extensively and had the opportunity to use a pronounced gift of acquiring foreign languages. While still a young man, he had a good knowledge of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and spoke eight modern languages fluently. His love for art had been kindled in his home, where he had been surrounded by everything that culture and refinement could procure. In his new field this trait of his character grew stronger and expanded and when he, several years later, joined his uncle in the publishing business at Paris, the art treasures of the French capital found in him an appreciative and critical admirer. But among all the arts music appealed to him most, and an unerring taste combined with deep feeling for the beautiful made him a master in judging and of enjoying whatever was brought forth. Towards the end of the sixties Albert Frank came to New York and established himself as a banker and gold broker. But he soon abandoned this field to enter a new one, or, more correctly, to create an entirely new business. His thorough knowledge of the banking and of the publishing business led him to perceive that financial advertising was done without system, and he set about to introduce reforms beneficial to the advertiser as well as to the press. His firm, operating under various names as the partners changed but best known by the last and still existing one of Albert Frank & Co., was much more than an advertising agency. It acted as adviser and general publicity agent for the advertisers and kept in close touch and almost familiar relations with all the great newspapers. This is best proven by the fact that the press of the whole country, separately and through its various organizations, at the news of his death hastened to assure the surviving relatives of the high esteem in which Mr. Frank had been held, and the deep regret felt at his departure. He did more than any one man to raise the standard of the advertising agent; an advertisement given out by Albert Frank & Co. was not only taken everywhere without question but was in the nature of a certificate of respectability for the newspaper printing it. No wonder that the firm was immensely successful, and that its reputation became world-wide. Albert Frank was thus a self-made man in the highest sense of the word. He succeeded not only through his own efforts and by the intelligent use of the education he had received in school and in early life, but also by creating something entirely new and hitherto not thought of. He perceived that there existed a necessity for a new way of handling financial advertisements, and he conceived the methods that could bring about a change. He put them into practise and the success was the fruit of his genius. He therefore stands before us, as far as his business activity is concerned, as one of the best and noblest representatives of the multitudes who have come from Germany to help make this country greater and better. But aside from this he was a most remarkable man. His appearance was striking, almost commanding, but softened by an air of refinement and a warmth that revealed the man of the world in the very best sense of the word; the man who would be at home anywhere and would be recognized as exceptional wherever he went. The friendly glow of his eye did not belie the heart, for Albert Frank was full of charity and always ready to help. He did not belong to many clubs, but to a large number of charitable organizations. His tastes were rather domestic; the company of his daughters who had lost their mother early, a good book or a discussion of an interesting subject with a few friends of similar erudition gave him happiness. He was an extensive reader and hardly a book appeared in any of the important modern languages that he did not at least examine. His knowledge of the literature of the civilized countries was marvelous but surpassed by his familiarity with musical works of every description. He knew the scores of whole operas by heart and was a regular attendant at every musical event of importance. He left three daughters, all happily married, and his business

is being continued by his son-in-law, Mr. James Rascovar. It is not surprising that after his sudden death, on August 19, 1901, regret was universal and the family was overwhelmed with signs of esteem and affection to such an extent that they felt as if the loss had not been their own alone but of the whole people. Few men who never held official position have been honored by their contemporaries as Albert Frank was.

LEONARD A. GIEGERICH, jurist, was born in Bavaria on March 20, 1855. He came to New York City with his parents when he was one year old and received his education in the village school of Woodstock, Conn., and in the public and parochial schools of New York City. He studied law and engaged in the practise of his profession, after being admitted to the Bar in 1877. From his early youth he had taken a lively interest in public affairs and politics, making many friends who admired his straightforward way, his unimpeachable honesty and his genial disposition. He was elected member of assembly in 1886 and made such a splendid record that it was warmly approved by the Reform Club. He took a leading part in the struggle for personal liberty, which won for him the good will of all German-Americans. He refused all free railroad passes and insisted upon paying his fare to and from the capitol at Albany. President Cleveland appointed him as collector of internal revenues in July, 1887, in which capacity he served until March, 1890, when he was appointed by Governor Hill as a justice of the City Court for the term expiring December 31, 1890. Before retiring from the Bench, he had been elected County Clerk, but gave up that position after less than one year's service in consequence of his appointment as judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Hill. He was elected to a full term in 1892 on the nomination of all parties. This court was merged in the Supreme Court in January, 1896. Ever since which time he has served as a justice of the latter court, he having been reelected in 1906 on the nomination of all parties including the lawyers' nomination. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of New York State of 1894. Justice Giegerich has the confidence and respect of the Bar. His high character led to his appointment by the Appellate Division, at the request of counsel for both sides, to pass upon a large number of contested ballots in the memorable election of 1905, when William R. Hearst was a candidate for mayor against Colonel George B. McClellan. Although the title of the office of mayor and eight thousand ballots cast for William Travers Jerome for district attorney hinged upon his decision, his rulings were regarded as eminently fair by all concerned and were therefore never appealed from. Judge Giegerich enjoys a large and well deserved popularity among the German-Americans of New York, who look upon him as one of the best representatives of their race, in character, achievements and ability. He is a member of the Arion, German Press Club, Fidelia Gesang Verein, Catholic Club, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Knights of Columbus, St. Francis Xavier Sodality, New York Historical Society, Manhattan College Alumni Society, Tammany Society, honorary member of the New York State Bar Association and has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Manhattan College. He was married on September 6, 1887, to Miss Louise M. Boll, and has two sons, Leonard A., Jr., and Arthur N.

HUGO REISINGER, merchant, was born at Wiesbaden in Germany on January 29, 1856, as the youngest of six children. His father was a man of superior attainments, doctor of philosophy, and had taken an active part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848, acting for some time as secretary to Ludwig Kossuth. He had settled at Wiesbaden and become proprietor and editor of the *Mittel-Rheinische Zeitung*, the oldest daily paper of that city. Young Reisinger received his education at the gymnasium of his birthplace and engaged in mercantile business after leaving school at the age of sixteen. Ten years later, having received a thorough business education and being established in business for some time, he went to America as representative of the famous Siemens Glass Works at Dresden. Arriving here in January, 1884, he traveled all over the United States and Canada several times in order to introduce the goods, and met with such signal success that in 1886 he established his present general importing and exporting business, which developed into one of the largest in the United States. Since 1886 Mr. Reisinger has lived in New York City, spending four months of every year in Europe in the interest of his business and for recreation. He is a man of many accomplishments and widely known as an art connoisseur and collector. While fully appreciating the beauty and worth of the old masters and recognizing the fact that true art cannot be bounded by geographical or national lines, Mr. Reisinger has devoted himself to introduce German art into this country and to secure for it the position it deserves. With this purpose in view, he has written a number of newspaper and magazine articles

HENRY SIEGEL.

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MARC EIDLITZ.

HERMANN JOHANNES BOLDT.

HENRY A. C. ANDERSON.

and carried on an agitation that promises to bear fruit in the near future. He owns the largest and most complete collection of modern German paintings in the United States, as well as the best and most valuable in an artistic sense, and he is arranging for an exhibition of German art in America which is intended to arouse an interest in the work of German artists heretofore sadly lacking. Mr. Reisinger has founded a yearly prize in Berlin for German art, known as the Hugo Reisinger prize, and is acknowledged to be an expert judge of paintings. He is very fond of outdoor sports, a golf player of no mean ability, a noted whip, frequently tooling his splendidly appointed four-in-hand through the park, and a fine rider. Mounted on his favorite horse and accompanied by his two sons, who are as accomplished horsemen as the father, the little cavalcade attracts much attention by its dashing appearance and soldierly bearing. Mr. Reisinger is a member of St. James Lutheran Church, the Deutsche Verein, Garden City Golf Club, Suburban Riding and Driving Club, National Arts Club, Metropolitan Museum and an officer in various corporations. He was appointed honorary commissioner to Europe by President Francis of the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, and was decorated by the German Emperor in recognition of his services with the Royal Order of the Prussian Crown. On February 10, 1890, Mr. Reisinger was married to Miss Edmée Busch of St. Louis and has two sons, the oldest one, a lad of sixteen, being of a serious and studious bend of mind, is now preparing to enter Harvard University for the study of law.

WILLIAM DEMUTH, merchant, was born at Rimbach, Odenwald, Germany, November 1, 1835. He received his early education in Darmstadt and as a poor boy of sixteen years came to America and settled in New York City, where he has resided ever since. His extraordinary ambition and his intelligence showed itself in his youth, and he soon established what is now and has been for years past, the largest manufactory of pipes and smokers' articles. His progressive and inventive talent remodeled the entire industry, and his inventions are to-day universally adopted by all the manufacturers of pipes. Aside from his devotion to his business, he also found time to cultivate his artistic taste which he happily applied in a commercial sense. This he showed repeatedly in his highly rewarded effort in exhibiting the finest specimen of the art of pipe manufacturing at all important exhibitions, such as Philadelphia, Paris and Chicago, showing in each one something new and individual. Every one will remember the unique display in the Paris Exposition, amongst which was a highly artistic group of meerschaum pipes, successfully portraying all the presidents from Washington down. Mr. Demuth received for his exhibit the well-deserved gold medal, a triumph of the ambition and energy of the New World against the accumulated knowledge and experience of the Old. Politically, Mr. Demuth has always affiliated with the Republican party. He has never desired nor held any public office. He is a member of the most important benevolent and educational societies, as well as hospitals too numerous to summarize. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Civil Service Reform Association and life member of the American Museum of Natural History, which, through his liberal contribution, is enabled to exhibit to the public a most unique collection of antiquities of pipes found in the Old Country. Mr. Demuth, in October, 1861, married Harriet Laurent, the living children being Louis, Edgar and Aimee. Mr. Demuth is a man of unusual intelligence, is full of public spirit, charitable, genial and as popular amongst his friends as he is strong, practical and true in his commercial relations.

HERMAN A. METZ, merchant and manufacturer, was born in New York City on October 19, 1867. His career is one of the most remarkable among German-Americans and their descendants. Compelled to go to work while still attending school, at the age of thirty-two he was the head and sole proprietor of a large business concern which he had entered as office boy when fourteen years old. Mr. Metz received his education in the public and in private schools in New York, and in 1881 entered the employ of Schulze, Berg & Koechl, manufacturers of drugs and chemicals, as office boy. Full of ambition, the boy perceived immediately that his education was not sufficient to allow him to rise as quickly as he desired, and he devoted his evenings to the study of chemistry at Cooper Union. Having finished his course, he entered the laboratory of the firm, was traveling salesman and Boston agent for two years, and became vice-president and treasurer of Victor Koechl & Co., incorporated, in 1894. Five years later he purchased the interest of Victor Koechl and became the president of the concern. Since then the business has not only continually increased, but Mr. Metz has become interested in many other enterprises of importance. His vitality and ability to dispose of work is truly stupendous, and in spite of the large extent and great variety of his business interests he has found time to devote himself to public affairs to a degree in itself remarkable.

Mr. Metz has been a delegate to a number of Democratic state conventions, and to the national convention at Indianapolis in 1896, member of the Brooklyn Board of Education for several years, and of the county, general, executive and state committees of the Democratic party. In November, 1905, he was elected controller of the city of New York and has as such redoubled his activity in every direction. He is a member of the Reform, Chemists', Crescent Athletic, Germania, Riding and Driving, National Civic and Brooklyn Democratic clubs, of the German Liederkranz, Arion, German Hospital societies of New York and Brooklyn, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Transportation, Manufacturers' Association and the Society of Chemical Industry of London. Mr. Metz served on the committees on import and appraisement and for the revision of the customs administration of the Merchants' Association, is captain in the Thirteenth Regiment, N.Y.S.N.G., and a Mason of Commonwealth Lodge 409, Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Adelphic Council No. 7, Palestine Commandery No. 18, Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Thirty-second Degree Mason New York Consistory.

JOHN EICHLER, brewer, was born at Rothenburg in Bavaria on October 20, 1829, and educated in the schools of his native city. After leaving school, he entered the brewery of Wolff & Ott at Rothenburg, where he served his apprenticeship. He then found employment in the Wertheim Brewery at Baden and later in the Hasenhaide Brewery at Berlin. Having studied the business thoroughly and mastered every detail of his profession, Mr. Eichler, who at that time already was considered an expert in his field, decided to look for wider opportunities than the fatherland, with its many barriers for men who desired to rise by their own efforts, afforded. He sailed for America and arrived at New York in 1853, at the age of twenty-four, finding employment almost immediately as brewmaster in the Franz Ruppert, or Turtle Bay Brewery. For an enterprising spirit like Mr. Eichler this was, of course, but a period of transition; he saved his money, studied the new conditions surrounding him and worked industriously until the opportunity he had been waiting for offered itself. In 1861 his ambition was realized and he went into business on his own account with Mr. Solman as partner. Within a few years he bought out his partner and purchased the Kolb Brewery which was located on the present site of the plant of the John Eichler Brewing Co., at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. The brewery Mr. Eichler acquired was small and lacked all improvements, the business being carried on in a desultory way, and it required all the indomitable energy of the new proprietor to develop it. His financial resources were limited, but with restless energy he went to work and turned his splendid faculties to account. From the start he had resolved to use his full strength and not to rest until he had succeeded. This he accomplished. His sterling integrity, his thorough knowledge of his profession and his ability were speedily recognized, and willing hands came forward to furnish the means that were necessary. It was a long and uphill fight, for Mr. Eichler was never satisfied with what he accomplished until his ideal was reached. He kept on improving and enlarging the plant, and every new invention was sure to be tried and if it stood the test to be adopted in his brewery. But the deserved reward finally came and the day arrived when the John Eichler Brewing Company's plant was conceded to be one of the best equipped in the United States, and its owner could proudly look upon his achievements with the satisfying knowledge that he had done what he set out to do. When Mr. Eichler's health began to fail in 1888, he consented to the organization of a stock company with himself as president, Jacob Siegel, as vice-president and treasurer, Louis J. Heintz as secretary and John C. Heintz as trustee for the stockholders. When, in 1890, the grippe made its first appearance in New York, Mr. Eichler was one of its first victims, and while he recovered from the attack, he never regained his health completely. His originally robust constitution, which had withstood the tremendous activity during many years of incessant labor, was severely shaken, and death claimed him on August 4, 1892, while he was on a visit at Gollheim, in the Rhenish Palatinate. His brother-in-law, Mr. Jacob Siegel, went to Germany and brought back the remains, which were interred in the family burial plot in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Eichler was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Siegel of Gollheim, who proved a valuable helpmate and adviser in building up one of the largest business enterprises in New York City, and remained constantly at his bedside during his illness. He was a member of a large number of social and benevolent organizations, among them the United States Brewers' Association, Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and Vicinity, Brewers' Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, German Society, German Liederkranz, Arion, Beethoven Männerchor, Eichenkranz,

MAX AMS.

JOHN MARTIN OTTO.

MATTHIAS HOHNER.

HANS HOHNER.

Freimaurer Sängerbund, Schnorer Club, Morrisania Sängerbund, Harmonic Singing Society, New York Independent Schuetzen Corps, Morrisania Schuetzen Corps, Rheinpfälzer Männerchor, Five O'Clock Club of Morrisania, and a Mason of Wieland Lodge and Ivy Chapter. John Eichler's life and achievements form a lasting monument to the qualities of the man, and an illustration of what unfailing industry, sterling integrity and firmness of purpose may accomplish.

LOUIS J. HEINTZ (deceased), whose name, character and services are still frequently recalled throughout the Bronx (New York City), which he championed and whose favorite son he was, shows plainly how deep and lasting the impress was he made. He was only thirty when he died; he was rich and might have taken life at ease; but he was enterprising, aggressive and public-spirited and threw himself, instead, into the work of upbuilding and developing the community in which his lot was cast. From one of the numerous obituaries published at the time of his death, March 12, 1893, we take the following account of his life: He was born in Manhattan, at Fifty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue. His father died when he was a boy and after his school days were over he entered the brewery of his uncle and thoroughly mastered the business. He was secretary and treasurer of the John Eichler Brewing Company and married the daughter of the brewer, Ebling. He was president of the Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and vicinity and was identified with other important interests. It was, however, in his public career that he cut the most distinguished figure. His admirers still hold that, as a man of the people, he would have risen, had he lived, to high political station. Until he came to the front misgovernment had been very much the lot of the "Annexed District." He it was who succeeded, after much opposition at Albany, in getting through an act providing a separate board of improvements for the district. Under this statute the district obtained the power to have its own department of street improvement. Toward the expense incidental to the passage of this bill he contributed out of his own pocket liberally. This action in behalf of the taxpayers of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was appreciated. He was selected as the proper man himself to put the law in motion and was nominated, accordingly, as the first street commissioner, was endorsed by the Taxpayers' Association, the county Democracy and the Republicans, and triumphantly elected. His administration—of which it was said that, in the discharge of his duty, he did more even than the public could reasonably expect—was interrupted by his sudden taking off. His death was due primarily to a cold contracted during a trip to Washington for the Cleveland inaugural ceremonies. He was taken down while in the capital, and was brought home for treatment. An operation for appendicitis performed upon him was unsuccessful and he failed to recover from the effects of it. He was a member of many organizations. He founded the famous Schnorer Club and was its president five terms. He belonged to the Produce Exchange, the Central Turn Verein, the Lexington Democratic Club, the Harmonic Singing Society, the Morrisania Liedertafel, the Arion, the German Press Club and many more. He is buried in Woodlawn. Remembering his devotion to their interests, the people of the Bronx still mourn his loss. Some day, perhaps, they will give him a public memorial—for certainly he well deserves it.

ADOLPH G. HUPFEL, brewer, was born in Orange County, N.Y., receiving his education in the public and private schools, coming to New York City in 1854. By political affiliation he is a Democrat, but has never held or sought a political office. The Hupfel Brewery, of which he is the head, is numbered among the pioneer brewing industries which have made Bronx Borough noted. The buildings occupied by this establishment have stood so long on St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, that they have become known as landmarks in the Bronx. Among the organizations of which Mr. Hupfel is an active member, may be mentioned the New York Produce Exchange, Brewers' Board of Trade, of which he is the ex-president; Associated Brewers; ex-trustee and ex-treasurer State Brewers and Maltsters; ex-director of the Union Railway, North Side Board of Trade, New York Botanical Society, Wieland Lodge No. 714, F. & A.M., Freundschaft Lodge No. 4, Improved Order of the Knights of Pythias, Melrose Turn Verein, Arion Liedertafel, Central Turn Verein, German Hospital, Deutsche Gesellschaft, Terrace Bowling Club, Manhattan Club, Democratic and Schnorer clubs. On May 13, 1873, he married Miss Magdalen Kuntz, to whom four children have been born, viz.: Catherine G., Adolph G., Jr., Antoinette G. and Otto G., all of whom are living.

JOHN CHRISTIAN GLASER HUPFEL, brewer, was born in New York City on December 12, 1842, as the son of German parents. Educated in Public School No. 49 in East Thirty-seventh Street, he engaged in the brewing business, which he has carried on with success. Having studied his trade both here and in Germany, Mr. Hupfel was able to introduce new methods whenever they stood the test he knew how to apply and

to bring his plant up to the highest grade of efficiency. He has been closely identified with every movement designed to improve the conditions under which the brewing business is carried on, and with every effort to lift it upon a higher level. Public-spirited and charitable, he is a regular contributor to a large number of associations devoted to the public welfare. Fond of healthy sports and social diversions, Mr. Hupfel is deservedly popular and has a large circle of friends. He is a member of the Arion and Jung-Arion Societies, the German Liederkranz and its Bachelor Circle, Fessler Lodge No. 576 F. & A.M., Beethoven Maennerchor, Tammany Hall, Terrace Bowling Club, New York Athletic Club, Red Bank Yacht Club, Rumson Polo Club, Automobile Club of America, founder of the Original Brewers' and Coopers' K.U.V., Metropolitan Museum of Art, Isabella Heimath, Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, German Society, German Hospital, Charity Organization, New York Zoological Society, American Forestry Association, Presbyterian Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. John's Guild, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. On May 19, 1868, he married Miss Anna Lebkuchner and had five children: Anna G., Anton C. G., practical brewer; Adolph G., mechanical engineer, and Christian G., lawyer, who are associated in business with their father; and Frederick G., who died in infancy.

DAVID MAYER, president of the David Mayer Brewing Co., was born at Bodenheim on the Rhein on January 8, 1827. He received his education at the gymnasium of Mainz, where he graduated and entered upon the study of medicine at the University of Giesen. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848-1849 in the Palatinate and the Grand Duchy of Baden, Mr. Mayer, who was imbued with the love for freedom, joined the Students' and Turners' Legion and fought under General Mieroslawski. The revolutionists were routed at Kirchheimbolanden, where they met a superior force of regulars of the Prussian army, while they were insufficiently organized and armed. After the battle Mr. Mayer went to Baden and fought under General Franz Sigle in several engagements, retreating with the revolutionary army to Switzerland, where his regiment was disbanded. He then, like so many of his compatriots, fled to America, the land of liberty and freedom, and worked for a time as laborer on the Erie Railroad, then being constructed. Unaccustomed to manual labor, he was forced to seek other ways of supporting himself and bought a small stock of merchandise, traveling through the country as a peddler. This venture did not appeal to him and after a few weeks he returned to New York, where he found employment in a high school as teacher of languages, which position he filled with success and distinction until the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, arrived in America. Mr. Mayer joined the agitation started to secure recognition of the independence of Hungary, which, however, proved a failure. He thereupon decided to secure a thorough knowledge of the country where he had decided to remain and went South. Here he established himself in commercial business and met with decided success. In 1860 he married Miss Bernhardt of New York, who has been his faithful companion and loving helpmate in adversity as well as in happiness. Seven children, four sons, one of whom died while on duty on the Peninsula and three daughters, were born of the union. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Mayer threw in his lot with the Confederacy, and served as commissioned officer of the Albany Guards, Fourth Regiment of Georgia. A severe illness compelled him to resign his commission and he took his family to New York, leaving behind him all he had amassed in many years of hard work and devotion to his business. At his arrival in New York he was practically without means, but his spirit was not broken, his ability unimpaired and his sterling integrity known to a large circle of friends. He started again in business on his own account but later on became a partner in the Clifton Brewery on Staten Island which his brother had established. When this establishment was destroyed by fire in 1879, Mr. Mayer reestablished the business in the upper part of the city and since that time has been at the head of the David Mayer Brewing Co. in the borough of the Bronx. Mr. Mayer is in the fullest and best sense of the word a self-made man, having achieved success by hard work, indomitable energy and upright, correct business methods. Of dignified bearing, he is a German of the old school which is rapidly disappearing, but has done so much for this country by faithful devotion to ideals and unswerving honesty. He is of benevolent disposition, ready to assist those who are in need of and deserve help, and very charitable in an unostentatious way, preferring to give quietly instead of proclaiming to the world the good he does. Mr. Mayer is a member of many educational, philanthropic, literary and charitable societies and one of the few surviving members of the Association of German Patriots of 1848-49.

ADAM WEBER.

LUDWIG NISSEN.

FLORIAN KRUG.

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EMANUEL BARUCH.

WILLIAM PETER, the founder and president of the William Peter Brewing Company, was born at Achern, Baden, Germany, March 16, 1832. The schools of his native town furnished his early education and he graduated from same at an early age. His studies were concluded at the Moravian Brother's Institute of Koenigsfeld, Baden, after having taken a two years' course. At the age of sixteen young Peter entered upon the field of brewing, which, at that time was in its infancy compared to the great industry of to-day. Apprenticing himself under a brother-in-law, he learned the trade thoroughly and continued in this capacity for two and one-half years. So industriously had he applied himself during his apprenticeship, his qualifications were such that assured him the foundation he had endeavored to attain. He came to this country in 1850 with his parents and settled in New York City. The trade he had chosen offered better opportunities here and he found little difficulty in procuring employment. For four years he worked in various breweries. In 1854 he made his first trip to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was employed there in the same capacity until 1857, when he returned to the East. At the age of twenty-eight he established a business of his own in the western section of the city and conducted it in a small way with an output of but two and three-quarter barrels per day. In 1862 he purchased property at Union Hill, N.J., and during the same year he erected a small plant that had a daily capacity of twelve barrels. After a copartnership of one year, he sold his entire interest to his partner and during the year of 1864 he accepted a position as foreman of the Fausel Brewing Company of Union Hill, where he remained until the spring of 1865. He again engaged in business for himself during that year, erecting a brewery having a daily capacity of seventy barrels. From 1866 to 1868 the firm was known as Peter and Brock and later as Peter and Hexamer, but it was not until 1870 that Mr. Peter became sole proprietor, and the first real progress that was made, and which has terminated so successfully, commenced that year. The facilities and capacity of the plant were greatly enlarged and whenever anything new appeared in the line of brewing that meant advancement, Mr. Peter immediately installed same. Like all large enterprises, its growth was gradual and each year marked a step forward. To-day this imposing plant, with its modern fire-proof buildings, machinery and methods, stands as a monument to the memory of its founder. The annual output is over one hundred and twenty-five thousand barrels and a yearly capacity of five hundred thousand. Eighty hands are employed throughout the various departments. The firm's main office, which is located on Hudson Avenue, was erected in 1900 and is a credit to Union Hill. Classical in architecture, built of marble and brick and containing appointments of richness and convenience. Directly opposite is the residence of Mr. Peter, one of the handsomest in Union Hill, and where he has resided for twenty-two years. Mr. Peter incorporated his brewing interests on May 1, 1890, and the concern became known as The William Peter Brewing Company; the stock is held by Mr. Peter's own immediate family. The officers of the company are: William Peter, president; William Peter, Jr., vice-president; Emil Peter, secretary; William Braunstein, treasurer; August Peter, assistant secretary and treasurer, and Charles Peter, manager. All of Mr. Peter's sons have received a careful commercial training and the efficient way in which they transact their official and other duties is characteristic of the father. In 1859 Mr. Peter was united in marriage to Miss Magdaline Jaeger of Bavaria, Germany; six children were born to this union. Mrs. Peter died in 1868. Later Mr. Peter again married, this time a Mrs. Caroline Ohlenschlager (nee Apply) of Zurich, Switzerland, who died in 1900. Two children were born to this marriage. In 1902 Mr. Peter married Miss Sophia Vogel of Carlsruhe, Baden. Mr. Peter is a great lover of art and music. He goes abroad once a year and always finds the time to portray the beautiful scenery in Switzerland and Germany in oil. His home contains many creditable works of his own.

JACOB RUPPERT, brewer, was born in New York City on March 4, 1842, as the son of German parents, and received his education in the public and private schools of his birthplace. At an early age he engaged in the restaurant business and later on started a brewery, being one of the pioneers of this industry in the United States. While the conditions favored the growth of his enterprise, it was his business ability, his foresight and thorough knowledge which made his brewery one of the largest in this section of the country. It has been enlarged from time to time and equipped with the most modern appliances, for Mr. Ruppert was always ready to introduce new methods as soon as their value had been proven. From small beginnings his interests have grown to very large proportions, and he is now interested in a number of other enterprises. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Ruppert has served as presidential elector for the state of New York on the Democratic ticket, but has refused all other offers of public office. He is a

member of the Arion and the German Liederkranz and of a large number of hospital and other benevolent societies. In 1864 Mr. Ruppert married Miss Anna Gillig. Six children were born to him, of whom four, Jacob, Jr., Anna Schalk, George and Amanda Sellick, are living.

HEINRICH CONRIED, impresario, was born at Bielitz, Austria, on September 13, 1855. He was educated by private tutors and graduated from Schottenfeld College in 1869. Following the wish of his father, he learned the trade of a weaver, but having a natural and profound fondness for the stage, he decided to follow that profession and made his debut at the Imperial Court Theatre at Vienna on February 23, 1873. His advancement was rapid and he had already attained high rank in his new calling when he accepted in 1878 a call from the United States and became stage manager at the Germania Theater in New York City. As stage manager and as actor his success was pronounced, and in the following year he made a triumphant tour of the German theaters in the United States as a star. For some time he was connected with the Thalia Theater in New York, where he acquired well deserved fame by magnificent productions of modern plays and comic operas. He then formed a connection with the New York Casino and later organized the Conried Opera Company which gave performances all over the United States with great artistic and financial success. In 1892 Mr. Conried became proprietor and manager of the Irving Place Theater in New York which he devoted exclusively to German drama. This institution he raised to great distinction not only through the engagement of some of the foremost German actors, but also through the great care which he bestowed upon the production of modern and classical plays. The Irving Place was soon known as a model theater and its fame spread far beyond the German-speaking population. There Mr. Conried introduced to the American public such artists as Sonnenthal, Mitterwurzer, Barnay-Schratt, Gallmeyer, Knoack, Agnes Sorma and many others and produced the works of modern authors like Hauptmann, Ibsen, Voss, Sudermann and Fulda, together with many classical plays. For more than a decade Mr. Conried devoted a large part of his energies to the elevation of the American stage, being firmly convinced that the university, the church and the stage form the three great universities and has given performances at Yale, Harvard and other institutions of learning, bearing all the expenses. A memorable event was the production of Goethe's "Iphigenie" at Harvard University, the entire receipts being devoted by Mr. Conried to the fund for the establishment of the new German Museum at Cambridge. In 1904 Mr. Conried took charge of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the artistic as well as the financial success of this institution under his leadership is too well known to require extended recapitulation. In 1908, at the close of an unusually successful season, he desired to retire from this position because he needed rest and desired to devote himself entirely to the new National Theater where he expects to realize his plans as to what the perfect stage should be. He is an indefatigable worker. During his short career he has staged over one thousand plays and crossed the ocean nearly one hundred times in the interests of his enterprises. In spite of his arduous labors he has found time to deliver lectures on the drama at Yale, Harvard and Columbia universities and the University of Pennsylvania. He has received the degree of M.A. from Pennsylvania, Harvard and Columbia and numerous decorations from European monarchs, and has been made a Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown by the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, Knight of the Order of the Royal Crown by the Emperor of Germany. The King of Italy conferred upon him the rank of Cavaliere, raising him to the nobility. Mr. Conried was married in 1884 to Augusta, daughter of E. M. Sperlin, and has one son, Richard Conried.

C. F. ACKERMANN, retired, and residing at No. 86 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, was born at Dessau, Anhalt, Germany, April 5, 1835. He attended the Gymnasium school of his native city until he reached the age of fifteen years, at which time he went to Bremen, where he obtained a position with an export and importing house, with whom he remained for a period of four years. On September 16, 1854, when at the age of nineteen, he landed in America, locating at Brooklyn, N.Y., and after holding various mercantile positions in New York he, on January 1, 1859, established the importing and export firm of Meissner, Ackermann & Company, which grew in time to be the most extensive in the petroleum export trade in the country. In 1861 Mr. Ackermann soon after the discovery of petroleum his firm made their first shipment, which grew from year to year to very large proportions and shipped this commodity to all parts of the world. In 1890 Mr. Ackermann retired from active business life, leaving behind him an unblemished reputation throughout the commercial world. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance both in this

CAPTAIN J. B. GREENHUT.

JACOB WEIDMANN.

BENEDICT PRIETH.

JOHN B. OELKERS.

country and Europe. He is a member of the Germania Club of Brooklyn, and was reared in the Lutheran Church. Mr. Ackermann was one of the founders and is a charter member of the German-American Insurance Company of New York and has been a director of it ever since it was organized. He was joined in wedlock on February 7, 1860, with Miss Henrietta Marie Wilckens, daughter of Dr. J. Frederick Wilckens, at one time a prominent physician of New York City. They have seven living children.

RUDOLPH J. SCHAEFER, brewer and merchant, was born in New York City on February 21, 1863. He received his education in the public and in private schools of his birthplace, and passed through a business college. After leaving school, he became interested in the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, of which his father had been one of the founders, and soon took an active part in the management. He is now vice-president of this concern and president of the Schaefer (Realty) Company, and also a director in several other industrial corporations. Mr. Schaefer has taken a very active part in all movements inaugurated for the welfare of the industry in which he is engaged and is president of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and Vicinity, vice-president of the Associated Brewers of New York and Vicinity and treasurer of the New York State and the United States Brewers' Associations. He is a member of the American Brewing Institute and has devoted much time and study to the modern development of the brewing industry, introducing new methods into his establishment as soon as they had stood the test of careful investigation. Of an active and lively disposition, Mr. Schaefer is fond of all manly sports, such as riding, driving, skating, billiards, yachting, rowing and swimming, and is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, trustee of the Larchmont Yacht Club and member of several other yacht clubs. He served as vice-president of the German Liederkranz and is a member of the Lambs Club. In addition, he is interested in a number of charitable organizations and others working for the public good; a trustee of the German Hospital and Dispensary, chairman of the Brewers' Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, life member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, member of the German Society, the Isabella Heimath, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and many other societies. He is a Lutheran and a Democrat in local, but generally a Republican in national affairs. Mr. Schaefer was married on October 15, 1890, to Miss Frederica V. Beck and has three children, F. M. Emile, Edmée Eloise, and Rudolph J., Jr.

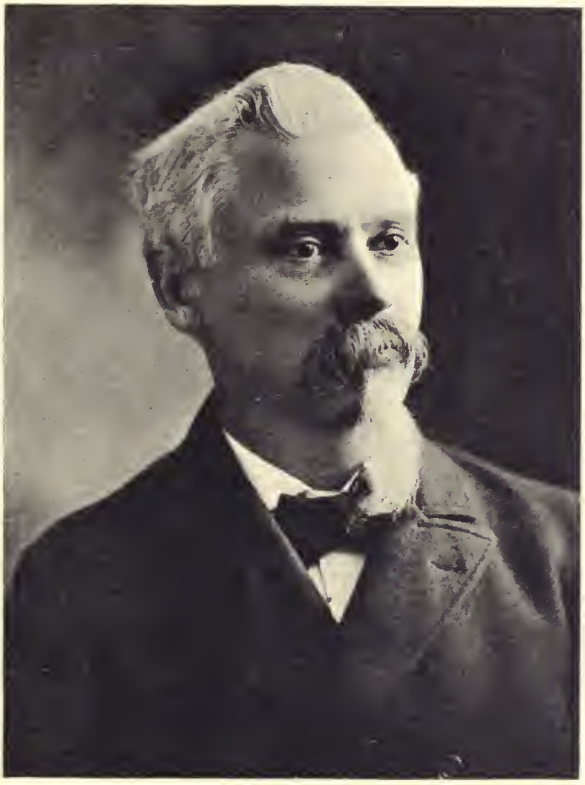
HUGO SOHMER, manufacturer, was born at Dunningen, near Rottweil, in the Black Forest in Wuerttemberg, in 1846. His father was a physician and left nothing undone to give the boy a good education. At an early age Mr. Sohmer developed an unusual talent and love for music and while still a child attended every concert in the old city of Rottweil and in Stuttgart, the capital of Wuerttemberg, thus preparing himself, without knowing it, for the career he was to follow in later years. When he was sixteen years old, the boy decided to emigrate to America. The *Wanderlust,* which drives so many Germans into foreign countries, had taken hold of him and he heard so many wonderful stories about America that he was determined to see the land with whose riches his imagination was filled. He arrived in 1863 and found work in the piano factory of Schuetze & Ludolff. The ardent desire for knowledge which the father had planted in the boy's heart, and the ambition to rise gave him the strength to overcome all obstacles. He used his evenings to increase his knowledge of music through private lessons, at times suffering severe privations because his earnings were small and he was alone in the world, his father having died. In 1868 Mr. Sohmer had earned enough money to go to Europe, where he visited all the important piano factories in order to increase his knowledge of the business he had decided to embrace. At Vienna he made the acquaintance of Mr. Josef Kuder, a practical piano maker, and associated himself with him and several other experts in the same line under the firm name of Sohmer & Co. The new factory was started in 1872 at the corner of Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street with limited means and could produce but two or three pianos a week during the first year. But the fact that nothing but the very best material was used, and not a single instrument was allowed to leave the workshop that was not mechanically and artistically perfect quickly established the reputation of the new firm. After three years it became necessary to enlarge the factory considerably, and in 1886 a new factory was built at Astoria, which is equipped with all modern improvements and known as a model establishment. The Sohmer piano has found its way in many thousands of homes, is used by the best and greatest artists, and agencies of the firm have been established in almost every city in the United States. Mr. Sohmer's success has been pronounced, and is remarkable not only because it started from the

smallest beginnings imaginable, but also for the reason that it has not changed him in the least. Widely known, he is as modest and unassuming as at the beginning of his career, full of devotion to his duty and to his family, a member of many social organizations, but fond of home life, a large contributor to a multitude of charities, and a lover of good music who not only seldom misses a good concert or opera, but is always ready to assist gifted pupils and artists lacking the means for a musical education.

OTTO WISSNER, manufacturer, was born near Giessen in Hessen, Germany, on March 2, 1853, and received his education in the Real-Gymnasium at Giessen, evincing special interest for languages and becoming proficient in Latin, Greek, English and French. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Wissner came to the United States and found employment in various piano factories, learning the business thoroughly and from the bottom up. In 1878 he started his own factory in Brooklyn and while he had to begin on a small scale, so much care was taken in the selection of the material and the construction of the instruments, that the Wissner piano quickly secured recognition among artists and the public at large. The factory and the salesrooms had to be enlarged and agencies were established in all the important cities of the United States. Mr. Wissner frequently traveled through the country and became widely known as a man of sterling integrity and unusual ability and as a manufacturer whose knowledge of his business and enterprise had rapidly brought him into the front rank of American industrial and artistic life. Artists like the late Anton Seidl, Emil Paur, Lillian Nordica, Julie Rives-King, Jan Kubelik and many others used his pianos and became his friends. Mr. Wissner took a lively interest in musical affairs, and was always ready to assist the German organizations devoted to the mission of awakening and strengthening the love and appreciation for good music in America. In 1900 he was appointed by the United Singers of Brooklyn a member of a committee of three to transmit the German Emperor the thanks of the singers for the silver trophy Emperor William had given as a prize for the singing festival held at Brooklyn, and to present copies of the songs which had been rendered at the competition for it. The delegation was graciously received by Emperor William and treated with much distinction. Mr. Wissner is an Independent in politics and lives in Brooklyn, but spends much of his time at his beautiful summer home, The Westerly, in Nassau County. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, the German Liederkranz, Brooklyn Arion, Saengerbund, Royal Arcanum, and a Mason, also a director of the Mechanics Bank and trustee of the Germania Savings Bank. In 1881 Mr. Wissner was married to Miss Katie Leckerling and has six children, four daughters and two sons, who now manage his factory.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH, whose brilliant career as a lawyer and politician has made his one of the most familiar names in New York, was born in New York City on August 12, 1844. His education was begun in the public schools and continued in the College of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1864. He worked hard in school and college, as one to whom study was a privilege rather than a drudgery, and as soon as he received his degree entered upon a course of law in the offices of Townsend, Dyett & Morrison. After his admission to the Bar he became a member of this firm, which was then reorganized under the name of Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn. The death of Mr. Spingarn terminated the partnership and Mr. Lauterbach formed his present connection with the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. Individually, the firm is an unusually strong one, and is well known throughout the country. Mr. Lauterbach has made an exhaustive study of the statutes relating to corporate bodies, and has a high standing at the Bar as a specialist in this department of practise. He has successfully conducted a large number of important litigations involving intricate points of law, and has a wide reputation for being able to settle large cases outside the courts. In addition to his other practise, Mr. Lauterbach is a prominent figure in railroad circles as an organizer. He was instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the Union and Brooklyn elevated roads, and the creation of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical subway, and was concerned in the reorganization of many railroads. He was counsel for and a director of a number of street surface railroads, among others the Third Avenue system. Mr. Lauterbach has always been a Republican and has taken as active a part in state and local politics as the absorbing nature of his profession would permit. For some years he was chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York and was associated with Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, Frank S. Witherbee and Frank Hiscock in the advisory committee of the Republican State Committee. In the Republican National Convention, held at St. Louis in 1896, he was a delegate at large from New York, was the member from New York of the com-

E. A. G. Intemann



HERMANN HEINRICH HORNFECK.

SAMUEL WEIL.

mittee on resolutions, and was one of the subcommittee of nine appointed to draft the platform, the financial plank of which presented the greatest issue that had been before the American people for many years. Mr. Lauterbach was one of the three delegates at large from the city of New York to the Constitutional Convention, which met in June, 1894. He was made chairman of the committee on public charities, an appointment which was considered highly appropriate, as he has been very prominent in all philanthropic and benevolent work, and is connected officially with many charitable organizations. The cause of education has a sympathetic and practical friend in Mr. Lauterbach, who has done much in various ways for its advancement. Mr. Lauterbach is married and has four children. The oldest, a son, was educated for his father's profession and was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-one. The other three are daughters. Mrs. Lauterbach has for years been a conspicuous figure in New York society, not only in its brilliancy and pleasure-seeking, but also in its beneficent activities. She became interested in the Consumers' League, and did much to secure legislation for the benefit of women employed in factories. She has been interested in the movement for woman suffrage, the Prizon Guild and many other enterprises for the improvement of social, industrial and educational conditions.

ABRAM JESSE DITTENHOEFER, jurist, was born at Charleston, S.C., on the seventeenth day of March, 1836. He is the son of Isaac and Babetta Dittenhoefer. His father, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1836, arriving in the city of Baltimore. He then moved to Charleston, S.C., and subsequently to the city of New York, where he became a successful merchant and a man of great local influence; his mother was also a native of Germany. His parents were married in Baltimore. He acquired his early education in the public schools of the city of New York and later attended Columbia College Grammar School, then situated in Murray Street, and in 1852 he entered Columbia College, which was then situated in College Place; and Charles King was its president. During his college course he was especially distinguished for his proficiency in Latin and Greek; the famous Dr. Charles Anthon, the professor of Latin, called him "Ultima Thule." After graduation and in 1857 he entered the law office of Benedict & Boardman. At that time John E. Parsons, the celebrated lawyer, was managing-clerk in the same office. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the Bar. His active connection with the Republican party, then forming, began about the same time. Though his friends and relatives urged him to join the Democratic party, which was then in supreme control in the city of New York, his strong convictions that slavery was a crime and should be rooted out influenced him not to follow their advice. At that time New York City was virtually a pro-slavery city, and during the draft riots at the breaking out of the Civil War, he was notified by the rioters to leave the city, which he declined to do. In 1858 he was nominated by the Republican party for justice of the Marine (now City) Court, but the party being in a hopeless minority, his election was impossible. In 1864 he was elected one of the presidential electors for the state of New York, and as such he had the great honor to cast his vote in the Electoral College for Abraham Lincoln, with whom he became intimate and who, during his term, offered Mr. Dittenhoefer the appointment of United States judge for the district of South Carolina, his native state. He declined the appointment as he was unwilling to abandon the large practise he had secured in the city of New York. In 1862 Governor Fenton appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Florence McCarthy and he gave his entire salary during the whole term to Judge McCarthy's widow, who was in want. This act of kindness and generosity has been characteristic of his life. At the expiration of the term he declined a renomination, to enable him to devote himself to his large and lucrative practise. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Cincinnati, which nominated General Hayes for president, and for eight weeks stumped without compensation in the states of Ohio and Indiana. For twelve consecutive years he was chairman of the German Republican Central Committee of New York and has always effectively served his party as an influential factor in its councils and as an effective campaigner. Judge Dittenhoefer stands in the front rank of the New York Bar and as a lawyer has secured a distinguished reputation. While his services have been required in every branch of the legal profession, he has been conspicuous in litigations relating to the law of the stage, being recognized as an authority on that branch of the law. He procured the incorporation of the Actors Fund of America, the great theatrical charity, and has served as its counsel without compensation. It was largely through his efforts that the law giving the license fees collected from theaters to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delin-

quents was repealed. This stamped the theater as the nursery of criminals and its repeal was recognized as a great advance. In recognition of these services he was presented with a testimonial and, together with ex-President Cleveland, Dr. Houghton and other distinguished men, was elected an honorary member. He also secured, at the instance of the American Dramatists' Club, the amendment of the copyright law making it a crime to steal the production of one's brain, as it always was a crime to steal tangible property. He has also been distinguished in many commercial and corporation cases and has been frequently retained in important criminal cases. Early in the seventies he was appointed by the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York as one of its counsel to represent them when they were indicted for granting permits to encumber the streets with newspaper stands in violation of the charter and he succeeded in quashing the indictment. He made a telling point when he asked the court to mark the newsboy, whose stand was the subject of controversy, as Exhibit A. He was counsel for the old excise commissioners, Dr. Merkle and Richard Morrison, when they were indicted for an infraction of the law, and succeeded in obtaining their acquittal. When their successors, Commissioners Meakin, Fitzpatrick and Koch, were subsequently indicted, he was their leading counsel and after three years of litigation the indictments were dismissed on a motion made by Judge Dittenhoefer. In 1896 as one of the counsel for Elverton A. Chapman of the well known banking firm of Moore & Schley and a number of newspaper correspondents who were prosecuted in Washington for refusing to answer questions of the United States Senate Committee investigating the sugar tariff scandal, Judge Dittenhoefer was conspicuous and successful, gaining a notable victory of great value for the liberty of the press. He was counsel for the defendants in what are known as the Japanese Silk Fraud Cases, instituted by the United States. These were vigorously prosecuted and attracted great attention all over the world. He succeeded in freeing his client. He was counsel for the Metropolitan Opera Company in the attempt on the part of the widow of the famous master, Richard Wagner, to secure an injunction to restrain the performance of "Parsifal." One of the arguments made by Mrs. Wagner's counsel was that Richard Wagner left the wish on his death-bed that "Parsifal" should not be performed anywhere else than at Beyreuth, and that said wish should be piously respected. In reply Judge Dittenhoefer asked: "Suppose Shakespeare had left the dying wish that 'Hamlet' should not be produced anywhere else than at Stratford-on-the-Avon, would it be right to deprive the world of the pleasure and instruction to be derived from listening to that unequaled work on the stage?" He was counsel for the captain and directors who were indicted in connection with the burning of the *General Slocum,* on which over nine hundred lives were lost. He is now one of the counsel of the Lincoln National Bank, of which General James, a member of President Garfield's Cabinet, is president, and of many other corporations. An amusing incident in Judge Dittenhoefer's career occurred a few years after he was admitted to the bar. A German by the name of David retained him to defend him. He had been charged with purchasing a quantity of clothing on false representations. When the case came on for trial it was the sixteenth on the day calendar. Every case ahead of his having answered ready on the first call, Judge Dittenhoefer left the court with instructions to be sent for should, by any chance, his case be reached. In less than an hour, the calendar having broken down, his presence was demanded. When he arrived the jury had already been empaneled. Being quite near-sighted he could not find his client and requested his young man to look for him, who quickly reported that he was sitting on his own jury. After much difficulty the judge, who felt inclined to punish him for contempt of court, allowed him to go. The judge then asked him how on earth he got on the jury. He answered: "Didn't I have to go? The clerk called my name." His name was in the wheel with a hundred others and by a strange coincidence when his case was called by the trial judge his own name was turned out among the twelve to act as juryman. Judge Dittenhoefer then asked him how he could have the cheek to sit on his own jury. His answer was: "Vell, who knows more about dis case den I do?" The judge said that he was not a rascal but merely a fool who did not know any better. Judge Dittenhoefer married in the city of New York in 1858 a Miss Englehart of Cleveland, Ohio, and has five children. One of them, his son, Irving Meade Dittenhoefer, is his partner, and a member of the firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.

CHARLES A. STADLER was born at Germersheim in the Bavarian Palatinate on July 15, 1848. He came to America in 1851 with his parents and received his education in St. Nicholas's Parochial School, the public schools and in De La Salle Institute. After graduating, Mr. Stadler engaged in the brewing industry and subsequently in the grain trade and eventually established

GEORGE EHRET.

AUGUST MIETZ.

GEORGE C. DRESSEL.

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HERMAN CHRISTIAN HENRY HEROLD.

himself as a maltster. The development of the brewing industry and the change to modern methods which almost revolutionized that trade during the latter part of the last century was foreseen early by Mr. Stadler and made use of in every possible way. He clearly perceived the ways and means with the help of which he could get to and keep at the front, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest men in his line. Of a genial disposition, warm-hearted and ever ready to help those in need, it is but natural that he has a host of friends and that his popularity is not confined to his business associates. A Democrat, and from his early youth interested in public affairs, political honors were offered to him repeatedly. He served as inspector of schools, as state senator from 1888 to 1892, as delegate to the Constitutional Convention and as a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and only his determination to devote his time to his business affairs prevented his election to higher offices. He had by this time interested himself in various enterprises and is now president of the American Malting Company and of the Sebastian Wagon Company, vice-president and treasurer of the Sicilian Asphalt Company, vice-president of the Nineteenth Ward Bank and a director of the Germania Bank, member of the Produce Exchange of New York and of the Boards of Trade of Chicago and Buffalo. Fond of good and congenial societies, he is a member of many clubs, among them the Manhattan, Democratic, Army and Navy and New York Athletic; the Geographical Society, German Society, German Liederkranz, Arion and many other public and charitable organizations. He is major commanding the Old Guard. Mr. Stadler was married twice: in 1866 to Miss Josephine Contes, who died in 1885, and on June 21, 1888, to Miss Pauline Roesicke of Brooklyn, and has five daughters.

A. B. HEINE, merchant.—Almost prophetic were the words of the distinguished lyric poet and namesake, Heine: "When you speak of the best of men, you must include him." A. B. Heine is indeed one of the best merchants of the age, combining at once the highest qualities of the old conservative school with the most advanced, far-reaching, most courageous methods known to that division of commerce of which he became a master mind. Liberated in his early life and business career from all the limitations which are so often the real impediment to genuine success, he soon made a mark quite equal to the foremost men in the business which to-day ranks second to none in magnitude, in volume, in wealth and progress. As an organizer of men and affairs it was only natural that his work should be crowned by that magnificent world industry bearing his name. No merchant has proven more versatility, more originality in thought and action, no importer has made a clearer record, has been a truer friend of right and justice and a better advocate of correct business ethics and established sounder principles, both in that branch of the Government executing the customs laws, than has A. B. Heine. His voice was always heard in the forum when the Treasurer of the United States listened to the just complaints of the importing merchant; while his triumphs, his victories over dark and doubtful ways and means never inflated his mind in connection with the normal discharge of his duties to the trade and the individual. It is always recognized that as a leader in all movements for the betterment of commerce, A. B. Heine takes no back seat; he is nothing if not first, foremost, true and strong. As a perfect harmonious manifestation of these virtues stands that monument, "that city on the hills" of which both hemispheres speak in loud terms of praise and wonder; the largest industrial combination in embroideries and kindred products.

CHARLES PFIZER, manufacturer, was born at Ludwigsburg in Wuerttemberg, Germany, on March 22, 1824. He received a very thorough education in the schools of his native town, which furnished him with an excellent foundation so that he was able, in later years, to build upon it a rich fund of knowledge, although he never attended a college or other high institution of learning. After leaving school, Mr. Pfizer served an apprenticeship in a drug and paint house at Mannheim for several years. Having learned the business completely, he secured a position as confidential clerk with a large exporting firm at Rotterdam, Holland, where he had occasion to extend his knowledge and to develop the qualities that were the reasons for his success in later years. In 1849 a business depression set in, partly in consequence of the political upheavals in Germany, and as all Europe suffered from these conditions, Mr. Pfizer decided to emigrate to America. Here, in a wider field, where his ability was not confined by narrow limits and tradition, he established himself in Williamsburg, then part of Brooklyn, as a manufacturer of chemicals, with an office on Beekman Street, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles F. Erhart. The firm rapidly acquired a reputation for the quality of their goods, for fair dealing and strict integrity, and the business grew from

year to year. Mr. Pfizer's knowledge of his trade was so complete, his education having given him the opportunity to master every detail, and he was so eager to take advantage of every new discovery in his line that his firm soon became known as one of the most important and largest in its line, the factory in Brooklyn occupying some thirty-four city lots. In 1870 the business moved to No. 81 Maiden Lane where it is still carried on with a branch office in Chicago. Mr. Erhart died in 1891 and Mr. Pfizer retired from active business in 1900, when the concern was incorporated and is now in the hands of his two sons, Charles, Jr., and Emile Pfizer, and his nephew, William H. Erhart. Mr. Pfizer was a Republican in politics but never held public office though taking a warm interest in public affairs, and being widely known as a man of correct and sober judgment, reliable and worthy of esteem and admiration. His long life has been a splendid illustration of the possibilities offered by this country to the German who brings ambition, intelligence and firm purpose to these shores, as well as of the great value of German emigration to the United States. Mr. Pfizer was married in 1859 to Miss Anna Hausch and has five children, three sons and two daughters, viz.: Charles, Gustave, Emile, Helen and Alice, all of whom are living. Mr. Pfizer's death occurred October 19, 1905. He was a member of the Germania Club of Brooklyn, of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and of the Downtown Association of New York City.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, lawyer, was born in New York City on February 18, 1838, as the son of German parents. He was educated in private schools in New York and studied law. After being admitted to the Bar he practised his profession in New York City and became rapidly known. Soon after reaching his majority he was elected a member of the Board of Councilmen from the Fifth Senatorial District and repeatedly reelected, serving in this capacity from 1861 until 1864. He had taken an active part in politics as a Democrat and displaying unusual ability as an orator, as well as lawyer, it was natural that he was selected to fill a judicial office. Elected in November, 1865, he served as Justice of the Marine Court—the present City Court—from 1865 until January 1, 1876. Since then he has devoted himself to the practise of his profession. Although born in America, Justice Gross has always kept in close touch with German-Americans, and with everything worthy of admiration and emulation produced by the country which gave birth to his parents. Every movement tending to increase the knowledge of and appreciation for the achievements on the part of the German race in the realms of the arts, the sciences and literature has found in him a willing and enthusiastic supporter. He married in June, 1866, and is a member of the German Liederkranz, German Society, German Hospital Association and German Club.

JOHN LOUIS SCHAEFER, merchant and banker, was born in New York City on August 4, 1867, the son of German parents, and educated in the public schools and the evening high schools of his birthplace. On leaving school, he entered the employ of a mercantile house and rose so rapidly that he was vice-president and director of the world-famed firm, the Wm. R. Grace Company, commission merchants and South American bankers, before he was forty. He is also a director of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of the New York & Pacific Steamship Co., the Cuban American Fertilizer Co., the Nitrate Agencies Co. and of the Advisory Board of the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Schaefer has taken a warm interest in the affairs of the Lutheran Church, with which he has been connected all his life, and is a trustee of St. Lucas Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Wartburg Orphan Asylum. He was one of the organizers and founders of the Luther League movement in the United States. Under the will of the late William R. Grace, the founder of the firm that bears his name, Mr. Schaefer is trustee and treasurer of the Grace Institute for Girls. A Democrat in politics, he has never taken an active part in partisan strife, and is a member of the New York Athletic Club, Mariners Club and the Maritime Exchange. Mr. Schaefer was married in 1896 to Miss Susan Karsch and has four children, Bernhard J., Louis, Jr., Kathryn C. and Susan Grace.

AUGUST MIETZ, one of New York's foremost manufacturers of marine and other types of engines, was born in the picturesque town of Wilsnack, Province of Brandenburg, Prussia, December 1, 1834, and like many of those who appear in this volume, obtained his early and only schooling in the native town. Apprenticing himself in 1849 to a machinist, he learned that trade thoroughly; the foundation of the successful career ahead of him being laid by the close application which characterizes the German race. His aptitude fitted him for the vocation he had chosen at an early age, being only nineteen when he sought employment in Berlin. After six years of diligent work, three as a mechanic and later three years as foreman, which strengthened the

LEONARD A. GIEGRICH.

CARL LENTZ.

RICHARD A. FINN.

LOUIS W. HRABA.

confidence in himself and prepared him for his immigration to the United States in 1859. He came here determined to succeed, remaining one year in New York, prior to his settling in the southern part of this country. He was not long in finding what he came for, a permanency in a city which afforded better opportunities. When the Civil War began, he moved back to New York City (1861), found employment as a machinist, then later as a contractor with the Aetna Sewing Machine Company and in 1874 opened an iron foundry and machine shop at No. 87 to 91 Elizabeth Street, which was for years a necessity in that section of the city. Notwithstanding the success he attained, his ambition had not been achieved. He saw the importance of enlarging his interests, and not long thereafter purchased the adjoining property with the intention of erecting a modern plant for manufacturing purposes. His plans were carried out, and when his new building (at that time) at No. 128 to 132 Mott Street and connecting with the original foundry in Elizabeth Street was completed, his efforts were rewarded by great success on a much larger scale. In 1894 an opportunity presented itself to Mr. Mietz and, realizing the possibilities it promised, acted upon the suggestion that has since placed him at the head of engine manufacturers. In the above year Mr. C. W. Weiss, a native of Germany, and Mr. Mietz took out various joint patents on engines and they made an agreement together whereby Mr. Mietz, with the capital and equipped plant, took up the manufacture and sale of engines, giving them the name of the Mietz & Weiss engines. Mr. Weiss has charge of this department, with the result that Mr. Mietz to-day has become a factor as a manufacturer of engines which are patented in the United States and principal foreign countries, and exported to all parts of the world; over thirty thousand horsepower in operation. A new adjoining building was found necessary, and same was erected, making it one of the largest of its kind in the city. Having a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet on Mott Street, it runs through to Elizabeth, connecting the foundry. Mr. Mietz has spared no expense in the installation of modern machinery for manufacturing purposes and to-day his name has become widely known through the stationary and marine, gas, oil and alcohol engines for which he finds an unlimited market. Government bids have been awarded with the results as specified. Awards of the highest character, presented by the superior juries of the Paris, Pan-American, Charleston and the Louisiana Purchase exhibitions, are treasured by Mr. Mietz as testimonials of his workmanship. In his private life Mr. Mietz is a lover of the home circle. He belongs to but few organizations, being a member of the Arion and Eichenkranz, a patron of the German Hospital and subscriber to various charities, and has devoted a great portion of his spare time to study and the advancement of his industry. He has been president of the American Carbonate Company, manufacturing liquid carbonate acid gas, the plant being erected at Nineteenth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, for the past twenty-two years, and owns over three-quarters of the capital stock. This company, having a frontage of two hundred feet on Nineteenth Street and running through to Eighteenth Street, is to-day the largest of its kind in this country, covering twelve city lots. He was the founder of this enterprise, but the active management of the company he has entrusted to Mr. Emil Rueff, his son-in-law. Mr. Mietz is a worshiper at the German Lutheran Church. On June 5, 1861, he married Miss Maria Lenz. Five children were born to them, two boys and three girls. One daughter, Mrs. Emil Rueff, survives. Mr. Mietz's personality is such that one never leaves him without a deep impression of his sterling qualities. His life has been one of honest endeavor and the enterprise that stands as a monument to his genius represents what a man can accomplish with a strength of purpose.

CHARLES C. CLAUSEN, brewer, was born in New York City on January 7, 1844, as the son of German parents. He received his education in the schools of his birthplace and entered the business founded by his father after graduating. When the great change from old-fashioned to new and modern methods became necessary in the brewing industry, Mr. Clausen was one of the first to see the importance of the movement and devoted his whole energy to bring it about in the establishment in which he was interested. The immediate success following this upheaval, as it may justly be called, was a splendid testimonial to his ability and foresightedness. Although born in America,, Mr. Clausen has taken a deep and active interest in the life and affairs of the German-American population, assisting in every movement inaugurated by them and worthy of success. His help and advice have been as readily given as eagerly sought. As an example of the American citizen of German descent who retains the love and admiration for all that is great and good in the history and the character of the German race, and is anxious to increase the influence of German immigration upon the slowly-forming character of the American people, Mr. Clausen stands in the front rank. In poli-

tics a Democrat, he is a member of the Arion Society, the German Liederkranz and the Lutheran Church. He was married on June 13, 1872, to Miss Henriette F. Knoche and has three children.

WILLIAM SOHMER.—Of the old German towns whose sons have won marked recognition and distinction in this country, the historic Wuerttenburg is important as the ancestral environment of William Sohmer. May 26, 1852, witnessed the day of his birth, following which not less than five years elapsed before his parents embarked with him to New York. With a public school education supplemented by a thorough business college course, as a foundation, Mr. Sohmer, at an early age, entered the insurance field, which at that time was in the early stage of its development. After remaining a few years in the service of a prominent fire insurance company, Mr. Sohmer resigned the position of manager to establish himself independently in the Metropolitan Bank Building at Nos. 1 and 3 Third Avenue, where his offices have been located ever since. His unbounded enthusiasm and energy, coupled with the telling advantages of business sagacity and concentration of purpose, produced the natural result of instantaneous recognition and to-day the name of William Sohmer is synonymous with the modern systematization and expansion of the insurance business in this city. The characteristic enterprise and compelling personality of Mr. Sohmer attracted unconscious attention on all sides and it was with a sense of confident gratification that his friends hailed his association with political and governmental institutions. In 1889 the representation of the Tenth District was confided to him and so conscientious was his fulfilment of the trust that increasing majorities conferred two reelections upon him. Mr. Sohmer next appeared before the public as candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket and although it was an adverse election for the entire ticket, no little significance lies in the fact that he led all his associate candidates by eight thousand votes. In 1895 he was elected register, again running far ahead of his ticket and at the expiration of his term was prominently mentioned as the Democratic mayoralty candidate for the ensuing election. While the choice of the convention did not devolve upon him, he was nominated and triumphantly elected as county clerk by a majority of over seventy thousand votes. Mr. Sohmer's clean-cut career serves to exemplify the aphorism that it is but consistent honesty and steadfastness of purpose that can stand the test of time. Highly honored in the rolls of Democracy and Tammany Hall, the office of Sachem has been dignified with his incumbency and as chairman of the Executive Committee and Committee on Organization and as a member of the Democratic State Committee, he served his party faithfully and with distinction. Mr. Sohmer is at present serving the state in the Senate and because of his varied and unlimited experience, and his peculiar adaptability to the functions of a legislator, is a forceful and interesting figure in that body. The artless simplicity and inherent frankness that go to make up Mr. Sohmer's individuality assert his respect in the social world. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Catholic Club, the Arion, Liederkranz, Eichenkranz, New Yorker Turn Verein, Beethoven Maennerchor, the German-American Schuetzen Club and the National Democratic Club. He has a brother in this city who is in the piano business. To those publicists who are watching for the finest result of assimilated citizenship in this country, William Sohmer has, by force of his own magnetic personality, exercised an attention that ranks him high among the successful German-Americans whose standing has so contributed to the moulding of a true American nationality.

THEODORE CLEMENS HEITEMEYER was born at Paderborn in Westphalia on September 26, 1844, and received his education in the High School and the Gymnasium at Münster, Westphalia. After various positions in the leather business he entered the firm of R. Neamann & Co. and established with his present partner the manufacturing concern of fine fancy leathers in Newark, N.J. In 1888 the firm, finding better inducements as regards location and commerce, erected their present large works in Hoboken. Mr. Heitemeyer has been the managing partner at the works from the start and still gives the greatest part of his time to their supervision. The goods produced by the firm are known far and wide, and its success is not surprising if it is borne in mind that thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, strict integrity, enterprise and an unusual organizing and executive ability are combined in the person of one of its members. Mr. Heitemeyer is one of those men who appear to be surcharged with energy, hardly ever resting and observing with a keen eye whatever is important or of value. This valuable gift of recognizing the importance of every detail, or, on the other hand, every defect almost before it manifests itself, together with the ability to decide quickly what must be done, is one of his most marked characteristics. Mr. Heitemeyer has

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traveled widely and is fond of social diversions. He is a member of the German Verein, German Liederkranz and Arion of New York and of the German Club of Hoboken and a director of the Trust Company of New Jersey. On July 8, 1874, he was married to Miss Mathilde Wegener. Of his three children the son, Robert, is a partner in the father's firm; one daughter, Elfrida, married Count Tareggi, and Elizabeth lives with her parents.

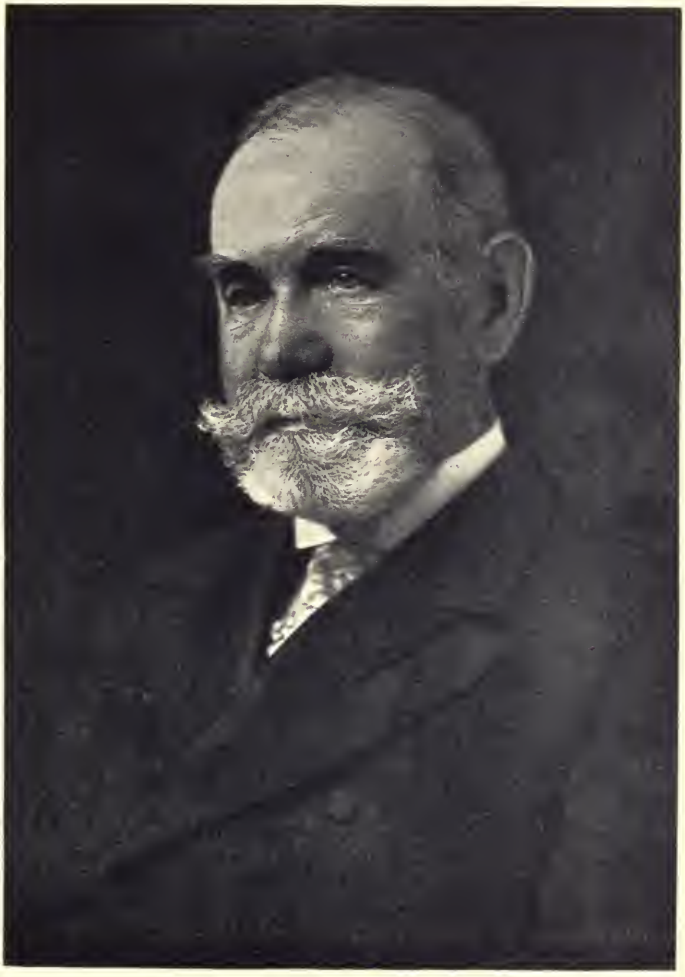
WILLIAM KEUFFEL, manufacturer, was born at Walbeck, Germany, on July 19, 1838. He received his education in the public and private schools of his birthplace. At the age of fifteen he left school and became an apprentice in a general merchandise store where he remained for four years, receiving a severe but thorough mercantile and business training, which fitted him for the successful career of later years. He then entered the employ of a large hardware house in Hanover, Germany, from where, several years later, he went to Birmingham, England. In 1866 he came to the United States where, in 1867, he founded, together with his friend, Hermann Esser, the firm of Keuffel & Esser, now so well known. Drafting was at that time in its infancy in this country and it was Mr. Keuffel's foresight which appreciated its coming importance accompanying the phenomenal development of American manufacturing and engineering enterprise. To supply all the requirements, in office and field, of the surveyor, engineer, architect and draftsman and make a specialty of this business was the purpose of the new firm and Mr. Keuffel can well be called the pioneer of this line, because, up to the founding of his firm, drafting supplies had not been carried exclusively by any house in the United States. The business, beginning in a very small way, was successful from the start and already three years later the firm published its first catalogue of drawing and surveying instruments which has become a standard. Forty years of labor and progress see Mr. Keuffel at the head of the largest house in its line in the world. His factories at Hoboken are one of the landmarks of that city and cover over five and one-half acres floor space. The main store at 127 Fulton Street, New York, is a model establishment, where every requisite of the engineer and draftsman can be found and where unusual facilities are afforded for examining and testing the many delicate instruments of precision included in this line. Similar stores are maintained at Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, but the reputation of Keuffel & Esser goods is not confined to the United States, but is recognized over the inhabited world. The business which Mr. Keuffel established forty years ago, when only he and his partner comprised the entire force, employs to-day close to one thousand people. The great success which Mr. Keuffel has attained in building up a business of such magnitude and standing is due to his untiring energy, his far seeing understanding of the needs and the possibilities of his business, his indomitable will to overcome obstacles and his enthusiasm which enabled him to call forth the best efforts of those working with and under him. His personality was so far above the average that those who met him could not help recognizing it. Mr. Keuffel has been a resident of Hoboken almost from the day he landed in America and has taken a great deal of interest in public and social affairs in New York and Hoboken, being a member of many prominent organizations. He has, however, never entered politics. For many years he was the president of the Hoboken Academy, the well known German-American school, and later on he was much interested in the Manual Training School, of which he was a trustee for a number of years. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the German Hospital and Dispensary. Mr. Keuffel has a fine summer residence at Elka Park of which association he is honorary president. On December 26, 1871, he married Miss Bertha Schneeberger of St. Louis. He has four children.

CHARLES VINCENT FORNES.—Although a native of the United States and the son of a Frenchman who was brought to America by his father at an early age, Charles Vincent Fornes attributes a large part of his success in life to the influence of his mother, who came from Baden, Germany, and whose family name was Krumholz. Mr. Fornes was born on his father's farm in Erie County, N.Y., in 1848, as the seventh of nine children. When he was four years old the father, who had in the meantime removed to Niagara County, died and the widow had a hard struggle to keep the homestead and bring up the children. Until he went to school at the age of six, Charles V. Fornes spoke German only and had to learn English before he could play with his schoolmates. He was an exceptionally bright and diligent scholar and when he had to give up attending the summer term because his help was needed on the farm, he used the little money he could earn from time to time to buy books which he studied during the winter. He soon was able to earn enough money to

pay his way through Lockport Academy from which he graduated when sixteen years old. The principal of this institution, B. M. Reynolds, was so much taken with the bright young man that he taught him Latin and Greek privately and offered to pay his expenses through Yale College. But Mr. Fornes's mother had become an invalid and needed his assistance and the dutiful son gave up the opportunity to enter upon a scientific career. He accepted a clerkship in the office of a grain dealer in Buffalo during the season of navigation and in the winter took charge of a district school in Erie County. His work there caused the superintendent of public schools of Buffalo to offer him a principalship, which Mr. Fornes accepted and held for three years. He then decided to devote himself entirely to mercantile pursuits and entered a wholesale cloth house as cashier and bookkeeper. Eight years later he formed the firm of Dahlmann & Fornes, which, in 1877, removed to New York and soon assumed the name of C. V. Fornes & Co. These are the milestones in a career which began humbly but through untiring industry, sterling honesty and a keen grasp for public affairs was destined to round out beautifully. In 1889 Mr. Fornes was elected president of the Catholic Club and held this position until 1894. During this time the beautiful club-house on Central Park South was erected. He was a member of the committee of one hundred that had charge of the Columbus Centennial Celebration. In 1891 he was elected a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and since 1896 he has been the treasurer of the Catholic Protectory. He is also a director of the City Trust Co., which he helped to organize. In 1901 Mr. Fornes was elected president of the Board of Aldermen, which position required him to act as mayor of the city of New York during the absence of the mayor. The tact and ability he displayed during his term of office brought about his reelection two years later. Mr. Fornes received the nomination for Congress of the Eleventh Congressional District and was elected to that body in 1906 by a large vote.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN was born on November 6, 1854, in the old village of Melrose, town of Morrisania, now part of the borough of the Bronx. His father was born in Germany in 1814 and had come to America in 1832, while his mother, a descendant of an Irish father and a Scotch mother, was born in Ireland in 1823 and came to America in 1840. The father settled originally on a farm outside of Williamsburg, L.I., but moved to Melrose early in 1851. Mr. Haffen received his first education in the village school of Melrose, where instruction in English and German was given, and from 1866-1868 in Melrose Public School. He attended St. John's College at Fordham from 1868 until 1869, and Niagara University at Suspension Bridge, N.Y., until 1871, returning to St. John's College until he graduated in 1875. He then entered the School of Mines, now School of Sciences, of Columbia University, and studied civil engineering, graduating in 1879. He received the degrees of A.B., A.M. and LL.D. from Fordham University and of C.E. from Columbia University. After the completion of his studies Mr. Haffen engaged in the private practise of his profession as civil engineer and city surveyor for several years, but in 1882 decided to study and practise civil and mining engineering in the Far West. Returning to New York in 1883, he was appointed engineer in the Department of Public Parks and served as such until 1893, when he was promoted to the position of engineer in charge and superintendent of the new parks of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, city of New York and adjoining in Westchester County. In 1893 he was elected commissioner of street improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, now the borough of the Bronx, and reelected until the creation of the Greater City of New York, when he was elected the first president of the borough of the Bronx. This office he has held ever since, having been elected six times in succession to the highest office in the gift of the people of his territory. For ten years he has been the Democratic leader in the Bronx and he has seen how the district in which he was born grew from a collection of hamlets and villages to a city of nearly four hundred thousand inhabitants. Mr. Haffen was married in February, 1886, to Miss Caroline Kurz, who gave him nine children, eight boys and one girl, of whom six are living.

JACOB WEIDMANN of Paterson, N.J., was born at Thalweil in the Canton of Zürich in Switzerland, on May 22, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace and apprenticed to a dyer when sixteen years old. He learned his trade thoroughly, being naturally ambitious, and therefore not satisfied with mastering the mere routine of the calling which he had selected. The knowledge he thus acquired made it easy for him to secure employment when, in 1867, he came to America. He settled in South Manchester, Conn., and was employed in the dyeing plant of the large silk manufactory of Cheney Bros. from 1867 until 1872. In that year the plan he had always cherished and never lost sight



WILLIAM DEMUTH.

JOHN LOUIS SCHAEFER.

of, to make himself independent, ripened and was successfully executed. Mr. Weidmann started a dyeing establishment in Paterson at the corner of Paterson and Ellison Streets. While large enough for that period, it was almost insignificant when compared with his present gigantic plant. It covered eight city lots and employed between one hundred and two hundred working men. The capacity was from two thousand to two thousand five hundred pounds daily and the water was procured from the city with the exception of one artesian well. But the work done was of such superior quality and the integrity and reliability of the proprietor became so quickly known and appreciated that a larger establishment was needed. The present plant was started in 1886 and covers now forty-three and one-half acres of ground. It is the largest dyeing establishment in the world, employs fourteen hundred hands and can handle from ten thousand to twelve thousand pounds of raw material every day. The question of procuring water in abundance, and of the right quality was of course of the greatest importance. Mr. Weidmann had artesian wells drilled along the river bank opposite the plant and the growth of the business can best be indicated by the fact that while as late as 1896 fourteen of these wells were sufficient, the work now requires fifty-six of them, drilled to a depth of four hundred feet and furnishing every twenty-four hours about ten million gallons of fine clear spring water splendidly adapted for dyeing even when the most delicate shades are used. The operations of Mr. Weidmann's firm extend all over the United States, and the plant is, as has been stated, the largest of its kind in the world. From what has been said it will be understood as a matter of course that Mr. Weidmann is much more than a dyer. He combines with a thorough knowledge of the technique of his business an exceptional gift for organization, for systematizing labor and methods in such a degree that large operations of a multifarious character can be carried on simultaneously without interfering with each other or causing confusion. The whole gigantic establishment is run so smoothly that delays which might interfere with the work to be done are practically unknown and as good as impossible, thanks to the genius of Mr. Weidmann for organization. Another trait of this remarkable man is his endeavor to make his employees feel that he takes great interest in them, and his success in doing this. He is ever watchful that they are well treated, and leaves nothing undone that can increase the comfort and the happiness of those whose work shows that they deserve consideration. His efforts in this direction are greatly facilitated by his personality, for a man of more winning ways, with the engaging courtesy of a gentleman of the old school, can hardly be found. To this we must add a vigor and sprightliness seldom met with in a man of Mr. Weidmann's years, and it will be understood at once that his great success was the natural outcome of his qualities. Mr. Weidmann is a Republican in politics, a member of the Union League Club and third vice-president of the American Silk Association. He married in 1870 Miss Ellenor C. Cheney and has one daughter, Esther.

THEODORE SUTRO, lawyer, was born at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Prussia, on March 14, 1845, youngest son of Emanuel and Rosa (Warendorff) Sutro. His father, a large cloth manufacturer and a man of literary and artistic taste, died in 1847, and three years later Mrs. Rosa Sutro emigrated with her seven sons and four daughters to the United States in order to find a better field for their future, the revolution of 1848 having disturbed business affairs and prospects in Germany. She was a woman of rare beauty, intelligence and strength of character, and educated her children with great care. Theodore Sutro received his education at the City College of Baltimore, where the family had located, at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N.H., at Harvard College, where he graduated with high honors in 1871, receiving the degree of A.B., and at Columbia Law School, New York City, where he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1874, and in the same year was admitted to the Bar and commenced the practise of law. In 1878 he was admitted to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court. While at Harvard, although he stood so high in his class that he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Mr. Sutro paid his own expenses in an unprecedented manner. At the close of his freshman year, he interrupted his studies for three years and accepted employment in a large importing house in Baltimore, after which he returned to college to complete his studies but at the same time established a commission business in Boston, the profits of which paid his expenses at Harvard and for the rest of his law studies. After he had commenced to practise, Mr. Sutro gave this business to one of his former employers who had met with financial reverses. His practise was successful from the start; he devoted himself mainly to the interests of corporations and mercantile houses, at first alone, and later as member of a law firm to which ex-Governor Edward Salomon of Wisconsin also belonged and

which represented the German and Austrian Governments as well as many German institutions in New York City. In 1887 he saved the interests of the Sutro Tunnel Co. for the stockholders who were threatened with foreclosure, and the able manner in which he managed the litigation and reorganization of the company brought him much renown. In 1895 he accepted an appointment as tax commissioner by Mayor Strong, and served in this capacity for three years, his great experience as a lawyer proving of much value to the department. Since then he has been engaged in many complex tax and other litigations. A Democrat in politics, he has been identified with almost every movement for the betterment of existing conditions, followed the late Oswald Ottendorfer as president of the German-American Reform Union and was a member of the Sound Money National Democratic Convention in 1896, and of the National Democracy and the State Democracy. Mr. Sutro is known as a powerful and convincing orator and has also written many poems and a number of essays and pamphlets on questions of taxation, corporation law, medical jurisprudence, mining, sociology, politics, as well as general literature. In 1904 some of his occasional letters and poems addressed to his wife were gathered by her in a volume under the title of "Milestones on Life's Pathway," and which, though privately printed, attracted wide attention. He is also a musician and a connoisseur of art and in 1905 a critical and historical work from his pen, entitled "Thirteen Chapters of American History, Represented by the Edward Moran Series of Thirteen Historical Marine Paintings," elicited most favorable comment. Mr. Sutro is connected with numerous clubs and scientific, literary, civic and other organizations, in most of which he has held important positions. He has been president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, is a member of the City and State Bar Associations and the American Bar Association, of which latter he is chairman of the Committee on Taxation; the International Law Association, the National Tax Association, the American Political Science Association, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Columbia University Alumni, the Phillips Exeter Academy Alumni, Harvard, Reform, German, Liederkranz, Patria and Drawing-Room clubs; a founder of the Signet Club of Harvard University, member of the Folk Lore Society, Genealogical and Biographical Society, West End Association; was vice-president of the United Real Estate Owners' Associations; is president of the United German Societies; president of the German-American Alliance of New York State; director of the German Language Society, Association of German Authors in America, German Social Scientific Society and a member of the German-American School Association; was vice-president of the Hundred Year Club; president of the Legal and Medical Aid Society; president of the Association for Public Duty; member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Oratorio Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the National Health League. Mr. Sutro has been especially active in all matters of interest and benefit to the German-American population of this country, and has served on many occasions as their representative. On October 1, 1884, Mr. Sutro was married to Miss Florence Edith Clinton, a descendant of the well known Clinton family of colonial times. Mrs. Sutro was a most beautiful woman of singular gifts and accomplishments in all the higher fields of human activity, and her home was a center of attraction to distinguished men and women in all walks of life. She died, much too early, when scarce forty-one, on April 27, 1906.

CARL LENTZ, lawyer, was born at Bamberg in Bavaria on July 1, 1845. After attending the schools at Jena and Wiesbaden in Germany and receiving a good education, he came to America when little more than a boy, and on his sixteenth birthday enlisted for the Civil War. From July 1, 1861, until mustered out in December, 1864, he saw almost continual service, was commissioned first lieutenant in May, 1864, and severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864, losing his right arm. After having received his honorable discharge, Mr. Lentz continued his studies at the Columbian University at Washington, D.C., passing through the law school of this institution and graduating in 1873. He settled in Newark, N.J., and engaged in the general practise of his profession with great and lasting success. A Republican in politics, he took an active part in public affairs and served as chairman of the Republican County Committee of Essex County from 1892 to 1906. He was also president of the State Board of Taxation of New Jersey. Mr. Lentz has always taken a lively interest in movements either inaugurated by citizens of German birth or descent, or likely to increase their welfare and influence. Himself a German by birth, he has never hesitated to exert himself in the interest of his countrymen when his assistance could be of benefit. He has been for some time the president of the Northeastern Saengerbund, an association composed of the German singing societies in all the states

ADOLPH G. HUPFEL.

HENRY EGGERS.

between Lake Erie and Chesapeake Bay. In this capacity Mr. Lentz has displayed great tact and diplomacy, and thereby maintained the harmony so necessary to the success of an association of this kind. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church and was married on October 11, 1876, to Miss Huldah E. Wildrick. One daughter, Mrs. Wilhelmine Lentz Bailey, and one son, Carl Wildrick Lentz, are the fruits of this union.

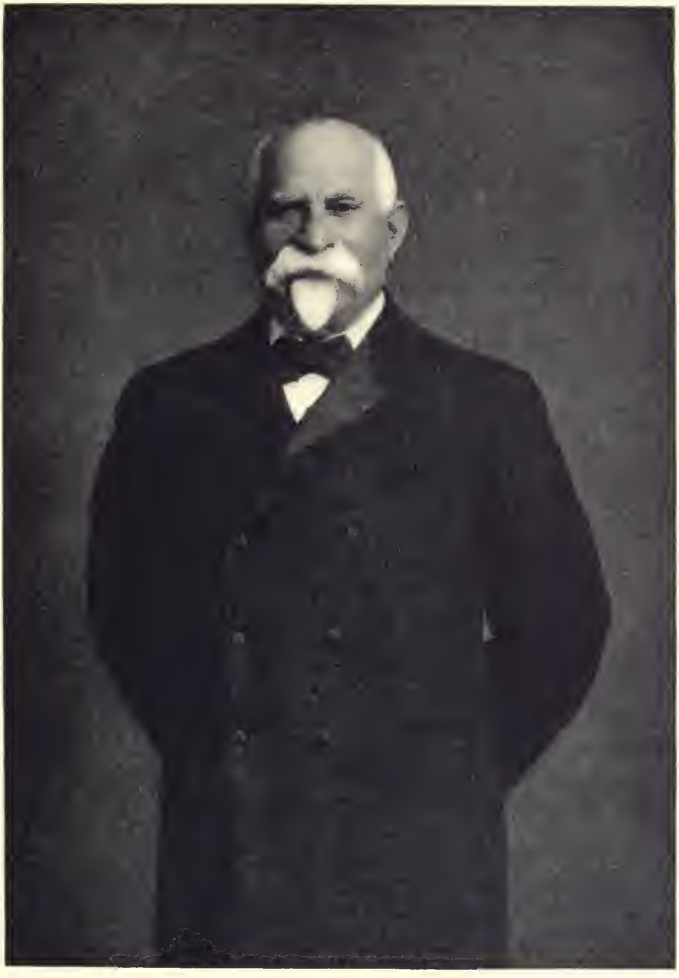
RICHARD A. FINN was born in Oelze in Thuringia, Germany, on February 21, 1856, and received his education in the public school of his birthplace until he came to America, when fourteen years of age. Here he attended public school for about one year in order to acquire a knowledge of the English language and then took a course in a business college. In 1873 Mr. Finn secured a position with the New Jersey Life Insurance Company which failed in 1877, when he was appointed a clerk in the controller's office. In 1881 the chief clerk and cashier of this office absconded, after having embezzled a large amount of money, and Mr. Finn was selected to replace him. Since then he has held these positions under all the successive controllers of the city of Newark, whether Republicans or Democrats, and has in that time handled more than two hundred millions of dollars. Although coming in contact with all kinds of people in his daily work, Mr. Finn has remained true to the traditions he brought with him to this country and, while a patriotic American and a faithful official of an American city, has not lost his love for German customs, nor his pride in German achievement. All his children were educated in German schools of Newark and speak and write the language of the Fatherland perfectly. He seeks his social diversions mainly among his German compatriots, and is a member of the Aurora and Germania Singing Societies, the Newark Turn Verein, German Diogenes Lodge F. & A. M., and of many other social and benevolent organizations. Mr. Finn is also secretary of two building and loan associations and treasurer of Mt. Washington Lodge K. & L. of Honor. He takes a lively interest in all German affairs and is esteemed as a tower of strength in all movements affecting the German-Americans, as well as on account of the honor his career and character have conferred upon his countrymen in their new home.

AUGUST GOERTZ, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Ohligswald near Solingen in Rhenish Prussia on September 23, 1846. He received his education in the schools of his native city and graduated from the high school when seventeen years old. Like practically the whole population of the district in which he grew up, his father was engaged in the business of manufacturing cutlery and fine metal goods. As soon as the son had left school, he entered the father's factory and learned the business from the bottom up and as thoroughly as is the custom where whole families have followed the same calling for generations, and wholesome pride in the fame of the goods produced is fully developed. Young Goertz learned rapidly, but when he reached his majority, he followed the example of so many young men to whom the narrow confines of a small city and the conditions surrounding them became irksome and emigrated to America in 1867. He settled at Newark, N.J., and readily found employment, for his skill was indeed extraordinary. While he had every reason to be contented, his ambition to be independent never left him and in 1881 he decided to strike out for himself. With two intimate friends he formed the firm of August Goertz & Co., and began manufacturing fancy metal goods in a factory on New Jersey Railroad Avenue. The business prospered from the start and the small plant soon proved to be insufficient. In 1885 the firm erected a new factory on Morris Avenue, which since then has been repeatedly enlarged. There more than three hundred working men are kept busy all the year and improved machinery is constantly added to increase the output. As a business man and manufacturer Mr. Goertz is widely known and the enviable reputation he has acquired shows what integrity, persistence and sagacity can accomplish when combined with a thorough knowledge of business. At the same time Mr. Goertz has taken a great interest in public affairs and devoted much time to the German-American school on Beacon Street. He is a Republican but has never taken an active part in politics. A great lover of music, it was natural that he joined, soon after his arrival in Newark, one of the German singing societies, the Phoenix, as whose president he served for twelve years. He is a member of the Arion, the Germania and the Harmonie, as well as of several other societies. Whenever the Germans of Newark undertook a larger task than usual, Mr. Goertz was ready with aid and advice. During the great National Singing Festival of 1891 he acted as chairman of the reception and prize committees, and at the more recent festival of 1906 he was unanimously elected president and succeeded in conducting this immense and difficult enterprise with so much skill and tact that not a breath of dissatisfaction was raised. He is one

of the many Germans who came to this country with not much more than a noble character, a thorough knowledge of his business, and the firm determination to succeed, and who have achieved what they set out to do. Mr. Goertz is vice-president of the West Side Trust Company, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Board of Directors of the German Hospital. He was married twice; on January 3, 1872, to Miss Catherine Larouette, and on June 6, 1901, to Mrs. Minnie Noll (nee Dietz). His first wife gave him three children, Frieda, Paula and Fred, and Walter and Herbert are the fruits of his second union.

BENEDICT PRIETH, journalist, was born at Graun in the Austrian Tyrol on January 7, 1827. He received a very superior education at the universities of Innsbruck, Graz and Vienna, where he studied law and received the degree of LL.D. A man of great knowledge and high attainments, he preferred the career of a newspaper editor to the practise of law, and settled in Newark, N.J., in 1857, founding the New Jersey *Freie Zeitung,* whose editor he remained until his death in 1879. His influence soon extended over the whole state and even beyond its boundaries, and his counsel was eagerly sought by men interested in public affairs. A Republican in politics and always ready to fight for the principles he advocated, never wavering in his devotion to the cause he had embraced after carefully examining its righteousness, he never accepted public office, although he could easily have secured it. Mr. Prieth did not only assist his countrymen, the German-Americans of his state, in every way possible, but he was of great value to them as a representative, his exceptional attainments winning for him the esteem and admiration of the whole community, thus increasing the influence of the element with which he was identified. He was undoubtedly one of the best and most powerful journalists German immigration has given to the United States, and his devotion to his ideals was instrumental in improving the tone of public discussion and of everything in which he took an interest. He lived to see the paper to which he had devoted his life's work become a powerful institution. Married in 1860 to Miss Theodora Sautermeister, he left five children, Benedict and Edwin Prieth, Mrs. Henry Thielen, Mrs. Charles A. Feick and Mrs. Lothar W. Faber.

JOHN B. OELKERS, manufacturer, was born at Algermissen near Hildesheim, Province Hanover in Germany, on December 17, 1846, and received his education in the parochial school of his birthplace and later in a private school where students of the Gymnasium Josephinum in Hildesheim, who prepare themselves for a career as teachers, give instruction. At an early age he learned the trade of damask weaving from his father and was later on apprenticed to the mercantile house of Ferdinand Meyer & Co. in Braunschweig, where he had to attend a commercial school twice a week. Having thus received a thorough education in every sense of the word, Mr. Oelkers decided to emigrate to America, where he arrived in 1864, not yet eighteen years of age. Not afraid of hard work, he turned to what he could find, and was employed for some time in an iron foundry. In 1868 he formed a partnership with his friend, Christian Deppe, and established a factory for variety wood work and ivory articles. When celluloid was discovered and the use of this material became general, the firm, with clear perception of the possibilities, discontinued the making of ivory articles and used henceforth celluloid. Mr. Oelkers has been very successful in his business, using his knowledge to great advantage and quickly establishing a reputation for honesty and reliability, but has found time to devote a considerable part of his energies to public affairs. A Democrat in politics, he served for many years as treasurer of the Democratic Committee of Essex County, but resigned when William J. Bryan was nominated in 1896, and joined the Gold Democrats, attending the convention at Indianapolis that nominated Palmer and Buckner, as a delegate. He has been a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark for seven years and in 1904 was appointed member of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Mr. Oelkers belongs to many benevolent and social organizations and is very active in German affairs, serving as first vice-president of the United Singers of Newark for seventeen years, and as a director of the Northeastern Saengerbund for twelve years. He is one of the most prominent figures in German Catholic circles and has devoted much time and energy to their affairs, filling the office of state president of the German Catholic Associations of New Jersey. For the last five years he has been president of the German Catholic Central Federation of the United States, an association extending over all the states of the Union and composed of close on to one hundred and twenty thousand members. Mr. Oelkers was married twice: to Miss Mary Helene Schmitt, born in Newark as the daughter of German parents, who gave him six children, of whom two boys and one daughter are alive, and after her death to Miss Elizabeth Mary Jackes,



DAVID MAYER.

FREDERICK JOSEPH.

also born in America of German parents, whose seven children, five boys and two girls, are living. At his home in Newark, Mr. Oelkers is respected and looked up to by the people of all classes and nationalities, regardless of their descent or religious belief. Although a positive and consistent Catholic, he is thoroughly liberal in his views and actions where others are concerned, conceding to everybody the right of full freedom in his convictions and opinions. No better proof of his popularity and the esteem he enjoys can be cited than the fact that he was elected a member of the Board of Education three times in succession with steadily increasing majorities in a district where hardly ten per cent of the voters are Catholics.

HENRY EGGERS, merchant, was born in the province of Hanover in Germany on December 31, 1850, and educated in the schools of his birthplace, supplementing his education by a course in the evening schools of New York City, where he graduated. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Eggers decided to seek his fortunes in America and landed in New York on August 13, 1868. He found employment as bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery house conducted by John H. Brettmann and remained there until 1872, when he accepted a position as office manager with Mahnken & Morsehouse, likewise wholesale grocers, being promoted after a short time to the position of sales manager. After a few years he decided to make himself independent and on April 1, 1879, started in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Mohlman & Eggers, this being changed on May 1, 1884, to Henry Eggers & Co. The business grew rapidly to large proportions and has for many years amounted to several millions a year. This is due principally to Mr. Eggers's intimate knowledge of, and to his constant devotion to, the business. He declined all offers to become interested in banks or other enterprises, believing that a director should really direct, and knowing full well that he could not spare the time to watch other affairs without neglecting his own interests. Mr. Eggers is a gentleman of the old school and believes in the strictest kind of honesty. His maxim, that sixteen ounces and not a particle less make a pound, governs all his transactions, and nothing can swerve him from the path of duty. He is just as firmly convinced that a man can only succeed if he does not allow other interests to interfere with his work. True to this belief, he does not spend much time in clubs or society, but devotes almost every hour he can spare from his business to his family, where he is the beloved head of a charming and contented circle. His charity is as unostentatious as extended and while he is a member of and contributor to many hospital and other charitable associations, hardly a day passes without some person or some worthy cause receiving substantial aid from him. Mr. Eggers is a member of Grace German Lutheran Church, the Arion Society, the Columbia Yacht Club and the Produce Exchange. He was married on February 12, 1885, to Miss Hermenia Schmidt and has six children, Hedwig, Henry who is associated with his father in business, Hermine, Herman, Helen and Elsie.

HANS HOHNER, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Trossingen in Wuerttemberg on April 25, 1870. His father, Matthias Hohner, born at Trossingen on December 12, 1833, was a clockmaker by trade, manufacturing his clocks during the winter and traveling during the spring and summer through Southern Germany and Austria in order to sell them. The hardships he encountered and the small profit he realized from this method of earning his living induced him to look out for something more promising. He was in the habit of carrying a few harmonicas or mouth-organs with his stock of clocks, and found that they were more easily disposed of. Slowly the conviction grew in him that he could do a much larger and more profitable business by devoting himself entirely to harmonicas if he could only procure them more cheaply by manufacturing them on a larger scale. He put his idea into practise in 1857 when he ceased making clocks and started manufacturing harmonicas exclusively. His facilities were naturally limited but he found it very simple to produce the necessary tools, owing to his skill as a mechanic. Up to that time the making of harmonicas had been treated as a secret, but Mr. Hohner took a broader view of the matter and took into his employ everybody who wished to learn the trade. The sequel proved that he was right, for the business started in so humble a way has assumed gigantic proportions, and has changed the little village of Trossingen, where formerly only a few clockmakers carried on a small and unimportant industry, into a busy industrial center. From the very beginning Mr. Hohner followed two principles strictly: Firstly, that all goods turned out by his factory must be perfect and first class in every respect, and secondly, that the process of manufacturing must be simplified to increase the rapidity of the output, and to reduce the cost. One of the first improvements he introduced consisted in cutting the metal plates from large sheets, instead of casting them singly as had been

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the custom. He also had his name stamped upon every instrument that left the factory, and the excellence of his goods is best proved by the fact that in 1866, less than ten years after he had started his factory, part of a shipment of harmonicas was rejected by an American buyer because, probably in consequence of an oversight, the name of the manufacturer had not been stamped upon the instruments. The buyer declared that harmonicas without the name Hohner were unsalable. In 1880 a new large factory was erected at Trossingen, and the first steam plant in that village installed. Later on branch factories were built in several of the neighboring villages and the establishment of Frederick Hotz in Knittlingen in Saxony, which is reputed to have been the first harmonica factory in the world, was purchased. All the branches were equipped with modern and labor-saving machinery. In September, 1900, Mr. Matthias Hohner retired from active business, after forty-three years of unceasing work. He placed the establishment in the hands of his five sons, Jacob, Matthias, Jr., Andreas, Hans and William, who have continued it on the same lines. A conception of its growth may be formed from the fact that it was started in 1857 with one working man and turned out six hundred and fifty harmonicas in the first year, while in 1907 it employed two thousand and fifty hands and produced nearly seven million instruments, besides one hundred and fifty thousand accordeons, the manufacture of which was begun in 1903 in a factory especially erected for this purpose. Matthias Hohner, the founder of the firm which now enjoys a world-wide reputation, died on December 11, 1902, beloved and mourned by all who knew him. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the National Association of Musical Instrument Makers, mayor of his native city for six years and member of the Board of Council for thirty years. The nomination for senator offered to him by the National Liberal Party of Germany he had declined. In the meantime branch offices had been erected in New York, London, Toronto, Warsaw and Vienna. The fourth son of the founder, Hans Hohner, took charge of the New York office, the most important of all, for America had from the start taken a large part of the output. His headquarters were at first at 354 Broadway, but were moved to 475 Broadway after the building mentioned had been destroyed by fire. Mr. Hans Hohner was educated in the schools of his native city and the High School of Commerce at Stuttgart, where he graduated with honors. Since 1890 he has, with short interruptions, been a resident of New York City and succeeded not only in continually extending the business of the firm but also in making many warm friends. He was married in 1893 to Miss Caroline H. Birk, and is a member of the Arion Society.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WEHRUM was one of those Germans who have achieved success in America entirely by their own efforts, and who have surmounted obstacles which only exceptional qualities can deal with. He was born at Pirmasens in the Rhenish Palatinate on October 1, 1841, and came to America in January, 1852, after having attended the schools of his native city for a few years. His parents settled in Third Street, near Avenue A, New York City, and the boy was sent to Public School No. 13 in Houston Street. When he was thirteen years old his mother died, and he went to East Cambridge for one year to learn the art of wood carving. Returning from school, he worked for four years at making gilt mouldings, and was for a while associated with his stepfather in the decorating business. At the outbreak of the Civil War, young Wehrum, hardly nineteen years old, enlisted at Fort Warren in the Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry, commanded by Colonel Fletcher Webster, the only son of the great Daniel Webster, who had outlived the father. After the two months for which he originally enlisted had expired he reenlisted and took part in every campaign of his regiment until he was mustered out with the rank of captain in July, 1864. During that time he saw a great deal of active service and participated in thirty-three battles. At Antietam he was severely wounded but rejoined his command as soon as he could leave the hospital, and was commissioned adjutant on account of his soldierly qualities and high order of intelligence. He was again wounded at Gettysburg but took part in the campaigns under General Grant until mustered out. The value of his services is eloquently attested by the following sentence, added by his colonel to his discharge: "In character a brave and excellent officer, distinguished for energetic attention to his duties in camp or field, always reliable, always at his post of duty." The young captain—for he was only twenty-three years old—returned to New York and entered the employ of a firm dealing in lumber, some years later known as C. W. Allcott & Co. Here, too, he was "always reliable, always at his post of duty," and rose from step to step, until eight years later he was admitted to partnership. Under his management the firm grew to be one of the largest in its line in the city, and Mr. Wehrum amassed a fortune large

HEINRICH CONRIED.

HUGO SOHMER.

ADOLPH C. HOTTENROTH.

CHARLES VINCENT FORNES.

enough to permit him to retire in 1889. This did not mean to him that he should live out his life in idleness but he had now the time and opportunity to devote himself to matters that had always appealed to him. He became a student of the Civil War and wrote a number of monographs dealing with different events and phases. Among them are a sketch treating the beginning of the war, an exhaustive study of the great battles, separate papers on the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, a treatise covering the actions of the Army of the Potomac after Gettysburg and a sketch of the end of the war, including personal reminiscences. Many of these papers were read before organizations of veterans and other associations, and in a series of lectures in the Normal College of the City of New York Mr. Wehrum went over the same ground before large and enthusiastic audiences. While never active in politics and decidedly independent in the treatment of all public questions, Mr. Wehrum was appointed a commissioner of education by Mayor Grant in 1891. In this capacity he made a brilliant record. He devoted practically his whole time to the discharge of his duties and displayed such systematic and practical activity that he was soon recognized as one of the ablest members of the board. He fought with energy and insistence for the continuation of instruction in the German language in the public schools which was threatened by some of the authorities on the ground that the knowledge of more than one language is of the greatest benefit and an important educational factor, and that in a city with so large a population speaking German it was a matter of course that this language should be selected. He took the initiative in the movement to secure pensions for teachers who were compelled to retire on account of advanced age, and to his efforts the success of this measure was due. When the bill finally passed the Legislature Governor Flower expressed his admiration to Commissioner Wehrum for the energy with which he had pushed it until it became a law. He was reappointed by Mayor Strong but resigned before the expiration of his term in October, 1896, on account of ill health, to the great regret of all friends of the public schools. Mr. Wehrum was married on May 26, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Schumacher of Buffalo, who died on November 25, 1905, and left him seven children, six sons and one daughter. He was a member of the Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Association, Reno Post G.A.R., St. John's Guild, German Hospital Association, German Society, Presbyterian Hospital, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History and the Loyal League, also a Mason of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227 and Empire Chapter No. 170. His death occurred March 11, 1908.

EDWARD PAUL REICHHELM, manufacturer, was born at Striegau in Silesia, Germany, on November 13, 1843, and came to America with his parents in 1848, when five years old. He received his education in a country school and later in Dr. Dulon's German-American Academy, one of the first German-American schools in this country and justly celebrated for its excellence. After graduation he studied mechanical engineering at Cooper Institute at night, while apprenticed to the firm of A. & F. Brown at the age of sixteen, to learn the trade of machinist. When the war broke out, young Reichhelm's enthusiasm induced him to run away from home and to enlist in the Third Missouri Infantry on September 5, 1861. He rapidly gained promotion and was advanced from grade to grade, until he received a commission as lieutenant in the Fifty-first United States Colored Infantry, being appointed regimental adjutant and mustered out on June 16, 1866, with the rank of captain. Mr. Reichhelm saw hard and severe service and took part in twenty-three battles, among them Pea Ridge and the taking of Vicksburg. He was wounded several times and repeatedly commended for bravery upon the battlefield, at Pea ridge, Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bluffs and the assault upon Vicksburg on May 22, 1863. After returning from the war Mr. Reichhelm was employed as a clerk until 1873, when he established himself in the business of manufacturing and selling mechanics' tools. In 1876 the firm of E. P. Reichhelm & Co. was founded and began business at 65 Nassau Street, and in 1886 Mr. Reichhelm organized the American Gas Furnace Company, of which he is president, and which is engaged in utilizing several of his inventions for the better use of gas in mechanical heating processes. The plant of this concern is located at Elizabeth, N.J., and employs many skilled mechanics. The system of heating invented by Mr. Reichhelm has been adopted by many of the scientific departments of the United States Government, especially by the Bureau of Standards, the Mints and the Arsenals. It is also extensively used by scientific schools and colleges, among them Columbia University, Stevens Institute, University of Minnesota, McGill University of Montreal, Cornell University and many others. It has found its way abroad and is in use in the British Mint, the British Arsenal, the Im-

perial German Gun Factory at Spandau and in the plants of large private concerns like Siemens & Halske of Berlin. The company has dealings with practically all the large firms in this line in the United States, as the Westinghouse Company, the General Electric Co., U.S. Steel Corporation and many others. Mr. Reichhelm has received many medals and awards in recognition of the value of this system of heating, among them the John Scott Legacy medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, several medals from the American Institute and a number of exposition prizes. In 1900 Mr. Reichhelm established the American-Swiss File & Tool Company at Elizabeth, N.J., for the purpose of making only the finest grade of files which, up to that time, had been exclusively supplied by Swiss file makers who alone were able to turn out the finer grades. This new enterprise was based upon a wide experience of treating steel under heat, and a long series of experiments, lasting over four years, but evolving new methods in making files which resulted in the production of the best files in the world. This was quickly recognized, and at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Mr. Reichhelm received the first prize, a gold medal, for the files he exhibited. Mr. Reichhelm is a reident of Hudson County, N.J., is an independent Republican and takes an active interest in all movements for good government and the betterment of existing conditions. He is president of the Park Commission of Bayonne, a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Loyal Legion, Cooper Union Alumni Association, G.A.R. Post Geo. H. Thomas No. 29 of New Jersey, the Arion Society, Schubert Glee Club and Cosmos Club of Jersey City. Mr. Reichhelm attends the First Reformed Church of Bayonne. Of his five children, three are alive: two sons who are associated in business with the father, and one unmarried daughter. Mr. Reichhelm takes an occasional trip to Europe, but likes most to spend his leisure time in reading and studying. His favorite subject is political economy, and he finds great pleasure in evolving inventions and designing new methods that tend to improve the products of his factories, which enjoy the reputation of being the best of their kind.

LEOPOLD STERN, manufacturer and importer and senior member of the firm of Stern Brothers & Company, was born at Monzingen, Germany. Thirty-seven years ago Mr. Stern came to New York, where he has resided continuously ever since. He has always taken great interest in public affairs. In 1901 he was appointed by Governor Roosevelt a commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. He has always been identified with the Republican party and in 1896 was a McKinley elector; he is a trustee of Bellevue and allied hospitals; a director of Market and Fulton National Bank, the Great Eastern Casualty Company; as well as a trustee and director in a number of other institutions. Mr. Stern is a member of the Freundschaft and Republican clubs; a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also a member and trustee of Temple Beth El. He married in 1883 and has two sons, Nathan J. and J. Ernest. Mr. Stern is a man of unassuming manners, of an agreeable personality and is charitable to a marked degree.

JACOB WOLFGANG MACK, merchant, was born at Fürth in Bavaria on February 25, 1845, and educated in the schools of his native city. He came to New York in 1863 and subsequently engaged in the machinery business with pronounced success. Mr. Mack has taken a lively interest in public affairs and in almost every movement inaugurated to reform the administration of the city. His zeal in this direction has brought him a wide acquaintance, and his assistance has been as eagerly sought as readily given. He is of studious disposition, fond of literature and exceptionally well read, and an accomplished linguist, having studied and learned almost all important languages, some of them during the time he could spare from his business. His accomplishments, and the attention he had paid to educational matters, led to his appointment as commissioner of education. He served two terms in this capacity and was one of those to whom the city of New York is indebted for the introduction of modern methods in its public schools and the extension of the whole educational system. Mr. Mack is a member of the Harmonie, German Liederkranz, National Arts, City Reform, Lawyers' and Century Country clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, Geographical Society and many other social and scientific associations, as well as vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

JOHN MARTIN OTTO.—Among those who have been instrumental in the progressiveness of Williamsburg, New York City, the subject of this sketch has been foremost in his support, not only in an industrial way, but has devoted considerable time and energy to all matters pertaining to the development and welfare of that section of Greater New York in which he resides. Mr. Otto was born at Thalheim, Wuerttemberg, Germany, November 18, 1843, where he received

OTTO WISSNER.

WILLIAM PETER.

JOHN CHRISTIAN GLASER HUPFEL.

CARL FREDERICK GOEPEL.

his early education, and only schooling, in the German public institutions, which have always been noted for their thoroughness. He entered upon his life's work at an early age, taking up the trade of cornice manufacturing, sheet iron working, etc. He was an apprentice in that line for three years and every spare moment was utilized for profiting himself in the vocation he had chosen. It was not until 1860 that Mr. Otto decided to come to this country and establish a business for himself, but the undertaking was not accomplished until 1865, when he founded his present establishment, which is located at No. 46 Maujer Street, Brooklyn. It was not long before his personality brought him many friends and his business interests grew rapidly. When the Civil War broke out he was one of the first to offer his services; he enlisted and saw active service throughout the entire campaign. He was honorably discharged from service. It was immediately thereafter that he began devoting his entire time and attention to the establishing of his present business. In 1872 he received patents on "Otto's Iron Surface Coolers and Swimmers," which, in 1876, received the highest award at the World's Exhibition at Philadelphia, and are the only ones so honored. These coolers of which he is the sole manufacturer and patentee, have many advantages over all other surface coolers. Formerly it was an often repeated complaint that surface coolers always leaked and could only be kept tight by a great expenditure of time and money. By using these improved and patented surface coolers, all these difficulties are overcome. One great improvement consists in the arrangement of T-irons under the joints, between the several sheets of iron, which constitute the bottom of said pan, in such a manner that by such T-irons the bottom is strengthened and the edges of the sheets of iron are prevented from bulging up, thereby producing a flat and even bottom, which is a great desideratum in cooling pans. The rim of the pan is formed by bending the extreme edges of the outer sheets upward to the desired height, and said rim is strengthened by angle-irons, which are riveted to it, extending throughout its entire length and width. By means of these T-irons the joints between the several sheets are rendered tight and perfectly flat, the sheets being effectually prevented from bulging up, so that a cooling pan is obtained which is superior in strength and durability to cooling pans as heretofore constructed, and in which the operation of cooling can be carried on with ease and facility. The swimmers, as made by Mr. Otto, were in use for some years in many of the large breweries in New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Boston, Union Hill, Staten Island, etc. These swimmers are made out of XXXX tin, are easy to handle and so formed that they need no special weights to keep them in proper position. They are no doubt the best, most durable, practicable and cheapest swimmers that are manufactured. Their form also gives them the advantage above all others, that they balance themselves and do not sink. Throughout his long and successful career he has always been held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens and through honest endeavor and hard work he has built up one of Brooklyn's largest enterprises. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican; his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Aside from exercising his franchise right, Mr. Otto has never aspired to hold any public office; he has always contributed liberally to the Republican cause in the securing of good government. Mr. Otto is identified with many fraternal and social orders; most prominent among them are Mansfield Post of Brooklyn, Copernicus Lodge No. 545, Masonic Order, a member and trustee of Williamsburg Masonic Board of Relief; a director of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, Arion Singing Society and of the German Lutheran Church. It was during the early part of his business life that he met Miss Agnes Roehr and on the eleventh of November, 1866, they were married. To this union have been born four children: three sons, Martin, Frederick, Carl L., living, and a son and one daughter now deceased. Mr. Otto has given his sons a very careful training for their life work, with a thorough education. He has been rewarded by seeing them develop into successful business men. Carl studied architecture at Columbia College and completed his profession in the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts, from which he graduated. Upon his return to this country he opened offices at 130 Fulton Street, New York City, and has since then been identified with many important architectural enterprises. He has constructed several large churches in Brooklyn, the German Presbyterian, corner Bushwick Avenue and Ralph Street, German Baptist Church, corner Evergreen and Woodbine Streets, and several others, and he gives every promise of becoming one of the best in his chosen profession.

CHARLES ENGELHARD, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Hanau-on-the-Main, on March 8, 1867. His father was Julius Engelhard, a diamond merchant at Hanau, who died in 1897. His mother, who is still living, was Susanne Holzmann, daughter of Philip Holzmann, the founder of the firm of Philip Holzmann &

Co. at Frankfort, one of the largest building and engineering concerns in the world. Mr. Engelhard received his first education at the Realschule of his native city, but was, on account of delicate health, entrusted to the care of the Reverend Seeger at Seckmauern in the Odenwald, where he was given private instruction. He completed his education at the Bender Institute at Weinheim in Baden and passed the examination securing the right for one year's voluntary service in the Army. After graduation, Mr. Engelhard worked as apprentice in the banking-house of A. Mumm & Co. at Frankfort-on-the-Main for two and one-half years, when he went to London where he was employed as clerk for two years. He then returned to Hanau, assisting his father in his business until in 1891 he came to America and established himself in New York as the representative of W. C. Heraeus, platinum works, at Hanau. This is one of the largest establishments of its kind and known all over the world. One of the members of the firm is the brother-in-law of Mr. Engelhard. His activity is by no means confined to this branch. Under the firm name of Charles Engelhard, Mr. Engelhard does a large importing business on his own account, and is the president of the American Platinum Works at Newark, N.J., a director of Baker & Co., Inc., and president of the Hanovia Chemical & Mfg. Co. of the same city; director and treasurer of the Glorieux Smelting & Refining Works of Irvington, N.J., and director of the American Electric Furnace Co. of New York City. Mr. Engelhard is a member of the German Club, German Liederkranz, German Society, Legal Aid Society, Chemists' Club, American Chemical Society, German Hospital Society, St. Marks' Hospital Society, New York Diet Kitchen Association and many other benevolent organizations, and belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church. His paternal grandfather was the last teacher of the Dutch Reformed School of the Huguenot settlement at Hanau-on-the-Main. On April 18, 1900, Mr. Engelhard was married to Miss Emy Canthal, eldest daughter of Commercienrath Canthal of Hanau.

EMIL WELTE, importer and manufacturer, was born at Voehrenbach in the Black Forest in Baden on April 20, 1841. He received his early education in the schools of his birthplace and learned the trade of making orchestrions in the factory of his father, attending at the same time the Gewerbeschule. A further musical instruction followed by Hof Käppell, Meister Joseph Straus in Karlsruhe in harmonick of instrumentation. The father, Michael Welte, had been educated by an uncle who was secretary to Bishop von Wesenberg but had been transferred to a small town on account of his liberal political views. Mr. Welte's uncle was a man of superior attainments and instructed the nephew in music, physics, natural history, mathematics, etc. At that time the industry of making musical clocks striking chimes at every quarter of an hour was carried on extensively in the Black Forest and young Welte used his knowledge in improving the rather primitive product by enlarging the scale and inserting two or more stops for the pipes. In 1845 he received an order from one of the traders who visited the district once a year to buy clocks, for as complete a musical clock as he could make. He worked on this instrument for three years and succeeded in producing something entirely new, imitating all the different instruments of a complete orchestra, including the bass drum, snare drum and the triangle and playing Beethoven's symphonies as well as overtures, opera selections, marches and dances. The instrument was exhibited in 1849 under the protectorate of Prince Fuerstenberg and met with enormous success, the press calling it an orchestrion, which designation has remained. Michael Welte continued to improve his invention and orders increased, but for a long time orchestrions were built only when ordered and practically all the orders came from foreign countries. In 1865 it became necessary to send a representative to the United States and the oldest son, Emil Welte, was selected. He opened a store and showroom on Fifth Avenue and soon did a thriving business. When he found that the wooden cylinders could not withstand the change of climate, he invented the pneumatic action worked by paper rolls in 1878 to 1883 for which he secured patents and which have since then been successfully employed with other instruments. A complete orchestrion represents all the instruments of an orchestra from the deepest note of the contra basso to the highest note of the piccolo. Six hundred labia pipes represent the full string quartette, the flute and piccolo, trombone, bassoon, trumpet, English horn, clarionets and oboes represented by one hundred and seventy reed pipes, and by the combination with the labia pipes, the character and the individuality of the orchestral instruments are represented in a most realistic manner. Besides these, all the other instruments perform in perfect precision, and in harmony, piano and forte as required. The orchestrion music rolls reproduce practically every piece of music played by an orchestra. The sale of these instruments has increased immensely and many of the crowned

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heads of Europe and other continents, as well as men of the highest standing in every country of the globe have bought them. Mr. Emil Welte is a member of the German Liederkranz. In 1871 he married Miss Emma E. Foerstner of Norwich, Conn. His son, Carl M., is associated in business with the father and both associated with M. Welte and Soehne in Feiburg, Baden.

GEORGE C. DRESSEL, manufacturer, was born in 1828 at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and received his education in the schools of his native city. When he reached his majority, Mr. Dressel decided to find a larger sphere of activity and emigrated to America, where he arrived in 1849. He had taken passage on a sailing vessel, the day of elegant and fast steamers not yet having arrived, and the trip was connected with considerable hardship. But the young man came full of hope and energy and with the firm resolve to succeed. He entered the employ of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, after working for some time as mechanic, and remained with them for eighteen years in the capacity of expert mechanic. In 1881 he resigned his position and entered into partnership with his youngest son, Frederick W. Dressel, under the firm name of George C. Dressel & Co. A small factory was erected on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street which still stands and forms not only an interesting landmark but also shows how small the beginning of the present immense plant was. The firm started by manufacturing a practical lunch satchel for railroad men and mechanics. The manufacture of signal lamps was later begun and this venture met with such success that the manufacture of lunch boxes was discontinued and the entire time and energy devoted to making and improving all kinds of lamps used in railroading. The eldest son, Charles H. Dressel, became a member of the firm in 1892, and the original establishment proved too small. A tract of land on Park, then Vanderbilt, Avenue was acquired in 1893 and the present factory erected in the following year. The new plant was equipped with the best and most modern machinery that could be secured and the firm began to further extend its field by the manufacture of locomotive headlights. All the members of the firm being experts in mechanics and of an inventive turn of mind, they constantly made improvements and secured patents which proved of great value. Many of the articles manufactured by the concern have been accepted as standard by the largest railroads in the United States. On January 15, 1895, the firm was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York under the name of the Dressel Railway Lamp Works, with George C. Dressel as president, Frederick W. Dressel as vice-president and Charles H. Dressel as secretary. When Mr. George C. Dressel died on July 3, 1899, after an illness extending over a number of years, Frederick W. Dressel was elected president and Charles H. Dressel vice-president, in which capacity they still serve. The products of the firm have been sold and are used all over the United States and Canada, and in recent years they have also been sold to Mexico, Cuba, South America, China and Japan. The continual growth of the demand for the goods made by the firm led to plans for another increase of the plant and the addition of new products, such as electrical goods, navy lanterns, automobile lamps, etc. The large factory is run in a most systematical way, which makes it a model establishment. The basement is used as a storeroom for the material. On the first floor we find the machine shop, press room, packing and shipping departments and offices. The lighter grades of work, such as spinning, assembling and japanning, are done on the second floor, while the third floor is entirely used for the manufacture of locomotive headlights, with the exception of some space occupied by the buffing, plating and polishing departments. Each department is practically independent, being managed by a foreman who is responsible to the firm direct, every item of expense being charged to the department requiring the outlay. In the same way salaries and running expenses are divided. In this way the management knows at all times how the separate departments are conducted, while at the same time the different foremen are compelled to use their knowledge and ability in the interest of the business to the fullest extent. Several years ago the firm added its own foundry and tinning plant to the factory, enabling it to construct every part of their product except steel, glass and sheet metals. The magnitude of the operations may be understood from the fact that while every railroad lamp serves practically the same purpose, almost every railroad has some system that cannot or is not used by others. Thus the styles and colors of the lenses alone are very numerous and complicate what otherwise would be a comparatively simple operation. The main office is located in the factory building but it has been found necessary to establish another office in the business part of the city and branches in Chicago and Atlanta.

FREDERICK JOSEPH, president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, was born January 31, 1851, at Reichelsheim, Darmstadt,

where he received his primary education in the local schools. Later, Mr. Joseph took a three years' course of study in the Boys' Seminary at Pfungstadt und Michelstadt. At the age of fourteen he went to Frankfurt, where he remained for one year, after which he returned to his native place and engaged in business pursuits with his father, a gentleman who was widely and favorably known in that section of Germany as one of the largest owners and buyers of cattle, and with whom he remained until he was seventeen years of age. It was under the careful business tuition of the elder Jo eph (the father of the subject of this sketch) that he obtained valuable knowledge of many of the details which so practically fitted him in his subsequent career after coming to America which occurred in 1869. When he arrived he had but limited capital. After remaining a few months in New York City he went West, locating at Chicago, Ill., where he obtained a position as bookkeeper and manager in a brewery of that city, and where he only remained for a period of one year (1870-1871). In the latter named year he went to Attica, Ind., where he remained intermittently until 1877. During the greater portion of the time between 1871 and 1878, however, Mr. Joseph spent in travel throughout the Far West section of the United States, and along the great cattle ranges where he obtained practical details of the cattle and live stock business, adding it to his already great storehouse of knowledge. During this period he made Chicago his headquarters, but transacted the greater portion of his business in New York City. In the early part of 1878 Mr. Joseph located permanently at New York City, residing in East Fifty-first Street. On February twenty-fourth of that year, when at the age of twenty-seven, he married Miss Fannie Schwarzchild, daughter of the late Joseph Schwarzchild, Esq., who was the founder of the great packing-house of that name, and of which he was the head up to the time of his retirement in 1885. At that time Mr. Joseph assumed the active duties of Mr. Schwarzchild, which continued until the winter of 1907, at which time he resigned, he having filled the po ition of vice-president of the company from the time of its incorporation up to the above year. The close family and business relations from this source also enabled Mr. Joseph to still further increase his knowledge of the dressed beef and provision business, which, coupled with his own practical ideas, is in a great measure responsible for the splendid success he has made of his commercial life. For twenty-nine years Mr. Joseph, representing his large interests in the Schwarzchild and Sulzberger Company, distinguished himself as the practical man of the concern. His great business sagacity and foresight were splendid assets which enabled the house to extend its operations and multiply its output. His name then, as to-day, stands a synonym of all that is authoritative in the packing industry of this country and Europe. On May 1, 1907, Mr. Joseph was elected president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company. Since his election to the presidency of the company, its output and sales have tripled. Judging from the past career of its president, coupled with his great executive ability, it is safe to assert that within a period of a few years, this concern will be one of the most extensive of its kind in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph have five children living, viz.: Moses Henry, Leo, Hugo, Adele, now Mrs. Leonard B. Shoenfeld of New York City, and Beatrice. Mrs. Joseph's father, the late Joseph Schwarzchild, Esq., was active in the German Revolution of 1848 and was a warm friend of the late Carl Schurz. Mr. Joseph is not a club man but is one of the splendid characters which a clo e home life moulds. He is fond of travel and for the past thirty years has made an annual tour of Europe. During his long association in the commercial world he has made many friends whose numbers are legion. His standing for probity and integrity is a fact whereever he is known. He has always been a man of large charities—giving without any ostentation.

HERMANN WISCHMANN.—A prominent member of that class of energetic men who are engaged in mercantile life in this city and who constitute such an important factor in Brooklyn's commercial importance, is Mr. Hermann Wischmann. Like many others who have built up large business interests here, Mr. Wischmann is an adopted citizen of this country, having been born August 18, 1831, in the Kingdom of Hanover, now a part of Prussia. His father was a farmer, living near the Baltic sea-coast, who gave his son the educational advantages which were afforded by the village school as conducted under the well known and thorough German system. The lad lived quietly at home until he was seventeen years of age, never having traveled far or seen a city. Two brothers had preceded him to America and their letters awoke in him the desire to leave the quiet farm life, to see something of the world and to try his fortunes in the United States. He accordingly took passage for America, arriving in New York, as so many others have done, poor in purse, but rich in hope, ambition and energy. His stay in the city ex-

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HENRY K. JANSSEN

tended over three years, during which time he was employed as clerk in the grocery business. Then came an opportunity to invest in an undertaking which promised well, and he put his savings in the New York Submarine Wrecking Company, an organization which was formed for the purpose of raising sunken vessels. The company did not succeed and recovered neither sunken vessels nor sunken capital, so Mr. Wischmann lost his all and was forced to begin again at the bottom of the ladder. Notwithstanding the ebb of his fortune, he took unto himself a wife, whose acquaintance he had made in South Brooklyn while duck hunting in the bay. Casting about for something to do, he remarked upon the crowds of people daily passing over Fulton Ferry and reached the conclusion that a dining saloon on the Brooklyn side, near the ferry, would be remunerative. He, therefore, opened such an establishment at No. 25 Fulton Street, beginning in an humble way, but gradually enlarging his accommodations as he was able. At the end of six years he had accumulated some capital, and what was better, hand won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. An advantageous offer was made him, at this time, to go into the coffee trade as clerk in Waring's house, where he remained four years, giving such satisfaction that a share in the business as partner was offered him, of which offer he availed himself. The firm relations existed for ten years, when he decided to start in business for himself, having acquired the necessary experience and some capital. He bought and rebuilt the stand at No. 78 Fulton Street with Mr. Hohorst as his partner, who only remained for only a year, however. By close attention to his business and good management, Mr. Wischmann was able to increase his operations year by year, adding to his place of business, putting in a steam engine and requisite machinery, until the small store of a few years since has become a large wholesale establishment dealing in coffees, teas and spices, employing a number of men and horses and turning out many thousands of dollars' worth of manufactured products annually. Early in his business life he adopted the motto "Pay as you go," which has proved as advantageous in his case as it universally does. No man achieves success in mercantile life by accident or accumulates property without faithful, persistent labor. The winner, while many are losers, must combine industry, enterprise and intelligence with business tact; at the same time he must be known to men to be honest and reliable in his dealings. These qualities distinguish Mr. Wischmann and have brought him not only wealth but also the esteem of men for his integrity and manhood. His interest in the affairs of the city leads him to favor those measures that would tend to the public good and to oppose strongly all forms of dishonesty in municipal matters, though he takes no part in politics beyond voting, and that the Republican ticket generally. He is fond of reading and is well posted on the current events of the day. Affable in manner, his courtesy is genuine, springing from a kind heart that does much in charity towards relieving the misfortunes of others. His church connections are with the German Lutheran Church in Henry Street, Brooklyn, of which organization he has been treasurer for many years. Always fond of society, he has been a member of several social organizations and a military company; he is also a member of Joppa Lodge of Free Masons, is vice-president of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn and a director of the Kings County Bank. His time is still mostly devoted to his large business interests, which he oversees for himself, although receiving the assistance of a young partner in carrying out the details. Mr. Wischmann is to be congratulated upon having won by his own exertions a successful career and a good name, both among business men and in society at large.

JOHN GODFREY STEENKEN was born at Bremen, Germany, on February 14, 1839, and received his education in the schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1854 at the age of fifteen. Soon after leaving school he emigrated to America and found employment as errand boy with an exporting house. Here he stayed for two years but left as soon as he had become sufficiently familiar with American conditions to see his way for advancement. In 1858 he joined the firm of Battelle & Renwick, manufacturers of chemicals, at 163 Front Street, New York City, and rapidly worked his way up. The splendid education he had received, the ambition which filled the heart of the young man and his unswerving attention to duty brought him quickly to the front. He was admitted to partnership in 1887 and when, in 1902, the firm which had been founded in 1840 was incorporated, Mr. Steenken was elected a director and president of the company. In the meantime he had become interested in numerous other enterprises and is now president and director of the National Sulphur Co. of New York, a director of the New York Tanning Co. and the Argentine Quebrecks Co.; president and director of the Croton Chemical Co. of New York; trustee of the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn; member of the Chamber

of Commerce, New York, and the Down Town Association. He has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1866 and for twenty-five years was treasurer of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church on Washington Avenue in that borough. On December 13, 1866, Mr. Steenken was married to Miss A. M. Bischoff of Charleston, S.C., who died in October, 1891, and left him seven children, viz.: five sons and two daughters: Albert Daniel, John Godfrey, Jr., Edgar Herman, George William, Elsie, Anna, Martha and Francis Lewis. Edgar Herman is secretary of the Croton Chemical Co.; George William assistant secretary of Battelle & Renwick. His daughter, Elsie, is married to Christian E. Grandeman of Brooklyn and the youngest son, Francis Lewis, a student at Harvard College since 1905. John Godfrey, Jr., died in 1895 in his twenty-fifth year. As one of the substantial business men of New York, whose rise has been as rapid as well deserved, and as a public spirited citizen, Mr. Steenken has brought honor and credit upon his Fatherland as well as the country he adopted when he came to America, and he may be classed among the best exponents of the valuable qualities which German immigration has contributed to the people that have grown up on the new continent.

ROBERT VOM CLEFF, deceased, founder of the house of vom Cleff & Company, was born at Cronenberg, near Solingen, Germany, January 29, 1847. He came to America in 1867 and for several years was employed in the New York German Consulate. In 1873 he founded the business of which he has always been the head, it being incorporated under the present style in 1902, he becoming its president. The business of the house has always been the manufacture and importation of general hardware, such as pliers, nippers, surgical instruments, jewelers' tools, pocket cutlery and kindred lines, drawn principally from Germany and France. Mr. vom Cleff was educated at the public schools of Cronenberg, graduating therefrom at the age of fourteen years. He was an apprentice in the cutlery trade up to the age of seventeen years. After arriving in the United States he settled at Hoboken, N.J., where he remained until 1869, at which time he removed to Jersey City Heights. In 1873 he engaged in business on his own account at No. 105 Duane Street, New York City. In politics Mr. vom Cleff was a Republican. At one time he was elected a member of the Board of Education in Jersey City, but on account of illness was unable to accept the office. He was one of the founders of the German-American School of Jersey City. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, the German Club of Hoboken, the Hardware Club, New York City; the Arion Singing Societies of both New York and Jersey City; he was for many years district deputy in the Masonic fraternity and later a member of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. An association that was dear to him was his connection with the German-American School of Jersey City, he having served as president of the board of trustees for many years. He was also a member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, a noted German organization of New York City. On April 13, 1871, he married Miss Celine W. Oppitz, daughter of William Oppitz of Jersey City, who was a native of Bohemia, but who came to America in 1848. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. vom Cleff, viz.: Celine, who married Dr. Louis H. A. Schneider of New York City; Robert and Clara B. The death of Mr. vom Cleff occurred on Friday, September 13, 1907, at Watkins, N.Y. He was buried from his home in Jersey City on the eighteenth of the same month, mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives. Mr. vom Cleff was a big-hearted, whole-souled gentleman, a generous and most considerate employer. He was a man of high character, capable, thoroughly honest and of unquestioned integrity. He is survived by a widow, two daughters and a son. The affairs of the house he founded are still being carried on as usual.

ADOLPH LANKERING, manufacturer, was born at Verden, Germany, on January 9, 1851, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. After serving in various municipal and government offices he entered the Prussian army at the age of eighteen. During the Franco-Prussian war he was assistant in the commissary department and later on placed in charge of a responsible position in the army mail service. At the end of his term of enlistment he was honorably discharged with especial recognition of his services, and with a diploma which entitled him to the appointment as paymaster. He preferred, however, to return to civil life and secured employment as assistant controller with the Rhenish Railway Company at Cologne and later on as private secretary and head bookkeeper with one of the largest banking institutions of that city. In 1875 he decided to visit Chicago, where his married sisters lived, and after a stay of several months, made up his mind to remain in America, inviting his brothers, George and Fred, to join him. Later he entered the firm of Sandhagen & Co., tobacco dealers, as partner. Frequent trips to the East in the interest of his business induced him to sever

LOUIS F. HAFFEN.

LOUIS J. HEINTZ.

JOHN P. WINDOLPH.

BERNARD FERDINAND DRAKENFELD.

his connection with the Chicago firm and he established himself with his brothers at Hoboken in the cigar manufacturing and jobbing business. Mr. Lankering has been extremely successful in his undertakings, owing to his wide experience, his hard work and sound business sense, and his sterling integrity. His many good qualities were promptly recognized and his popularity grew all the more rapid as he showed warm and intelligent interest in public affairs. A Democrat in politics, he was appointed police commissioner in 1900 and elected mayor of the city of Hoboken in 1902. The same traits that had brought him success in his business were instrumental in making his administration so satisfactory to the citizens of Hoboken that at the end of his term he was reelected with an increased majority. Mr. Lankering is very active in social affairs. He is a member of almost all the singing societies of Hudson County, the German Club of Hoboken and many other social organizations. He has repeatedly served as president of the Hoboken Quartet Club and as master of Hudson Lodge, F. & A.M., now holding office in the Grand Lodge. The Alliance of German Societies of Hudson County made him their president since 1906. In this capacity he has rendered excellent service in defense of personal liberty and in the agitation against intolerance and fanaticism. The defeat of proposed legislation to establish local option and final prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages in the state of New Jersey is greatly due to his activity in organizing the German element throughout the state and in arousing general sentiment against such laws. In 1883 Mr. Lankering married Miss Louise Tistedt, the daughter of one of the earliest and best known settlers of Milwaukee. They have one son.

BERNARD FERDINAND DRAKENFELD was born June 27, 1849, at Erlangen in Bavaria and received his education at the gymnasium and university of his native city. In 1869, when nineteen years of age, he came to America and settled in Los Angeles, where he rose rapidly in the business with which he associated himself. Although his future on the Coast was assured, he accepted the invitation of his brother, Mr. Edward Drakenfeld, who had in 1869 established himself with Mr. John Marsching, under the firm name of J. Marsching & Co., in the business of importing mineral colors and bronze powders in New York, to enter the house with the view of learning the business and purchasing his brother's interest, which plan was duly consummated in 1886. In 1893 he bought out the interest of Mr. J. Marsching. The business, now known as B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., has been located at 27 Park Place, New York, for over thirty years, and has branches in Chicago and East Liverpool, Ohio. It gives employment to over one hundred hands and is the largest and best equipped in its lines in the United States, in fact it is the largest mineral color house in the world. Mr. Drakenfeld is a member of the German Liederkranz, the Arion, the Technological Society, Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, the German Lutheran Church, also a number of charitable and benevolent societies and is a Mason and an Elk. He married, on November 10, 1875, Miss Elizabeth E. Bettis of California and has two children, Bernard Ferdinand, Jr., who is associated with him in business, and a daughter, the wife of Mr. E. O. Beyer of Neuss, Hesslein & Co., New York.

HENRY ENDEMANN, importer, was born at Dortmund in Westphalia on February 10, 1865. He received his education in the public schools and the gymnasium at Dortmund and came to America in 1884, when nineteen years old. He succeeded in finding employment in Philadelphia at five dollars per week, but came to New York three years later and engaged as a clerk with the firm of F. W. Büning & Co., china and glass importers, becoming a partner after a few years. When Mr. Büning retired in 1894 the present firm of Endemann & Churchill was established. He has been very successful and while his start in this country was not made under very auspicious circumstances, the severe training he received gave him the experience which, when combined with intelligence of a high order, unfailing energy and strict integrity, always brings ultimate success. His business standing naturally led to an extension of his activities and interests, and he is a director of the Aetna National Bank and of the Consumers' Brewing Co. of Brooklyn at Woodside. An independent Democrat in politics, who, like so many Germans, will not hesitate to vote against his party when he conceives such action to be necessary for the good of the whole country. Mr. Endemann is also a member of the Arion, the German Liederkranz, the New York Athletic Club and the German Society. He was married on November 29, 1892, to Miss Louise Lindenmeyr, daughter of the late John Lindenmeyr, the founder of the well known paper-house, Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, and has one son, Henry William.

HERMANN HEINRICH HORNFECK, manufacturer, was born at Gera in Thuringia on February 5, 1839. He attended the public school

of his native city and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a furrier. He learned the business thoroughly, as was the custom in those days, and when he decided to leave for wider fields he knew more about his trade than many a manufacturer of the present time knows after many years. For several years he traveled in Germany, working at his trade here and there, and always increasing his stock of knowledge. When he had reached his majority his mind was made up that he would seek a field where natural ability, ambition and intense desire to rise quickly were not hampered by narrow and antiquated restrictions, and where the man was judged alone by what he accomplished. He set sail for America and arrived here in 1860. For a man of his stamp it was not difficult to secure employment, but this did not satisfy him. Slowly he felt his way and husbanded his resources until he was able to establish himself in business on his own account. The sequel proved that the confidence in his ability was well founded, for he prospered from the start and the rapid increase of his business made it imperative to enlarge the facilities steadily until he settled at his present place at 35 West Thirty-first Street. A lover of nature, he moved his residence to Verona, in the Orange Mountains, in 1865, where he has lived ever since. A Republican of independent mind, he never engaged actively in politics and did not care for public office although his standing in the community had become such that he could have secured it easily. But when he had to send his eight children to school, the inborn desire of the German to secure a good education for his family induced him to accept the position of school trustee at his place of residence and he served in this capacity for ten years, winning the deserved approval of the residents of Verona for his devotion to duty and the intelligence which marked his official acts. Mr. Hornfeck was married on February 5, 1866, to Miss Anna Kathrine Cimiotti, a native of Vienna, and has four sons and four daughters, one of whom is married to W. H. Loftus, superintendent of the Clark O.N.T. thread works. Arriving in this country with empty hands, he has succeeded beyond his own expectations and furnishes a splendid illustration of what the German may achieve in Free America if endowed with natural gifts and a noble character. Mr. Hornfeck is a member of the Arion Society.

FERDINAND SULZBERGER, president of the Schwarzchild and Sulzberger Company, was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden sixty-five years ago. In 1863, while a young man, Mr. Sulzberger came to America, locating in New York City, where he has resided ever since. His family consists of eight boys and four girls, four of the sons being now actively engaged in business of the corporation of Schwarzchild and Sulzberger Company. Mr. Sulzberger has always been a liberal contributor to numerous religious and charitable organizations. He has never taken any active interest in politics. The corporation of Schwarzchild and Sulzberger Company, of which Mr. Sulzberger is the head, saw its beginning in 1853. On the date above mentioned, the slaughtering of fifty cattle weekly was considered a large business and compared to the present output of about fifteen thousand cattle per week, together with the handling of thousands of sheep, lambs and hogs, shows the progress and growth of the company. Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company, more familiarly known as the "S. & S. Co.," may be truly classed as one of the pioneers in the handling of refrigerated dressed beef, and is now conceded to be one of the packing powers of the world, which is due in a great measure to the high standard of its goods and strict business principles. During the early history the business was carried on as a firm, of which the partners were Mr. Joseph Schwarzchild and Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger, the latter being president of the present corporation. It early demonstrated itself to the firm that in connection with the slaughtering of cattle, the success of an abattoir business depended largely on the most advantageous handling and utilizing of by-products which had been given little and careless attention by the old-time slaughterers, particularly the fats. The adoption of new machinery and ideas backed by the energy and experience of the firm resulted in placing on the market the famous "Harrison Brand" of oleo oil, which soon found favor on the domestic and European markets, and to-day is conceded the leading brand, with a world-famed demand and reputation. In 1888, on account of increased European business, Mr. Sulzberger went abroad for the general promoting of their foreign interests. In 1892 the rapid increase of domestic and export business having outgrown the capacity of the New York plant, the firm saw the advantages of an additional plant in the West and negotiated the purchase of a corporation, at that time known as the Phoenix Packing Company, having a plant located at Kansas City, Mo., with a few distributing branches in the East, and a refrigerator car line, known as the Cold Blast Transportation Company. Enlargements of the plant to several times its original capacity, with added modern machinery and facilities, immediately followed. After purchasing the western

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interests, the New York plant gradually increased the output of Kosher killed cattle for the supply of Greater New York, as an equivalent for volume transferred to Kansas City for export and general branch distribution. On May 10, 1893, there was filed with the secretary of state in Albany, N.Y., a charter of incorporation known as the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company, which is the corporation of to-day. Branch houses were rapidly established throughout the country and the export business was materially increased. The "S. & S. Co.'s" success and growth again demonstrated the further enlargement of plant requirements, and in 1900 it was decided to build the famous Chicago plant, conceded to be the finest in the world, which, with that at Kansas City, gave the company the advantage of being located on two of the leading cattle markets of the country, Kansas City and Chicago. With modern plants, an increased refrigerator car line, and a complete equipment of live stock cars for transporting its cattle to New York, it put the company in an advantageous position to compete for the general business of this country and Europe second to none. The present officers of the company are Ferdinand Sulzberger, president; M. J. Sulzberger, first vice-president and treasurer; J. N. Sulzberger, second vice-president and secretary; G. F. Sulzberger, third vice-president.

GEORGE GILLIG was born at Zeuln, on the river Main, Oberfranken, Bavaria, on October 9, 1809. At the age of twenty he became a journeyman brewer and for seven years and until 1836 worked as such in different cities in Germany. In the fall of that year he entered the Bavarian Army and, serving three years, was honorably discharged. Shortly thereafter he came to America, located in New York City and in 1840 established himself in business in a brewery occupying the present site of the Vanderbilt mansion on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty nd Fifty-first Streets. Subsequently he built and operated a brewery at Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue and later on, in 1843, one in Third Street between Avenues A and B. During the following year and in the last mentioned plant he enjoyed the distinction of being the first one to brew lager beer, as we know it to-day, in New York City, the product of all the brewers prior to that time being what was known as "small beer." Mr. Gillig was at this time also the owner of breweries at Staten Island and Williamsburg. He sold the former to a Mr. Bischoff and the latter to a Mr. Hamm. In 1853 he sold the Third Street brewery to Mr. Joseph Doelger and took possession of a newly erected one between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, and First and Second Avenues. This he conducted until his death in 1862. His estate continued the business for some years and then leased it to the firm of Gillig & Oppermann, composed of Mr. Gillig's son, John George, and Frederick Oppermann, Jr. Mr. Gillig was married in 1841, and at his death left him surviving four children, one son and three daughters: John George, above mentioned, and who is widely known through his connection with the business of his brother-in-law, Jacob Ruppert, the well-known brewer of New York City; Anna, the wife of said Ruppert; Cornelia K., widow of Dr. B. A. Mylius, and now residing in Berlin, Germany, and Amanda B., the wife of John A. Douglas.

JOHN GEORGE GILLIG was born at New York City on January 8, 1852, the son of German parents who lived at that time in Third Street, between Avenues A and B. He received his early education in the public schools of New York and in Fordham College and was sent to Bamberg, Germany, to complete his course of study. After graduating, he entered the employ of a produce merchant at Bamberg and remained with him for one year. At the age of eighteen Mr. Gillig returned to New York and accepted the position as assistant receiving teller with the Germania Bank, resigning it in order to take a position with his brother-in-law, Mr. Jacob Ruppert, the well known brewer. Here he stayed for one year, and in the latter part of 1872 joined the firm of Gillig & Oppermann, brewers. In 1877 he decided to sell his interest in the brewery and returned to Mr. Ruppert as financial and general manager, in which capacity he is still active. Mr. Gillig is widely and favorably known not only in the brewing industry but also far beyond its limits as an active and energetic man of business with a reputation for far-sightedness and strict integrity, endowed with qualities of head and heart which have secured him a large host of friends and admirers. A Democrat in politics, he has never sought nor held public office, but confined his activity in this direction to the prompt and conscientious discharge of his dutes as a citizen. He is a member of the Arion Society, the Terrace Bowling Club, which he helped to organize in 1870 and of which he is treasurer since 1877; the New York Produce Exchange, Red Bank Yacht Club, and of a great number of other social, benevolent and charitable associations, as well as a Mason, being a member of Trinity Lodge No. 12 F. & A. M. On January 28, 1874, Mr. Gillig was married

to Miss Catherine E. Oppermann and has four children: George J., Anna M., Mrs. Jacob Siegel and Mrs. John F. Betz, 3d, of Philadelphia.

ADOLPH C. HOTTENROTH, lawyer, was born on May 9, 1869, in the city of New York as the son of German parents. Receiving his first education in the public schools of what was then known as the annexed district and now as the Bronx, he was graduated from the College of the City of New York with the class of '88 and from the Law School of the University of the City of New York with the class of '90. Simultaneously with starting in the practise of his profession, Mr. Hottenroth took an exceptionally active interest in public affairs. It may indeed be said that hardly another private citizen has battled with equal fervor and persistence for the welfare of the people and especially the section in which he grew up and now makes his home, the Bronx. Elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1894 by the citizens of New York, Putnam and Westchester Counties, he led the debate on the canal improvement, framed the minority report and secured the adoption of the constitutional amendment which received the largest number of votes of any, and made possible the improvement of the canals now under way. With equal determination and success he fought for the protection of Niagara against the threatening destruction. From 1898 to 1892 he served as member of the City Council, having been elected by the people of the Bronx by a substantial majority. Since 1904 he has been president of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx, the representatives of over thirty property owners' associations having chosen him for this important position. He has been indefatigable in working for needed improvements, as increased rapid transit facilities for the Bronx, the five cent fare bill and many other important matters. He instituted and conducted to a successful conclusion against the most strenuous opposition the litigation which compelled the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to give continuous service to and through the Bronx for a five cent fare. His victory was a notable one, being achieved singly against a formidable array of the most able counsel backed up with the immense wealth of that corporation. The result of its enforcement was to usher in an era of growth and prosperity in the Bronx, the like of which was never witnessed in any other community. Mr. Hottenroth has an immense circle of friends and is a member of many clubs, among them the Arion Society, the Bar Associations of the State of New York and the Bronx, the Automobile Club of America and the Auto Club of the Bronx, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Bedford Park Property Association, Beethoven Maennerchor, City College Alumni Association, Fordham Club, Jefferson Club, Lawyers' Site Purchasing Company, Melrose Turn Verein, National Geographical Society, National Democratic Club, North End Democratic Club, New York University Alumni Association, Schnorer Club, Tallapoosa Club, Taxpayers' Alliance, Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, Tammany Society, West Morrisania Club, Kingston Club and is a Mason of Strict Observance Lodge. Mr. Hottenroth is a director in a large number of corporations, including the United States Award and Assessment Company, Map and Abstract Company, Sandrock Realty Company and others. He was married on April 28, 1900, to Miss Mamie A. Schmidt and has four children, two sons and two daughters.

HERMAN JOSEPH, jurist, was born in New York City September 10, 1858. He received his education in the public schools of the city, attending the old Allen Street School No. 42 and graduating at an early age. Later he finished his education at New York University, graduating from that institution in 1878. After leaving school he entered the law office of Abraham Hershfield and during this time he devoted himself so closely to the study of law and showed such aptitude for his chosen profession that he acquired not only a wide knowledge but also a deep insight unusual for one of his years. After being admitted to the Bar in 1878 immediately opened offices of his own at No. 293 Broadway and engaged in general practise. His success was assured from the start and his ability, as well as his profound learning, were recognized by an ever-widening circle. The growth of his clientele compelled him to engage larger offices at 287 Broadway and he began to take a deep interest in politics and educational affairs. When, in 1898, Judge McKeon resigned his position as justice of the Municipal Court, Mayor Von Wyck appointed Mr. Joseph to fill the vacancy. In November of the same year he was elected for the remaining two years of the term and reelected for the full term of ten years in 1900. On the Bench Judge Joseph has earned a reputation for the dignity with which he presides in a court that has not always had the fortune to be conducted by men of his ability. He has decided many questions of far-reaching importance and the rapidity and penetration with which he disposes of cases, the never-failing fairness to both parties, the correct interpretation of the law and the reputation he has acquired for

JOHN GODFREY STEENKEN.

CHARLES ENGELHARD.

FERDINAND SULZBERGER.

ADOLPH LANKERING.

the clearness and precision of his decisions are but the natural outcome of deep study combined with superior intelligence and sterling character. His success has been rapid but it may safely be said that it has surprised none of his friends who knew the qualities of the man, and that his friends by no means believe that he has arrived at the end of his career, fitted as he is for splendid work in a much larger sphere of action. His keen interest in educational affairs was shown at a remarkably early age. After finishing his common school education he edited a journal that dealt with evening school matters, and in this his ability asserted itself. He advocated many improvements in the public school system and in 1873 (age fourteen years) he read an essay, prepared by himself, at Steinway Hall under the auspices of the late J. F. Wright, who was principal of Christie Street School, advocating the instruction of modern languages in the New York public schools. Judge Joseph is fond of literature and arts and visits Europe every year to find the relaxation he needs after his strenuous work. He is a member of the Arion, Progress Club, Montefiore Home, Mt. Sinai Hospital, of the board of governors of the Democratic Club, Tammany Hall and the regular Democratic General Committee, the Elks, Eagles, a Mason and belongs to a large number of other social and charitable organizations. In politics he is a Democrat. Judge Joseph was married in 1881 to Miss Sarah Kurzman and has one daughter, Rose.

HERMAN L. TIMKEN (deceased), a former mayor of Hoboken, N.J., was born at Lilienthal, Hanover, Germany, April 2, 1830. His father served with distinction as a soldier in the English Army under Wellington, also in the German Army under Blücher and was roadmaster of his district. After a service himself of seven years in the Hanovarian Army, Mr. Timken was promoted to the rank of sergeant. After severing his connections with his regiment in 1857, he came to the United States, settling at New York City, where he secured a position working at his trade, that of a wood carver and turner. Later he abandoned this class of work, engaging in the flour business on his own account. Two years after his arrival in this country, in 1859, he married Miss Betty Kotzenberg of Hoboken, N.J., and during the same year became a resident of that city. A short time thereafter Mr. Timken began laying the foundation of what grew to be an extensive flour and feed business by establishing the firm of Krone and Timken in New York City. Two years later, after an honorable career, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Timken continuing with Mr. S. M. Rohdenburg, trading under the firm name of Timken & Rohdenburg. In 1870 Mr. Timken purchased the interest of his partner in the business and continued alone until 1876, at which time he began a copartnership with Mr. H. Jacobsen, conducting the business on a more extensive scale both in New York City and Hoboken, N.J. Four years later—in 1880—another dissolution occurred, Mr. Timken succeeding to firm business in New York, and Mr. Jacobsen to that in Hoboken. In 1885 Mr. Timken removed his business to the latter city and in 1890 Mr. August Hanniball, a son-in-law, confidential clerk and adviser, became his partner; a year later he retired from active business, leaving his son, J. Henry Timken, and Mr. Hanniball to conduct the affairs under the firm name of Timken & Hanniball. Later Mr. Hanniball succeeded to the entire business which he now conducts and which, to-day, is the most extensive of its kind in Hudson County, N.J. Besides ably conducting these interests, Mr. Hanniball is the president of one of the largest wholesale bakery establishments in New York City. He is widely known as a gentleman of honorable reputation, as well as being possessed of large commercial acumen. During his lifetime, Mr. Timken was a man who took a deep interest in all public affairs connected with the city of his adoption. Not being a politician, as the term is largely understood in the present day, his motives were based upon a higher plane, always having uppermost in his mind everything that would in any way promote the interests of the people. He very properly became known far and wide as the "Reform Mayor" of Hoboken. His first public office was that of councilman having been elected to that position from the Third Ward in 1869. He was reelected the following two years. After a temporary retirement on his part for several years, he removed to the Second Ward, and in 1880 was returned as a member of that district. In 1883 Mr. Timken was elected mayor of Hoboken, serving for three consecutive terms, each administration being able, dignified and honest. During his several administrations of the office he largely reduced the tax rate. He strongly favored the creation of the present paid fire department but was opposed in this effort. In 1891 he received the nomination for sheriff of Hudson County from the Jeffersonian Democracy but withdrew from the contest later. In the same year he was a member of the Board of Tax Commissioners, it being the last political office he ever held. Mr. Timken was one of the organizers of Company D, first battalion of the old Second Regiment, in which he served as captain. He formerly served for some years as major of

the Fifth Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. He was vice-president and one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Hoboken; was the first president of the American District Telegraph Company of that city. In matters relating to the improvement of the city, Mr. Timken erected the first French type of flat houses in Hoboken at the corner of Sixth and River Streets. Myers Hotel, the finest in Hoboken, was also built by him and belongs to his son, J. H. Timken. He was a member and past master of Hudson Lodge, F. & A. M., the German and Hoboken Quartet clubs, a director of the United States Shuetzen Park Association and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. On July 22, 1892, Mr. Timken's death occurred. He is survived by his wife and five children, viz.: J. H. Timken, H. L. Timken, Alfred Timken, Bertha Hanniball and W. H. A. Timken. The death of Mr. Timken removed from Hoboken one of her most honored citizens, a loving father and husband and a man of untarnished reputation. No man can leave a higher or better heritage to those who come after.

CHARLES F. SCHIRMER was born at Minden, Westphalia, Germany, on March 19, 1834, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. His father intended to let him study engineering, and he had already begun preparing himself for this profession when family reverses interfered and the boy of fifteen was compelled to abandon the career originally laid out for him and to learn a trade. He selected the upholstering trade and finished his apprenticeship when eighteen years old. While the instruction given to him had been very thorough, for at that time an apprentice was not permitted to follow his trade unless he had proven that he had mastered it, young Schirmer traveled for over a year through Europe to see and learn more. Thus equipped, he came to America in 1853, settling at 181 Third Avenue, where he established an upholstery business. His confidence that the knowledge of his trade he had acquired by hard work and intelligent devotion to his duties would bring him success in the wider field that America offered was not misplaced. Here, where no restrictions and antiquated laws stood in the way, and where the faculties of the able and ambitious young upholsterer could freely unfold themselves, he experienced a rapid and well-deserved rise. Mr. Schirmer is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in politics nor held public office. He belongs to the Lutheran Church and has been a member of the Arion Club since 1878. He was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth Hilsdorf of Germany and has one son, Charles J., Jr., who served in the Twenty-second Regiment and manages business which now bears the name of Charles F. Schirmer & Son.

HENRY A. C. ANDERSON, physician, son of a Danish father and a German mother, was born in Hamburg, Germany, on August 2, 1841. He received his elementary education in the schools of his native city, but his parents having died, he was sent, when hardly twelve years of age, to American relatives in New York City, who had him attend the old Greenwich Street School. Having no opportunity to speak or hear German spoken, he almost forgot the little German he knew when he arrived here. In 1857 he came to Yorkville at that time a village, and found employment as office boy with the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Some years later he entered the present Bellevue University to study medicine, but his patriotism caused him to enlist as private in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, N.Y.S. Volunteers, in August, 1862. After serving in the ranks for three months, the surgeon of the regiment had him detailed as his secretary. After the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment was ordered to Folly Island, just outside of Charleston Harbor, with part of the old Eleventh Army Corps, Anderson attracted the attention of the chief medical officer who induced him to accept the position of hospital steward of the department. While on leave to New York, his regiment was sent to Beaufort, S.C., and on his arrival there he was assigned to duty in the military hospital of that town. Young Anderson was perhaps the first man who saw the Blue and the Gray shake hands. At the hospital were several wounded Confederate officers, prisoners of war, who had been sent there for treatment, and not one of them ever complained that he was treated less kindly than the Union patients. Among them was Colonel Montague of Charleston, who hobbled about on crutches, a true Southern gentleman in the fullest sense. On a sunny afternoon a Union general, accompanied by a lady, called at the hospital and inquired if a Colonel Montague was a patient at the hospital and on receiving an affirmative reply, requested that the Colonel be called and he was asked to come to the office. He had hardly stepped in when the lady rushed at him and throwing her arms around his neck, with a kiss said: "My darling brother." Then the two men, one in blue and the other in gray, shook hands—General Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame and Colonel Montague of Charleston. Mrs. Anderson and Colonel Montague were sister and brother. After the war Anderson re-

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turned to the college and in due time received the degree of doctor in medicine. He built up a large practise in Yorkville, which secured for him not only a large income but also a well-deserved reputation. However, his professional activity, extensive as it was, did not suffice for his surplus energy and his almost restless temperament. He was a loyal and patriotic American citizen, but he loved German speech and song, German literature and art and entered German circles to become more proficient. Soon after he recognized the fact that the Americans of German birth did not occupy the position to which their intelligence and honesty justly entitled them, especially in public life, he consequently devoted a large part of his time, energy and fortune to bring about better results. It may well be said that for the last twenty years Dr. Anderson was a leader in every movement inaugurated to increase the influence of our German-American citizens for liberal government and honesty in politics. He is now serving his twelfth term as president of the Central Turn Verein and is virtually the founder of the United German Societies of the city of New York, of which he was unanimously elected president in 1892. He served in this capacity for two terms and his reelection was prevented only by his refusal to sanction the changing of their constitution, which limited the term of service of the president to two terms. Independent in politics, he has unceasingly labored for the best interests of the public. He is at present honorary president of the United German Societies, president of the Central Turn Verein, a member of the State, County and Greater New York Medical Societies, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Manhattan Clinical and Manhattan Medical Societies, the Arion, Yorkville Maennerchor, Aschenbroedel and Pomuchelskopp Verein, the Veteran Legion of the Civil War and Bunting Lodge No. 655. He served six years as United States pension examiner under Cleveland and McKinley. On December 1, 1903, Mayor McClellan offered him the appointment of commissioner of Bronx parks, but he declined to accept the honor. Dr. Anderson was married in 1874 to Miss Nannie Lungershausen of Thueringen, Germany, and has four children, two boys and two girls.

HERMANN JOHANNES BOLDT, physician, was born at Neuentempel, near Berlin, Germany, on June 24, 1856, and received his early education in Germany. He came to America with his parents when quite young and completed his education in this country, studying medicine and graduating with the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of New York in 1879. Since then he has been a practising physician in New York City, limiting his practise to gynaecology, in which branch of his profession he has become widely known and is acknowledged as an authority. He is professor of gynaecology in the New York Post Graduate School of the University of New York, attending gynaecological surgeon to several hospitals, and consulting gynaecologist to others. Dr. Boldt was formerly chairman of the section of obstetrics and diseases of women of the New York Academy of Medicine and president of the New York Obstetrical Society and the German Medical Society. A man of wide learning, devoted to his profession, a diligent student and fond of good literature, Dr. Boldt is a member of a number of the leading national and international societies devoted to his special line of practise and of the German Liederkranz. On August 20, 1891, he married Miss Hedwig Krueger and has one son, Hermann Johannes, Jr.

OTTO GEORGE THEOBALD KILIANI, surgeon, was born at Munich in Bavaria on September 5, 1863, as the son of Hermann Kiliani, a justice of the Royal Supreme Court, and his wife, Caroline K. Faulstich. He was educated at the gymnasium at Augsburg, graduating in 1881, and studied medicine at the universities of Munich, Halle and Leipzic, where he received his degree as doctor of medicine in 1888. A year before, on August 12, 1887, he had married Miss Lillian Bayard Taylor at Friedrichsroda in Germany. Dr. Kiliani served as surgeon in the Third Royal Bavarian Artillery Regiment in 1890 in Munich. He came to New York in 1891 and has since practised his profession with pronounced success, quickly taking rank as one of the leading surgeons of the city. Since 1900 he has acted as surgeon to the Imperial German Consulate General. He is a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, a member of the German Medical Society, the Medico-Surgical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York Surgical Society and the Surgical Society of Berlin, and surgeon to the German Hospital. Dr. Kiliani is a constant contributor to medical journals and encyclopedias and the author of "Diagnosis, 1905, W 11." He is a Knight of the Bavarian Order of St. Michael and the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. With a large practise and frequently being called into consultation in serious cases, devoted to his profession and constantly eager to increase his knowledge which rests upon an exceptionally firm foundation acquired in

many years of study at the best German universities, Dr. Kiliani has little leisure left and belongs to but two clubs, the German and the New York Athletic.

FLORIAN KRUG, physician, was born at Mainz, Germany, on December 12, 1858. He was educated in the high school of his native city and, after graduating, studied medicine at the universities of Freiburg, Marburg, Goettingen, Heidelberg, Vienna, Budapest and Paris. After completing his studies and having received the degree of doctor of medicine, he acted as assistant to Privy Councilor Professor Dr. Hegar in Freiburg, Germany, at that time one of the most eminent gynaecologists in the world. In 1884 Dr. Krug came to New York and began practising his profession, confining himself more and more to his special field, that of gynaecology. The large experience he had secured during the years of study and work in some of the most renowned clinics in Europe, and a genial disposition combined with authoritative firmness, rapidly secured for him a splendid reputation among patients as well as physicians. Before many years he was universally recognized as an authority in the field he had selected, and as one of the leading gynaecologists of the country. He has acted as attending gynaecologist to the German Hospital of New York for over twenty years and when the new Mount Sinai Hospital was erected he was appointed gynaecologist to that institution also. He is not only one of the most successful among the present generation of German physicians in America, but has brought great credit and honor to German knowledge and science in the United States. Dr. Krug is a member of the German Club, German Liederkranz, New York Athletic Club and of various other social and sporting organizations and a fellow of practically all the prominent medical societies in the United States and abroad.

LOUIS HAUPT, physician, was born in New York City on January 7, 1851, as the son of German parents. He received his education in the public schools of this city, where he graduated and afterwards studied in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, a literary college, the Medical College of Louisville, Ky., and the Medical College of New York University. Having completed his studies and received the degree of doctor of medicine, he engaged in the general practise of his profession in New York. Of studious habits and well read in the classics as well as in modern English and German literature, Dr. Haupt took a great interest in educational matters and served for several years as school trustee and is now a member of the board of education where his ripe knowledge of conditions and extended experience have been of the greatest value for the public schools of his native city. Dr. Haupt is a Republican in politics, a member of the Arion Society, New York Botanical Garden, New York Zoological Garden, American Museum of Natural History, American Geographical Society and Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the County, State, American and German Medical Societies.

HERMAN CHRISTIAN HENRY HEROLD, physician, was born in New York City March 4, 1854. He removed to Newark, N.J., with his parents when a child, and afterward resided there. His father and mother both died before he was eleven years old and he was left the second in age of six surviving children to rely entirely on his own exertions after that time, as well as to assist his younger brothers and sisters. He attended the old Twelfth Ward German and English school, which was founded by his father in 1859, the public school of the same ward, and the Newark High School, earning his own living while in attendance on the latter. After leaving the high school in his senior year, he began his business life at the age of nineteen, in a grocery store. In two years he had saved enough money to warrant him in entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1878. He at once commenced the practise of his profession in Newark and there built up a large and lucrative business, also establishing his youngest brother in the same profession. He has for many years been a member of the board of health of the city, entering it in 1883; two years later he became its president and has continued as such till the present date. His zeal and efficiency while a member of this board are most commendable. While devoted to his profession, Dr. Herold has always taken a great interest in public affairs. In politics he has been a pronounced Republican and very popular with his party. He was an alternate delegate-at-large from the state of New Jersey to the national Republican convention of 1888, which nominated General Harrison for President, and a district delegate from Newark to the national conventions of 1892 and 1904. He is emeritus surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital and a member of the Essex County Medical Society. He was for fourteen years connected with the National Guard as surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, from which position he was placed on the retired list when, on the

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WEHRUM.

CHARLES A. STADLER.

reorganization of the First Brigade, N.G.S.N.J., that regiment was disbanded. He is treasurer of the Order of Military Surgeons of New Jersey. He is also president of the Security Building and Loan Association, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Order of Elks, and numerous other organizations and societies. He was married November 6, 1882, to Louisa, daughter of Thomas Kurfess of Newark, N.J. His home is one of the most hospitable in the city, where he entertains a large circle of friends.

SIGMUND LUSTGARTEN, physician and specialist on skin diseases, was born at Vienna, Austria, December 19, 1857, and he was educated at the University of that place. He came to New York City in 1889, where he has since resided. Dr. Lustgarten held the chair as lecturer on dermatology at the University of Vienna; he fills the same position at Mount Sinai Hospital and at Montefiore Home, New York City. He is author of a number of scientific communications and is correspondent member of Foreign Medical Societies of Paris and Vienna. In politics he is independent, having never sought any public office. He married Beatrice Davis of Montreal in 1891.

RUDOLF C. R. DENIG, physician, was born at Frankenthal in Germany on December 8, 1867, as the son of Hippolyte and Elisabeth M. (Dallemand) Denig and received his early education in the gymnasium at Neustadt in the Palatinate, graduating in 1886. He studied medicine at the universities of Heidelberg, Munich, Berlin and Wuerzburg, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine, and later continued his studies in Vienna, London and Paris. Soon after beginning his studies, he had made a specialty of ophthalmic surgery, became assistant and instructor at the University Eye Clinic in Wuerzburg and became rapidly known through his proficiency and knowledge in this field of medical science. His rising fame as an ophthalmologist caused Dr. Herman Knapp, the founder of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, to induce him to come to America as his assistant. Dr. Denig arrived in New York City in 1896 and immediately took a place in the front rank of physicians engaged in work similar to his own. He is an acknowledged authority in his chosen field and a large private practise together with extensive work in hospitals and other institutions furnishes proof of the esteem in which he is held by his colleagues as well as the public. He is ophthalmic surgeon to the German Hospital and Dispensary and employs most of his time not taken up by his arduous duties to study and writing. Dr. Denig has written many essays and articles on ophthalmic subjects, is a regular collaborator of the *Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde* in Berlin, and is now publishing a book on eye surgery which will appear in 1909. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York State and County Medical Associations, the German Medical Society, the Heidelberg Ophthalmic Society and a number of other medical, social and charitable organizations. Dr. Denig resides at 56 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, and is unmarried.

LOUIS ANTON EWALD, physician and surgeon, was born at Hammelburg in Bavaria on June 13, 1871, as the son of Frederick G. and Catherine Ewald. He was educated at the gymnasium at Munnerstadt and after graduating, studied at the universities of Wurzburg, Berlin, Munich and Greifswald. In addition to the study of medicine, he devoted himself to geography and geology, securing a more than ordinary knowledge of these subjects. He completed his studies in 1896 and received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Wurzburg. In 1897 he came to the United States where his father had settled and established himself in the practise of his profession in New York City. His rise was rapid and having made a specialty of gynæcology, he soon was recognized as an authority in this branch of medicine. He was appointed gynæcologist to the German Hospital and Dispensary in 1901 and professor of medicine to Fordham University in 1907. He is a member of many medical societies and clubs, the Catholic Club, and the German Liederkranz. Dr. Ewald is one of the best and most favorably known of the younger German physicians in New York and his career has been as remarkable as brilliant. Practically all the time not required by his large practise he devotes to the study of his profession and other scientific subjects in which he is interested.

CARL OTTO PETERS, merchant, was born at Brunswick, Germany, where he received his education in the schools of his native city. He engaged in mercantile business and came to America when quite young in years as the representative of several of the largest and most favorably known wine houses in Germany and France. For fifty years he carried on the business of importing wines with pronounced success and gained an enviable reputation for himself and the quality of his goods all over the country. Mr. Peters

was a member of the German Club, German Liederkranz, Arion, Manhattan Club, Jockey and Lotos clubs and of a large number of benevolent and charitable organizations. He was married in August, 1861, to Miss Lizzie Liebrich and has two children, Mrs. Louise Offelmeyer and Conrad L. Peters, who is associated with him in his business.

RUDOLF HELWIG, importer, was born at Mannheim, Germany, on June 13, 1864. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of his native city. After passing through them he entered Leeds College in Yorkshire, England, where he studied commercial chemistry and dyeing, graduating in 1889. During the next four years he was employed in England by a large firm and gained the reputation of being an authority in his profession. In October, 1893, he came to America and established himself in the business of importing high grade wood pulp. The fact that he was an expert chemist and consequently a judge of what was needed in special lines of the paper trade, helped him greatly and before long he occupied a commanding position in the branch he had selected as the field of his activity. He now imports annually about twenty thousand tons of the highest grades of sulphite pulp used for fine writing and bond papers, and supplies manufacturers all over the country, it being well known that he handles only the best qualities. An independent in politics, Mr. Helwig has never taken an active part in partisan strife but confined himself to doing his duty as a citizen according to his convictions. He was married on December 7, 1895, to Miss Anna M. Stadler and has two children. A member of the Arion and the German Liederkranz, he devotes more time to outdoor sports than to social amusements and belongs to the Wa-Wa-Yanda Fishing Club of Fire Island and to a number of country clubs where he can indulge his ardent love for nature and all the pastimes a true sportsman cherishes.

CHARLES VON DER BRUCK, merchant, was born in 1862 at Ems in Hesse-Nassau, Germany, and received his education in the Real-Gymnasium at Wiesbaden where he graduated. He gained his commercial experience in Cologne, Berlin and other commercial centers of Germany. In 1887 he established himself in business in New York as importer of mineral waters, and so successfully introduced the Rhens water—an alkaline table water from Rhens-on-the-Rhine—that it is to-day one of the best known and most popular mineral waters in the United States. He is also the general agent for the Royal Prussian mineral springs of Ems and Schwalbach and for the mineral waters of the spa Wildungen of Waldeck. During the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis he acted as the business representative of the mineral springs owned by the Prussian Government. Mr. von der Bruck was married in 1895. He is a member of the Arion, German Liederkranz, Eichenkranz, Beethoven, German Press Club, the German Writers' Association and other social, literary and benevolent organizations, and is also a Mason. While retaining all his affection for his native land, he has become a loyal and devoted American citizen.

ALBERT E. KLEINERT, building contractor, was born on the Island Ruegen, Germany, on June 14, 1862. He was educated by private tutors under the supervision of his father, who himself was a school teacher and a man of wide and unusual attainments. He planted in the boy's mind the desire for knowledge and higher culture. Mr. Kleinert, after passing an examination practically and theoretically as a master builder, came to America in 1882 and settled in Connecticut where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Brooklyn. Here he engaged in the building business and soon began to take large contracts, rapidly establishing a reputation for good and reliable workmanship which, naturally, increased his trade until his operations were carried on on a large scale. From the beginning he has evinced a deep interest in public affairs and organized the Central & Smith Street Board of Trade and also joined and became active in the Prospect Heights Board of Trade, thus joining several movements whose object was the improvement of public administration and morals. In fact, Mr. Kleinert soon came to be looked upon as a man whose assistance was of great value and whose readiness to assist fearlessly every effort for betterment in the community led to his appointment by the borough president to the advisory committee of one hundred. He also received his appointment by the mayor of New York City as a member of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. He is an Independent Democrat in politics and used all his efforts to bring his fellow German-American citizens to the foremost position they should hold in this community. His services as a member and officer of the United German Singers of Brooklyn were instrumental in the bringing about of numerous concerts being given in the public parks, devoting a larger part of his energies to this work and encouraging his associates with work and deed whenever called upon.

HON. CHARLES G. F. WAHLE.

AUGUST P. WAGNER.

As president of the Brooklyn Saengerbund Society for five consecutive years, he was instrumental in bringing the same to the foremost position of any kindred organization financially and socially. As a member of the German Hospital Association, he served one term on the board of trustees. On March 18, 1888, he married Miss Emma Lousinger and has five children. Mr. Kleinert is a member of the following organizations: Kings County Democratic Club, Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Free Masons and Mystic Shriners, Brooklyn Turn Verein, Municipal Art Society of New York, the Brooklyn League and Allied Board of Trade and Tax Payers' Association.

PAUL LICHTENSTEIN, banker, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and engaged in the banking business after receiving a superior education. In 1868 he emigrated to America, settling in New York, where he has since been connected with some of the largest banking houses in the country. He is a member of the board of trustees of the German Society of the city of New York, of the Deutsche Vere'n, the Brooklyn Germania and the Crescent Athletic Club. In politics a Republican, he is independent in his actions, and supported Grover Cleveland for the presidency. Mr. Lichtenstein takes a warm interest in all matters relating to the arts and fine l'terature, and is known for h's judgment and refined taste. On August 28, 1872, he married Miss Clara Kapp, the daughter of the well known lawyer, historian and later on member of the German Reichstag, Friedrich Kapp. Of their three children, Julie Louise and Friedr'ch L. Lichtenstein died in infancy, while Alfred F. Lichtenstein survives.

FREDERICK STRANGE KOLLE, M.D., surgeon and author, born Hanover, Germany, November 22, 1871. Graduated in medicine from Long Island College Hospital 1893. First came to Flatbush as a visiting interne in March, 1893, at Kings County Hospital, ending his term in 1894, when he took up service at the Kingston Avenue Contagious Disease Hospital during the epidemic of smallpox. The same year traveled through Mexico and on his return to Brooklyn settled into private practise early in 1895. One of the first X-ray investigators in the United States. Lecturer in electro-therapeutics and associate editor *Electrical Age,* 1897-1902. Radiographer to M.E. Hospital, Brooklyn. Settled permanently in Flatbush in 1899. Inventor: radiometer, Kolle X-ray coil and switching devices, dentaskiascope, oesophameter, folding fluoroscope, X-ray printing process, Kolle focus tube, direct-reading X-ray meter and many instruments used in plastic surgery, etc. Author: "The Recent Roentgen Discovery, 1896"; "The X-Rays, Their Production and Application," 1896; Medico-Surgical Radiography," 1898; "Pen Lyrics," 1902; "Olaf," a scientific novel, 1903; "The Grown Baby Book," 1903; "Lisps and Lilts," 1905; "Fifty and One Tales of Modern Fairyland," 1906; "Axel and Valborg," 1907; "Subcutaneous Hydrocarbon Protheses," 1908; also many papers on X-rays and kindred scientific subjects, child's verse and contributions to the daily press. Residence: The Japanese House, 131 Buckingham Road, Flatbush. Office: 18-20 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City.

ADOLPH ROTHBARTH, merchant, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main on May 20, 1860, and received his education in the high school of his native city. After leaving school he entered the old house of Rothbarth & Co., which had been founded by his grandfather, Phillip Rothbarth, in 1835 and is now carried on by the third generation of the same family. The firm was and is now one of the largest importers and exporters of hops and Mr. Rothbarth became an expert on this article. At the age of twenty-two he started for America with the intention of establishing a branch office of Rothbarth & Co. He was entirely alone and left to his own resources, with only such letters of recommendation as the son of an old established and well known house can command. With characteristic pluck he opened his office and set out to do business, relying on his thorough knowledge of the goods he intended to deal in, and determined to succeed. Like his grandfather and his father before him, he prospered and steadily increased his operations until he was in the front rank of his line of trade. His fairness, his reliability, his expert knowledge of hops which made his judgment the final arbiter of many a dispute, and his amiability gave him a standing in the community worthy of the name he bears. In every way he upheld the traditions of the family and of the firm to which he succeeded. Mr. Rothbarth is a member of the German Liederkranz and finds his relaxation in bowling, fishing and other sports of similar nature. He is connected with practically every charitable organization in the city of any consequence and worthy of support and takes an active interest in many of them in an official capacity.

CHARLES J. OBERMAYER was born in New York City on November 8, 1869, the son of German parents, and received his education in the public schools and the College of the City of

New York. He left the college to become a bookkeeper and later studied law while still acting as bookkeeper and cashier for the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, of which he was later elected secretary and treasurer, having served in this capacity for over twelve years. He is interested and affiliated with many other concerns through investments or official relations. He holds considerable real estate in Manhattan and Brooklyn and his property claims much of his attention, but the greatest part of his time is probably given to his financial interests in connection with the Greater New York Savings Bank, of which he has been president since its organization and whose success and standing are essentially due to his efforts. The bank was organized on March 27, 1897, and opened for business on May third of the same year. The institution is located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street in Brooklyn and is the only bank in the district. The necessity for such an institution to, and its great value for, the neighborhood have been attested by the prosperity it has enjoyed from the start. The career of Mr. Obermayer illustrates most forcibly the opportunities which America affords to her citizens, recognizing their merits and rewarding their efforts with success. While connected with many extensive and important business interests, his efforts toward advancing the municipal interests of Brooklyn are so incessant and wisely directed and therefore so generally recognized that they cannot be considered as of secondary importance when viewing his career of signal usefulness. While the interest he has taken in practical politics has claimed much of his time, and while his stalwart Republicanism on national and state issues has been exceedingly valuable to his party, his services in that direction must necessarily be considered as less important than those of much greater value rendered to the community as a whole through public spirit, progressiveness and liberality. He is yet a young man but has left the impress of a forcible individuality upon business, social and political life wherever his activity has been aroused. In 1892 Mr. Obermayer was married to Miss Ida Bell Sabin, a daughter of William E. Sabin. He is identified with a number of fraternal and religious movements, including the Royal Arcanum, all Masonic bodies, Chapters Commandery and I. O. Heptasophs. He was president of the League of American Wheelmen in the United States, a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, Automobile Club of America, Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club, Boston Bicycle Club, Good Roads Association; trustee South Brooklyn Board of Trade, Brooklyn League, Prospect Heights Citizens Association, the Twelfth Street Reformed Church; chairman of the advisory committee of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital; president Narragansett Furnishing Co.; director Home Title Insurance Co.; director Fifth Avenue Branch Mechanics Bank; Bibliophile Society of Boston. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, giving loyal support to the principles in which he believes. Wherever Mr. Obermayer is known, he is held in the highest regard on account of his sterling integrity and his fidelity to principle.

JULIUS W. BRUNN, merchant, was born at Hamburg on May 22, 1833, and died at 430 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, on December 30, 1907. He was educated in private schools in his native city. In 1854 he emigrated to America and entered the employ of a mercantile house. His energy and ambition led him to seek for wider fields and in 1857 he established himself in the importing business on his own account. He was successful from the start and on August 3, 1858, he formed the firm of Hagemeyer & Brunn, which rapidly became one of the most important houses in the line in which it was engaged, and is still doing business with undiminished prestige. Mr. Brunn was always a strong Republican and counted many eminent men, like President Grant and Henry Ward Beecher, among his intimate friends. He took a very active part in local affairs and devoted a large part of his energies to furthering public improvements in Brooklyn and to the amelioration of conditions, especially in the government and the administration of the city. He was a member of the German Club, the German Liederkranz of New York City, the Germania Club and the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn. He was also a director of the German Savings Bank. Mr. Brunn was married in Europe on December 15, 1857, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Going. Five children, Constantin, Armin, Lincoln, Freda and Ilse, survive him. Mrs. Brunn died at her summer home, Liskeveen Farm, South Woodstock, Conn., on July 31, 1904.

HENRY W. BAHRENBURG, a man of affairs, was born at Hoboken, N.J., December 13, 1871, where he attended the public schools. Mr. Bahrenburg is a son of the late John Henry Bahrenburg, a splendid type of the self-made German, who died in 1889 and who, when a boy of twelve years of age, left his native town of Fischerhader, near Bremen, Germany, in 1838, and emigrated to America. In 1869 he established what is now the well known wholesale produce and commission house of J. H. Bahrenburg,

THEODORE SUTRO.

EMIL WELTE.

JACOB WOLFGANG MACK.

PETER H. RAPPENHAGEN.

RUDOLF C. R. DENIG.

CARL OTTO PETERS.

JOHN BORKEL.

JOHN GEORGE GILLIG.

GEORGE GILLIG.

ANTHONY J. VOLK.

Brother & Company, located at Nos. 103 and 105 Murray Street, New York City. The concern is to-day one of the largest, as well as one of the most reliable of its kind in the country. On June 30, 1889, Mr. Bahrenburg died at his home in Hoboken, leaving a widow and three daughters and three sons and mourned by a large circle of friends. During his lifetime he set a high standard for the German citizen; he was genial toward all and correct in principle and practise, both in business and social life, with an instinctive love of what was right, and an equally determined antipathy to all that was mean and wrong. Henry W. Bahrenburg, the subject of this sketch, is well known in the financial and commercial world of New York City and Hoboken. He is a member of the old firm of J. H. Bahrenburg, Brother & Company of New York; is president of the Mountain Ice Company of New Jersey, president of the New York and New Jersey Produce Company; he is also interested in several banking institutions of Hudson County, N.J. In politics he is a Republican. He has never sought nor desired to hold public office, his time being fully occupied with his extensive private business interests. On January 24, 1893, Mr. Bahrenburg married Miss Jessie A. Gahagan, daughter of the late James C. Gahagan, Esq., who was born at London, England, in 1845. He came to America with his parents when he was a lad of six years of age, and has been an honored and esteemed citizen of Hoboken since 1865. Two children have been born to the union: Charles Alfred and Frank Dudley, both of whom are living. Mr. Bahrenburg resides at Summit, N.J., where he has a beautiful home over which his wife faithfully discharges her duties as a charming ho tess. Mr. Bahrenburg is a man possessed of agreeable and pleasing manners, a feature he displays in commercial as well as in his social walks of life. Although a strict disciplinarian, by his kindly disposition, he commands the esteem of his employees and his perseverance, integrity and ability to organize and execute have secured him a high position in the business world.

FRANK GASS.—In public life and the business affairs of this city there is no more representative or progressive German-American than Frank Gass, register of the county of New York and one of the leading Democrats of the borough of the Bronx. Mr. Gass was elected to the high office he now holds in the fall of 1905, after a heated contest, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the Democratic ticket. Since assuming his present responsible position he has initiated many improvements that have won the approval of the lawyers and real estate men of this county. Register Gass has been prominent in Democratic politics for over twenty years. For many years he held the office of town assessor of the old town of Westchester. After annexation he was elected as the first alderman from that section of the greater city. For four consecutive terms he was a member of the board, each term being elected by increased majorities. Because of his personal popularity it was always considered a hopeless task for any one to run against Mr. Gass. Nearly twenty-five years ago Mr. Gass removed from Harlem to Unionport, where he has since resided. He immediately established himself in the real estate business and to-day is the recognized authority on real estate in his section. No one ever thinks of consummating a real estate transaction east of the Bronx River without first consulting Register Gass. During his membership in the board of aldermen he was on all the important committees but concentrated his efforts mainly on securing rapid transit and other public improvements for the Borough of the Bronx. No recent improvement in the Bronx has been secured without the active co-operation of Mr. Gass. Mr. Gass is noted for his modest and unassuming work as a practical philanthropist. He is a member of many social and charitable societies and his practical support is always sought when meritorious charitable projects are undertaken. He was one of the founders of the Odd Fellows Home in Unionport, which is a model of its kind. For many years he was a trustee of that institution and was active in its management. He is still deeply interested in the work of the Home. He is a member of the Chippewa Democratic Club, treasurer of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the annexed district, prominent in the Westchester Maennerchor and other German societies and he is also high up in the councils of the Masonic order. Register Gass was born in Bavaria June 9, 1852, and was educated in the primary and high schools of his native country. He came to this country in 1872 and settled in what was then known as the old town of Melrose. He became apprenticed to a painter and after learning his trade moved to Harlem and established himself in business. By thrift and perseverance he soon made his mark and in a remarkably short time accumulated a prosperous business. In 1880 he decided to retire from the painting trade and moved to his present home in Unionport whither many of his friends had preceded him. Although a young man he soon became prominent in the politics of the old town of Westchester which was shown by his election as assessor. He has for years been prom-

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inent in the public eye and is noted for his probity and high civic and moral ideas. He is married and with his wife is active and prominent in the social life of Unionport.

PETER H. RAPPENHAGEN, one of Brooklyn's foremost citizens, was born April 27, 1831, at Hanover, Ottendorf, Germany, and like many other successful men who began life in an humble way, received his education in the local public schools of his native place. This period was brief, for he was only fourteen when he left his school to begin his fight for a future. Seeing nothing in the way of a business opening, he procured employment upon a farm and for years he did the hardest kind of work. The desire for something more congenial whereby better opportunities might be realized, prompted him to come to this country in 1851. His first position, on arrival, was that of a porter in Stuart's sugar house. He remained in that place for only two months, but the little experience he secured and from which he made great use, convinced him that the grocery trade was what he desired. The next position he took was with a grocery house in the lower part of New York City; in this new field he worked hard to gather all the necessary details that would warrant him in embarking in the business on his own account. One more change for the better, and in the latter place he remained for two years. At the end of that time he had saved some money, but had gained more experience. After having resided in New York for fourteen years, he moved to Brooklyn in 1868 and settled at the corner of Park Avenue and Cumberland Street. It was there he realized his dream, for he conducted one of the finest grocery establishments in that part of Brooklyn which he established with a cash capital of only eighty dollars. Each year his business grew, and in 1882 he retired from active life, having achieved not only commercial success but the esteem of all who had come in contact with him. Politically, Mr. Rappenhagen has always been independent. He never sought any public office. Nearly nineteen years of his life have been given to military service. In 1860 he joined the State Militia and from the rank of private he rose to that of first lieutenant, in which capacity he served with great dignity for twelve years. It was not until 1872 that he reached the height that was more suited to his personality; he was made a major of the Fifteenth Battalion of Brooklyn and held this command for six and one-half years. On May 12, 1854, Mr. Rappenhagen married Miss Anna Katrina. No children were born to the union. He is a member of several organizations, viz.: Trustee of the Home of Immigration, trustee of Orphan Asylum at Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; first vice-president of the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn, a member of the German Hospital and the German Saengerbund.

JULIUS STRAUSS, builder and real estate operator as well as a man of affairs, was born in New York City December 1, 1862. He obtained a thorough education in the public schools, after which he entered commercial fields at an early age. For the past twenty years he has been a resident of Brooklyn, where he is largely interested in real estate and building operations. Mr. Strauss is considered one of the best authorities on real estate values in the Greater City of New York. He is the treasurer of the Edgar Improvement Company, whose extensive offices are located at No. 12 Court Street, Brooklyn. The company figure among the most important real estate and building corporations in New York as developers and builders. Mr. Strauss is on the board of directors of Unity Church, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Long Island Safe Deposit Co., Training School of Jewish Hospital and is vice-president of the Citizens Trust Co. He married Miss Tillie Michel December 1, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Strauss are prominently identified with Brooklyn social life and have a large number of warm personal friends.

EMIL V. WALDENBERGER, wholesale leather merchant, was born March 20, 1845, at Assamstadt, Baden. He was carefully educated in the public schools and later was given private instruction in Latin and French preparatory to entering the Boys' Seminary at Freiberg. It was the intention of Mr. Waldenberger to study theology, but after some application to the profession he decided his inclinations ran toward a commercial career, which he later adopted. In 1866 he came to America, locating in New York City, where he has resided ever since. The first four years of his life in New York were spent in the tea and grocery lines. He then obtained a position as German correspondent for the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, 251 Broadway, which he successfully filled for four years. His next occupation was that of bookkeeper in the leather, upper and shoe finding house of Henry Arthin, Nos. 84 and 86 Gold Street, with whom he remained five years. In 1878 Mr. Waldenberger engaged in that line of business on his own account. He achieved great success and on September 1, 1907, retired from active commercial life. Mr. Waldenberger is a member of the Arion

FRANK H. CORDTS.

AUGUSTUS G. MILLER.

BERNARD KARSCH.

HENRY L. SCHMIDT.

GEORGE H. STEIL.

JONAS WEIL.

HON. JACOB HAUSSLING.

Singing Society, the Houseowners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards. For eight years (1868 to 1876) he was a member of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York. On October 10, 1874, Mr. Waldenberger married Miss Magdalena Bang. Ten children were born to the union, six of whom are living and four deceased. The living children are: Charles, Emmilie, Dora, Emil, George, Alfred. Those who are deceased are Mary, Magdalena, Gretchen and Herman. Aside from the various social organizations he is affiliated with, he finds much time to spend with his family. His success in life has been acquired only through the hardest trials and hardships, and now at the age of sixty-two he can lay aside the cares of a busy life and feel that he has really succeeded.

PHILIP HEXAMER, one of Hoboken's oldest and highest esteemed citizens, was born October 27, 1830, at Meisenheim, Germany, and most of his early youth was spent around his native town. He received his only education at Meisenheim, and that period was very brief as he left school at the age of fourteen years. He did odd chores on his father's farm for several years and his early hardships were rather severe. He was about twenty-one years of age when he decided to come to America and face the world upon his own responsibilities, and reached New York City in the latter part of 1855. After a brief residence in New York, he moved to Hoboken, N.J. He engaged in the bakery business and in a short time he established two stores. He continued in this line up to the early sixties, when he bought an interest in a riding academy originally established by the Stevens family. Mr. Hexamer joined forces with William Walter and under their able management the venture was crowned with success. Later on his labors were directed in a different channel. He engaged in the brewing business and for some time the firm was known as Peter & Hexamer. A few years, however, brought him back to his former business. He did not reestablish his riding academy until his return from Europe in 1873. This academy, the best in Hoboken at that time, occupied the present site of St. Mary's Catholic Church on Willow Avenue and Fourth Street. Up to the time of its discontinuance, it was the headquarters of the followers of equestrian sports. In politics Mr. Hexamer was an Independent. He never aspired to any public office. In the early sixties he was one of the enthusiastic organizers as well as one of the officers of a mounted volunteer military troop which rendered valuable service to the city of Hoboken during the early riots and other disturbances of those days. Mr. Hexamer was not a club man. His only affiliation was with the Masonic order, Hudson Lodge. He attended the German Lutheran Church. On January 18, 1857, he married Miss Anna Peter of Achery, Baden, Germany, and to this union were born two children, one of whom died in infancy. Mr. Hexamer died at his residence in Hoboken on June 1, 1902, and was mourned by a host of friends who remembered him as a loyal citizen, whose natural modesty, affability, and honorable business methods left a lasting impression upon those who had the good fortune of his acquaintance. His son, Alexander Philip, was born in Hoboken on October 29, 1857, and has taken up the reins where his father left them and to-day is conducting the finest and best equipped riding academy in Hoboken. He possesses many of his father's admirable qualities, and is one of Hoboken's best citizens, taking an active interest in city affairs. He is a director of the Trust Company of New Jersey, People's Savings Deposit and Trust Company, Bergen Lafayette Trust Company, Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, Hudson County Gas Company and belongs to the German Club of Hoboken and the German Riding Club of Hoboken.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, lawyer, was born in New York City on May 23, 1867, and received his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. He studied law at the University of New York and received the degree of L.L.B. After being admitted to the bar, he engaged in the practise of his profession in New York. Mr. Strasbourger has taken a warm interest in public affairs and served as tax commissioner under Mayors Low and McClellan. He was first vice-president of the New York Republican County Committee from 1904 to 1905, and a member of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Strasbourger is a member of the Republican Club, the Bar Associations of New York City and the state of New York; trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Sydenham Hospital, a thirty-second degree Mason and member of many other social and benevolent organizations. In 1903 he married Miss May Blanche Gayner and has two children.

ADOLPH W. ENGLER, merchant, was born at Braunschweig, Germany, on September 23, 1824, and received his education in the Real-Gymnasium of his native city. After his graduation, Mr. Engler engaged in commercial pursuits and came to America at the age of twenty-six years, settling at Baltimore and connecting him-

self with the leaf tobacco trade. On July 1, 1863, he founded a branch house of the Baltimore firm of F. L. Brauns & Co., in New York City, under the name of Kremelberg & Co., which, under his management, soon became one of the leading exporting houses of leaf tobacco. Mr. Engler is an independent Democrat in politics and was for twenty-eight years trustee and secretary of the English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, of which he is still a member. He also has the distinction of being one of the oldest living members of the Deutsche Verein, Chamber of Commerce and New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Engler has been married twice: in November, 1858, to Miss Julia E. Spilcker, who died in March, 1873, and in April, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth F. Brauns, who died in November, 1906, both of Baltimore. Six children were born to him: William S., Adolph, Jr., Henry R., Ferdinand B., Minna F., married to J. W. Lieb, Jr., and Julia E.

JOHN GEORGE GRILL, merchant, was born at Hanau on the Main on September 24, 1865. He received a superior education at the Gymnasium of his native city and the Hoffmann Institute at St. Goarshausen. After graduation Mr. Grill left school and served as one year's volunteer in the Ninety-seventh Regiment of Infantry from 1884 to 1885. He then engaged in business in France and Spain but was sent by his Paris house to America in 1888 and was successful from the start. Full of energy and of genial disposition, possessing the gift of making friends quickly and endowed with decided business ability, Mr. Grill seemed to be cut out for the profession he selected, that of writing insurance in all its branches. He joined H. F. Poggenburg & Co., one of the largest and best known firms in this line, and was admitted to partnership after a few years. In addition, he is treasurer of the firm of H. S. Leclercq & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in paper. Mr. Grill is widely known and a member of many clubs and societies, among them the New York Athletic Club, German Liederkranz, Arion, Melrose, Turn Verein, Masonic Club, German Hospital Association, German Society and Fritz Reuter Altenheim. He is a Mason of Kane Lodge No. 454. He was married on January 20, 1891, to Miss Louise Poggenburg and has a family of seven children, three boys and four girls. He is a worthy representative of the younger generation of Germans who have come to America and displayed the same splendid qualities which made their forerunners such valuable citizens of the Union, though more practical and with a firmer grasp of the realities of life, and he bids fair to be a power in the community before many years have gone. In politics Mr. Grill is an independent Democrat.

JOHN P. WINDOLPH was born in Prussia on June 30, 1844, and educated in the public schools. After learning the trade of a gilder, he came to America at the age of sixteen years. In New York he soon found work at his trade and completed his education in the evening schools. In 1861, when hardly seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Seventh New York Volunteers, Company D, and served until mustered out in 1863. During this time he was continually at the front and took part in many engagements, notably in Virginia and in the "Seven Days' Battle" under Colonel George von Schack. After his term of enlistment had expired, he reenlisted in the Second New Jersey Cavalry and served until the end of the war in 1865. When mustered out, he returned to New York and worked at his trade on his own account. From 1869 until 1884 he was engaged in the hotel business, operating the Utah House at Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. He had always taken a lively interest in public affairs and politics and gained many friends by his genial disposition and his readiness to help others who needed assistance. His election to the Assembly in 1884 was the natural outcome of his activity in this direction. He was reelected in 1885 but declined a third nomination which was offered to him. In the meantime he had retired from the hotel business and devoted himself to extensive dealings in real estate, in which he has been very successful. Following the urgent wishes of his friends, he accepted the Republican nomination for alderman for the Fifteenth District in 1893 and was elected with a plurality of five hundred votes in a district which normally gives the Democratic candidate a majority of over twenty-five hundred. In the fall of 1894 he was elected vice-president of the Board of Aldermen and served as such for three years. At the end of his term he was appointed aqueduct commissioner for the city of New York and still holds this office. He has been the Republican leader of the Eleventh Assembly District for over ten years. Mr. Windolph is a member of many clubs and has been active in all of them. Among them are the Republican Club, West Side Republican Club, Union Republican Club of the Bronx and the Ninth and Fifteenth Assembly District clubs. He is a director of the Arion Society and was for four years president of the Heinebund, at the present time serving as vice-president. As a Mason, he is a member of Metropolitan Lodge, Washington Chapter and York Commandery, and the Veterans' associations he belongs to are James C. Rice Post,

JOHN REIFE.

WILLIAM P. RINCKHOFF.

CHARLES F. HOLM.

JOHN REISENWEBER.

No. 29 G.A.R., and the Veterans' Organization of the Seventh New York Volunteers. Mr. Windolph is also a director of the West Side Bank. If the fact is taken into consideration that John P. Windolph came to America with nothing but the knowledge of a trade and such natural gifts as had been bestowed upon him, and that even his education had to be completed after his arrival and while he was already earning his bread by the work of his hands, the fact that he did achieve success not only as far as the possession of worldly goods is concerned, but also by securing the esteem and friendship of all who came in contact with him, and that substantial honors were given to him, easily proves that he belongs among the American citizens of German birth who deserve to be placed in the front rank. He married Miss Eva Appell of New York City and has six children: August, Arthur, Louisa, Emilie, Emma and Lydia.

HERMANN HEGENER, merchant, was born at Brussels, Belgium, as the son of German parents, and received his education in the Gymnasium of his birthplace. He engaged in mercantile business and came to New York in 1886, taking charge of the foreign correspondence of a large commission house. Having secured the necessary familiarity with the American market, Mr. Hegener decided to make himself independent, and went to Europe to secure agencies for high class goods suitable for export to America. He was successful in obtaining the agency of one of the largest and best known lace houses in Brussels and operated for a time in conjunction with a commission house. In 1896 he started under his own name and has since then carried on the business of importing real lace and other similar lines with marked success. He spends four or five months of every year in Europe and must be counted among the most noticeable and prominent of the younger generation of German merchants in New York. He was married in January, 1888, to Miss Rosa Hofmann of Leipzig.

OTTO GERDAU, merchant, was born at Hamburg, Germany, in the year 1852. After completing his education at the Johanneum and serving an apprenticeship with a large mercantile firm in his native city, he went, in 1871, to London for the well known ivory firm of Heine Ad. Meyer of Hamburg. One year later, in 1872, he decided to come to America and, arriving in New York, he established himself as importer and commission merchant under the firm name of Otto Gerdau, which, in 1906, was changed to the Otto Gerdau Co. Mr. Gerdau does not believe in "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," but rather that youth and work should go together and his untiring application to his business is the cause that it is to-day one of the largest in its line. Mr. Gerdau is fond of yachting and a member of the German Verein. In 1894 he married Miss Clara Ehlermann of St. Louis.

JOSEPH FREY, manufacturer, was born at Altdorf in Baden, Germany, on November 6, 1854. He came to America with his parents when a boy and received his education in the parochial and public schools of New York City. After leaving school, Mr. Frey engaged in commercial pursuits and finally established himself as a manufacturer of supplies for artificial flowers, in which line he has met with decided success. Being gifted with great musical talent and an unusually fine voice, he studied singing and became well known as a church singer. He is a member of Mater Dolorosa Parish in Pitt Street, New York City, and has given much of his time and energy to church matters, especially devoting himself to the interests of German Catholics. Mr. Frey is president of the County Federation of German Catholics, member of the Katholische Saengerbund, of the Catholic Club, the executive boards of the New York State Federation of Catholic Societies and the German Roman-Catholic Central Federation of North America, St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, Fidelia Singing Society, Annunciation Council 71 C.B.L., and the German Liederkranz; also a corporate member of the "Leo Haus" for the protection of German-Catholic emigrants. He is an independent Democrat in politics but has never held public office. On October 16, 1883, Mr. Frey married Miss Anna Ziegler of New York City. His oldest son, Dr. Joseph L. Frey, is a graduate of Georgetown University and a practising physician; the other children are Elizabeth, Leander A., Anna M. and Maximilian Herbert Frey.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, lawyer, was born in New York City on September 26, 1862, as the son of William Ritterbusch, born at Brunswick, Germany, and his wife, Elise, nee Köhler, who came from Hesse in Germany. Mr. Ritterbusch was educated in Public School No. 58 from which he graduated in 1877; he took the classical course in the College of the City of New York and graduated in 1882 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He studied law in Columbia University Law School, graduating in 1887 with the degree of bachelor of laws, and was admitted to the Bar of the state of New York in 1888 and to the United States Courts in 1899. From 1883 until 1888 he

was instructor in mathematics at Stevens High School in Hoboken, N.J., and since that time he has been a practising lawyer in the city of New York. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the general committee of Tammany Hall. Mr. Ritterbusch has been a resident of New York City all his life, but passes a few months of every year at his country residence at Central Valley in Orange County, N.Y., where he indulges in his favorite pastime of outdoor sports, especially fishing, for he is known as an expert fly fisherman. He has taken an active interest in many of the movements inaugurated for the public welfare, especially for the promotion of German art and music, and the preservation of German social customs, as well as in public demonstrations for the general welfare. Mr. Ritterbusch never held public office, but is president of the Heinebund Singing Society, an ex-president and member of the board of directors of the West Side Mutual Building, Loan and Savings Association; secretary and counsel for the Central Valley Land Improvement Co.; member of the Arion Society and for several years one of its directors, a member of the Columbia University and College of the City of New York Alumni Associations, a delegate to the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and counsel and director of a number of commercial enterprises. During the great National Singing Festival in 1894 he served on the board of directors and as chairman of the press and printing committee. Mr. Ritterbusch married Miss Annie L. Maack.

CARL EMIL SEITZ, merchant and treasurer of the Arabol Manufacturing Company, born in St. Gall, Switzerland, August 20, 1843, obtained his education at the St. Gall Commercial School, the Academy of Sciences, Geneva, Switzerland; the School of Dr. Clayton Palmer Barnet, near London, and the evening courses of the Ecole des Arts et Métiers, Paris. He also attended the Central Military School for Artillery Officers at Thun, Switzerland, and was breveted lieutenant of artillery in 1863. After having occupied clerical positions in prominent business houses in St. Gall and Paris, he came to America in 1866. In 1870 he became junior partner in the old well-established and mo t respectable German firm, C. F. Dambmann & Co., importers of silks, dry goods and woolens, with a branch house at Lyons, France, representing some of the most prominent German, French and Swiss manufacturers. C. F. Dambmann & Co. was the first German import house which, in 1870, took up the sale of domestic dry goods for account of American manufacturers against cash advances, Mr. Seitz taking in one million dollars' worth of such accounts during the absence of the partner, C. F. A. Dambmann, locked up in Lyons in consequence of the French War when the French manager and clerks resigned in order to avoid the insults of their countrymen for serving a German employer. Mr. Dambmann was safe and unmolested as an American citizen and intimate friend of the American Consul-general Osterhaus. To-day domestic goods are said to form the bulk of the business of the big German dry goods importers. The firm of C. F. Dambmann & Co. was dissolved in 1897 for reasons which would form an interesting chapter of reading in a book entitled "The Curse of a Protective Tariff." Mr. Seitz then traveled for several years in this country and Europe. Still too young to remain inactive, in 1882 he became a member of the firm of Seitz & Gould (successors to one of the oldest firms in the china trade, Cary & Co.), as importers of teas and exporters of American produce, grain, rosin and petroleum. By the well known Standard Oil tactics playing false to almost every house distributing their oil in foreign countries, a loss of forty thousand dollars was sustained in two weeks. Such lessons were too discouraging and finding besides the tea and produce commission business too speculative, unsafe and unpromising, Mr. Seitz withdrew. In 1889, with Messrs. Jungbluth and Weingaertner, experienced drug importers, the Arabol Manufacturing Co. was formed in order to exploit an invention for making artificial gum arabic, a promising enterprise in view of the Soudan being closed on account of the war with the Mahdi. However, dextrine knocked out the head of artificial and natural gum arabic. Although expectations in this direction were frustrated, principally owing to Mr. Weingaertner's untiring study and energy about two hundred new articles were created in the line of vegetable glues and adhesives for pasting and sizing silks, cottons, woolens, paper, straw, walls, etc., such articles finding a ready sale in America and many foreign countries. Mr. Seitz is a Free Trader and in politics an Independent, so-called Mugwump. At one time he was trustee of the German-American School of the Nineteenth Ward and for several years vice-president of the German Hospital. He is still a member of the German Liederkranz and the Arion Singing Societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Swiss Club, German Hospital and Dispensary, Deutsche Gesellschaft, Torey Botanical Club, National Geographical Society, American Society for the Advancement of Science, New York Produce Exchange, Swiss Benevolent Society, Smith Infirmary and Citizens' Union. On October 14, 1869, Mr. Seitz

GUSTAV HAUSER.

CARL ORDEMANN.

OTTO WESSELL.

ARTHUR L. WESSELL.

married Miss Anna Margaretha Clausen. Four children have been born, viz.: Carl Arthur, now doctor of chemistry; Oscar Roland, now vice-president of the German Liederkranz; Walther Robert and Ida Carolina.

CARL FREDERICK GOEPEL, merchant, was born at Oberlungwitz, Saxony, on February 24, 1845, where he obtained an education at the village school. In 1865 he came to America, locating in New York City, where he has continued to reside ever since. From 1865 to 1869, however, he served in the United States Regular Army and was stationed most of the time in Texas. Mr. Goepel is a Republican in politics; he has never held any political office, nor has he desired to. He is a prominent member of the Liederkranz German Society. In 1872 he married Miss Clara Heeser, who died in 1879. On August 24, 1879, he married Miss Heeser, sister of his first wife, of New York City. They have nine living children and one deceased. Mr. Goepel is a man who is popular both in commercial and social walks of life. Mr. Goepel died suddenly on December 5, 1907, and was mourned by a host of friends.

JOHN RIEFE, president of the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited, was born at Gestemünde, Germany, on September 9, 1846, where he obtained an education in the local schools. At the age of fifteen, he was employed as an apprentice by a merchant, with whom he remained for four years. He then went to Bremen, where he became connected with a dry-goods house, with which he remained for three years. In 1866, Mr. Riefe came to America and settled in New York City. When he arrived in this country, he was unable to speak the English language. He secured a clerkship with a grocery concern and, after several years of hard work and steady application, he saved enough money to embark in business on his own account. He opened a grocery store in Hoboken, N.J., which he conducted for nine years. He then returned to New York and became associated with the Clausen & Price Brewing Company as a collector for that concern. Being possessed of great ambitions and endowed with a strong force of character, Mr. Riefe was soon promoted to the position of secretary and treasurer of the company. His knowledge of the brewing process qualified him as an expert in 1890. With the co-operation of Mr. H. H. Hingslage, Mr. Diedrich Knabe, Mr. William P. Rinckhoff and Mr. Henry L. Meyer, Mr. Riefe organized the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited, and he was then afforded a better opportunity to exercise his talents and develop his exceptional qualities. He was elected vice-president of the new corporation and, after the death of Mr. Herman Hingslage, the president, in 1900, Mr. Riefe became the executive head of the company and still continues as such. Beginning with a comparatively small plant, the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited, is to-day one of the largest cooperative brewing concerns of its kind in the United States, and supplies an annual demand of more than 225,000 barrels of beer. Its vast interests are far-reaching and the magnitude of its product marks the company as one of the foremost concerns in the brewing industry. One hundred and twenty men are constantly employed by this enterprising corporation. To the able administration of Mr. Riefe, the company owes much of its great success. Being a man of the old school, whose business principles are the same as those which he employs in his private life, viz., a kind disposition, being rigidly honorable and charitable to a degree, he is held in the highest esteem by all in every walk of life. Mr. Riefe is honorary president of the gigantic Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, honorary president of the Fritz Reuter Altenheim (Old People's Home), ex-president of Club Vegesack, ex-president of Amt. Hagener Club, member of the Arion Society, member of the Herman Lodge, F. & A. M., and also member of the Lutheran Church, as well as being associated with many other German societies. He was united in marriage with Miss Gretchen Horstmann, to whom five daughters and two sons have been born.

MAX F. ABBÉ, president of the Abbé Engineering Co., was born at Berlin, Germany, where he received a fairly good education and was employed most of his time in the coal business. In 1886 he came to the United States. In the following years of hard struggle he occupied various positions, took up the study of machinery, especially machinery for grinding and pulverizing purposes. After making several inventions he established himself in business in 1897 and has made a success of it. Mr. Abbé's numerous inventions are patented all over the world. The machines manufactured by his concern are bought by mine owners, cement works, sugar refineries, chemical works, porcelain works and other different industries and are also used in laboratories. The laboatories of nearly all the universities and colleges in the United States adopted machines made by his firm under patents secured by Mr. Abbé, who has thus protected more than thirty of his own inventions. The officers of the Abbé Engineering Co. are Max F. Abbé, Lina Abbé and

Paul O. Abbé. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Abbé is a member of the Arion Society and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was married on December 3, 1877, to Miss Lina Buenger and has one son, Paul O. Abbé, who is engaged in business with his father.

WILLIAM P. RINCKHOFF was born at Cuxhaven, Hamburg, Germany, on November 24, 1846, where he obtained an education in the local schools. In 1860, at the age of fourteen years, he came to the United States and settled in New York. He then obtained a position as clerk in a grocery store, at a salary of three dollars per month. He has been actively engaged in business ever since. In 1868, after several years of hard work and steady application, he had enough money to start a business of his own and opened a grocery store in Harlem. In 1868, he also joined the Fifth Regiment, of the National Guard of the state of New York and rose from a private to the rank of captain of Company H of said regiment, but upon his election as captain, for business reasons, he resigned from the National Guard. After continuing in the grocery business for some years, he sold his place in Harlem and ventured into the liquor business, opening a liquor store at Forty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue and while there he did a prosperous business. 1883-87-88-90, he represented the Seventeenth Assembly District in the city of New York in the Board of Aldermen, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. While a member of the Board of Aldermen, he was chairman of the Railroad Committee. He was vice-chairman of the Democratic Club in his district for about twenty-five years, but retired from active politics in 1906, to devote all of his time to business. In 1890, he joined with John Riefe, H. H. Hingslage, Diedrich Knabe and Henry L. Meyer in the organization of the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Ltd., one of the largest co-operative brewing companies in the country, of which he was elected secretary, and in 1907 he was elected both secretary and treasurer of said company. In 1896, together with F. H. Kastens, E. Lang, Louis Struever and Luer Immen, he organized the Artificial Ice Company, of which he was elected president. This company has one of the largest ice plants in the City of New York. In 1902, together with F. H. Kastens, E. Lang and Julius Rinckhoff, he organized the American Distilled Water Company. In 1900, he was one of the directors and organizers of The United National Bank of New York City, which bank in 1905 was merged into the Hudson Trust Company, of which company he is a director and a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Rinckhoff resides at 457 West Forty-seventh Street New York City, and he has a beautiful summer home at Monsey, Rockland Co., N.Y. He is a member of the Arion Society, Herman Lodge 268, F. & A. M., a member of the Fritz Reuter Altenheim (Old Peoples Home), the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein and the National Democratic Club, as well as a member of other German societies. Mr. Rinckhoff was united in marriage with Miss Mina Offermann on October 12, 1873, and five children have been born to the union; four daughters and one son.

CHARLES F. HOLM, lawyer, was born on March 8, 1862, at New York City as the son of German parents who had emigrated to the United States. He received his first education at Dr. Medler's private school in Brooklyn, and from 1871 until 1878 attended the Realschule in the city of Schwerin, Germany. Returning to the United States, he studied law at the Columbia Law School and received the degree of LL.B. when he graduated in June, 1882. In the same year he was admitted to the Bar of New York State and two years later to practise in the United States Courts. Immediately after the completion of his studies Mr. Holm engaged in the practise of his profession and devoted himself principally to commercial and corporation law. He is a member of the firm of Holm, Whitlock & Scarff and has organized a large number of cooperative enterprises of German retailers, among them in 1889 the Consumers' Brewing Co. of New York, in 1898 the Excelsior Brewing Co., United Wine and Trading Co. and the American Exchange Cigar Co., and in later years the Ferd. Münch Brewing Co., United National Bank, Hudson Trust Co., Kick Baking Co., Consumers' Pie Baking Co., and many similar corporations of a cooperative character, all of which have been very successful, paying good dividends and whose stockholders number in the aggregate several thousand retailers with assets running into the millions. Mr. Holm remains counsel for all these cooperative companies; he has probably created more of them than any other lawyer, and while this fact speaks for his great popularity and the esteem in which he is held by the Germans of New York City, the further fact that all these concerns are prosperous and have stood the test of actual experience, speaks volumes for the knowledge and ability of their organizer. He has also incorporated the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein of New York, the Fritz Reuter Altenheim and many other societies. Mr. Holm is a Republican in politics, but

FERNANDO A. WESSELL.

EMIL V. WALDENBERGER.

has never aspired to or held public office. He is vice-president of the Hudson Trust Co. and held the same position in the United National Bank. Until 1905 he served in the militia and was captain of Company C of the Fourteenth Regiment. He is a Mason of Herman Lodge and of the Thirty-second Degree Aurora Grata Lodge, as well as of the Riding and Driving Club. Mr. Holm was married twice: to Miss Carolina Martiensen, who gave him two children, Una and Ion C., and after her death to Miss Grace Boies, also the mother of two children, Tertia and Grace Holm.

HON. JACOB HÄUSSLING was born at Newark on February 22, 1855, as the son of Henry Häussling who had come to America from Deidesheim in Bavaria in 1848. While the elder Häussling had not taken an active part in the revolutionary movement, his brother had taken up arms for liberty and fought in several engagements with Carl Schurz. The reaction following the collapse of the revolution drove Henry Häussling from home and fatherland. He settled at Newark and founded the mineral water business which is still flourishing and at present conducted by his son. Jacob Häussling received his education in St. Mary's Parochial School, the Grammar School of the second ward, and finally in a business college. When he had finished his studies, he was apprenticed to a marble polisher, but soon tired of the narrow confines of his home circle and decided to grow up with the West, following the advice of Horace Greeley. Hardly sixteen years old, he went to Chicago, which was emerging from the ruin the big fire had wrought, but did not remain long. Returning to Newark, he took charge of his father's business and succeeded in developing it beyond his fondest expectations. When he started, a one horse wagon was sufficient to serve all customers, but ere many years had passed, a regular wagon park was needed. Mr. Häussling also engaged in the business of manufacturing soda water fountains, which business was sold to an incorporated company. The manufacture of mineral waters is still conducted by himself and under his name. It has grown to be one of the largest in its line in the state of New Jersey. While Mr. Häussling did not seek for political honors, it was but natural that a man of his well known energy and character should be put forward by his many friends when the citizens of Newark looked for men to represent them. A straight Democrat, he was repeatedly compelled to take nominations for offices when the chances for victory were slight, but such was his popularity that in 1900 he was elected Sheriff by a majority of over three thousand votes. In 1906 he was elected Mayor of his native city after a campaign of unusual bitterness, during which the friends of liberty and toleration rallied around him without regard to party. Mayor Häussling married Miss Ellen Elligott of Newark and has two sons and two daughters, besides five grandchildren.

HON. CHARLES G. F. WAHLE, city magistrate and a lawyer of great ability, was born at New York City March 24, 1866. His father was Carl G. F. Wahle, a veteran of the Civil War, well known in German veteran circles in New York City. He attended the public schools, the College of the City of New York and the University Law School. He read law in the office of Frederick H. Betts, at one time a partner of former Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, and was later admitted to the Bar. In 1890 Mayor Grant appointed him school inspector for the Fifth Inspection District of the city of New York. He led the first fight for the introduction of electric lighting in the schools of his district in the city of New York, succeeding in calling to his assistance such men as Charles F. Chandler, the late Professor Morton of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Professor Cross of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, Professor Freeman of Washington and others. In 1891 he was appointed one of the commissioners of accounts of the city of New York by Mayor Grant, the salary of the office being five thousand dollars; he was at that time just twenty-five years of age and so far as the records of the city of New York show, was the youngest man who was ever the executive head of one of the municipal departments of the city of New York. He was reappointed to the office by Mayor Gilroy. During his incumbency of the office of commissioner of accounts he conducted a public investigation into the accounts and methods of the Park Department and succeeded in exposing a corrupt system of management in various branches of the park system, which resulted in the enforced resignation of many of the superintendents, and the flight from the city of the chief gardener. The reforms which have since been instituted in the Park Department are the result of that administration. He was the secretary of the committee having in charge the Columbian celebration in the city of New York and was appointed by Mayor Gilroy a member of the committee to represent the city at the Manhattan Day celebration at the Chicago celebration. He is a mem-

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ber of the Bar Association of the city of New York, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Tammany Society and Anawanda Club. He is chairman of the executive committee of the German Democracy of the city of New York and has had charge of several vigorous political campaigns among Germans in the city of New York. He is also a member of the Liederkranz, of which organization he has been one of the board of directors and a trustee; of the German Press Club, of which organization he was for many years the chairman of the finance committee; the German Scientific Society of New York and other German charitable and social organizations. He was one of the counsel who successfully appeared for the executive committee of Tammany Hall in its fight to exclude William S. Devery from that body, is vice-chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, one of the vice-presidents of the general committee of Tammany Hall for the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and one of the vice-presidents of the Jefferson Tammany Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. In addition to this, in matters local to the Bronx section of the city of New York, he is a member of the Schnorer Club, North Side Board of Trade, Bar Association of the Bronx, a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, president of the General Church Club of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Bronx and is a member of other organizations. Mr. Wahle was married to Miss Florence Katherine Budd of Sag Harbor, who, with their four children, occupy a handsome home at 1239 Franklin Avenue, Bronx, New York City. On the first of May, 1905, he was appointed a city magistrate of the city of New York for the First Division. He has served as president of the board of city magistrates and as such filled the position with great skill and dignity. As an orator, Mr. Wahle has few equals anywhere in the state of New York.

SAMUEL THEODOR HERMANN KARL ENDEMANN, Ph.D., chemist, was born at Fulda in Hessen, Germany, on April 4, 1842, and received his early education in the College and Polytechnical Institute at Kassel, the capital city of Hessen. After graduating he studied at the University of Giessen in 1860 and '61 and at Marburg from 1861 to 1864. Successfully passing through the examinations which entitled him to apply for the degree of doctor of philosophy, he accepted a position as tutor at the Polytechnic Institute at Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg, where he succeeded in elaborating his dissertation "Die sauren und neutralen Aether der schwefligen Säure," which brought him his degree as doctor of philosophy on April 4, 1866. He found his position at Stuttgart as uncongenial as had been the case with his predecessors, and resigned at the end of the winter term of 1866-67 in order to go to the United States. A few days after his arrival he succeeded in securing the position as private assistant to Professor Charles F. Chandler of the School of Mines, Columbia College, and a similar position with Professor Jay of Columbia College. Two years later he resigned these positions and accepted the place of assistant chemist in the Health Department of the city of New York, where he remained until 1879, when he established the laboratory for analyses and investigations which is still in existence in the lower business portion of New York City. The investigations carried on by Dr. Endemann during the long years of his practise in New York cover a very large field. In the analytical branch of his activity he has examined all kinds of food and drink. He demonstrated beyond a doubt that the self-purification of river waters by direct oxydation of sewage, notwithstanding a general belief therein, is practically non-existent. During the ten years of his service in the health department he furnished valuable assistance to the coroners of New York and neighboring cities in cases of suspected poisoning. Physiological examinations and others relating to the effectiveness of disinfectants and antiseptics were made by him for the city of New York and the Federal Government, and he appeared frequently in the pursuance of such cases before legislative committees at Albany and congressional committees at Washington. The largest part of his time was naturally spent in the field of applied chemistry, such as the manufacture of artificial stone, the tanning, bleaching and dyeing of leather, the investigation of and experiments with asphalt, gum resins, paper and paper stock, drugs, fats and oils, including the refining of them, the preservation of food and in many other directions, the results of which were published in numerous essays scattered through about twenty different periodicals. In connection with these investigations upward of fifty patents were obtained which are almost all in the hands of Dr. Endemann's clients. He also edited and published an English edition of "Gerber on Milk," and edited several of the first volumes of the Journal of the American Chemical Society. To this organization the best years of his life were given, Dr. Endemann serving for many years as director, member of the committee on papers and publications and as editor. The first practical impulse for the formation of this society was given by

WILLIAM SOHMER.

PHILIP J. SCHMIDT.

him, and with the assistance of Dr. J. Walz, a small number of chemists was interested, but the original plan of forming a small local society was soon superseded by Professor Charles F. Chandler's idea of forming a national organization. Calls sent out met with a response sufficient to make this possible, though during the first ten years of its existence the society was greatly hindered in its prosperity and efficiency by the opposition of many enemies who only gradually came to see its usefulness and value. Dr. Endemann has frequently appeared in the courts as expert, notably in cases referring to artificial dyes, the manufacture of paper pulp and paper, and the utilization of wastes. He is an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society, a member of the German Technological Club of New York, the German Chemical Society of Berlin and the Verein Deutscher Chemiker. Dr. Endemann married, on November 27, 1869, Maria Elisabeth, daughter of J. J. Miller, and had seven children, of whom six are living: Eleonora L. Grimes, Hermann K., Gertrude, Fred W., Clara and Elsa.

JACOB LANGELOTH, merchant, was born at Mannheim, Germany, where he received his education at the Gymnasium, graduating therefrom at the age of sixteen years. Before coming to the United States, Mr. Langeloth entered mercantile life at his native place in 1867. In 1873 he went to London, England, where he remained until 1881. He then located at Frankfurt-on-Main where he became assistant manager of the Metallgesellschaft. In 1887 he came to America, locating at New York City, where he has continued to reside ever since. After his arrival in New York he established the American Metal Company, limited, an extensive concern of which he is president. Mr. Langeloth is a director of the Corn Exchange Bank, a member of the German Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Midday Club, the Downtown Club and other organizations. He is intimately connected with copper, lead, spelter, etc., mining and smelting industries in this country, as well as Mexico and Canada and among others is president of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. of British Columbia, and vice-president of the Balbach Smelting & Refining Co. of Newark, N.J. He is widely known as an eminently successful business man of exceptional ability. Cultured and refined in his taste, he is universally esteemed for his superior qualities and gifts. Although disinclined to take a leading part in public functions, he must be counted as one of the leading German merchants of New York City, on account of his success as well as his character.

LOUIS W. HRABA, manufacturer of fine leather goods, such as wallets, pocket-books, traveling bags, tourist outfits, mounted in gold and silver, etc., etc., with offices and salesrooms located at 29 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, was born at Vienna, Austria, in 1853. At the unusual age of sixteen he graduated from the Gymnasium, a thorough institution of that city. Shortly after his graduation he came to the United States. In 1872 he located in Hoboken, N.J., where he at present resides and where he is held in the highest esteem socially, publicly and commercially. After arriving in this country, although only a boy, he possessed more than the usual grit for one of his years at that time; he obtained a position with the leather goods firm of Messrs. Enninger & Co., with whom he remained for a short time. After being identified with other houses in a similar line, in 1879 Mr. Hraba embarked in business on his own account and made it a special point to produce the finest leather goods on the American soil. He has been successful in his undertaking and has won the name and reputation in the American as well as Vienna, Paris, Berlin and London markets to stand alone without any near approach, as the maker of the finest and most artistic leather goods that human skill can produce. His business continued to grow rapidly and in order to keep apace with the times, Mr. Hraba removed to his present splendid and commodious quarters, No. 29 East Nineteenth Street. Mr. Hraba in 1876 married a Miss Bruetsch, an estimable lady of Hoboken. They reside at No. 623 Bloomfield Street in that city. One of the pleasing features Mr. Hraba possesses is that his successful business career has never destroyed his great simplicity. In his social and commercial walks in life he possesses none of those snobbish characteristics which so often spoil the successful man of business.

AUGUSTUS G. MILLER, contractor and manufacturer, was born at Marktbreit, near Wuerzburg, in Bavaria, on July 14, 1869. He received his early education in the schools of Wuerzburg and attended St. Nicholas Parochial School in New York City for two years, having emigrated to America with his parents when still a boy. Mr. Miller engaged in business when quite young and became the pioneer of the Miller system of sectional shelving used now by many thousands of commercial and manufacturing con-

cerns in the city of New York and beyond its limits. He has always taken a very deep interest in public affairs of all kinds and served for seventeen years in the militia. From 1889 to 1895 he was a member of the Eighth Regiment, was then transferred to the Seventy-first, took his discharge and reenlisted in the First Signal Corps, serving until 1905. During the Spanish-American War he did his duty with his regiment at Camp Townsend and was later on transferred to the armory for recruiting service. He is commodore of the U.S. Volunteer Life Saving Corps, District No. 2, an organization which is indebted to Mr. Miller's indefatigable zeal in its behalf for a large part of its success. His principal work has been in connection with needed improvements in the Bronx where he lives. He is president of the United East Bronx Improvement Associations, an alliance of all the important taxpayers' associations east of the Bronx River. In this capacity he has figured conspicuously in connection with all improvements in the district known as Chester. Carefully studying conditions before forming an opinion, his judgment is universally admitted to be impartial and correct, and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that he has been identified with every public improvement in his section as one of the prime movers. He fathered and accomplished the construction of the two large trunk sewers for Westchester and Unionport at a cost of $2,500,000, the extension of the subway along Westchester Avenue, the extension of Tremont Avenue east of the Bronx and many other public works of great value. In addition, he led the fight against the poor service given to his district by the Union Railway Company and forced them, with the assistance of the State Railroad Commission, to furnish larger and more frequent cars. Mr. Miller was married on December 20, 1898, to Miss Clara Lohbauer, daughter of the well known park proprietor of Westchester. He organized the Morris Yacht Club, is a Mason of Harmony Lodge No. 199 and belongs to a number of political organizations. In local politics he is a Democrat but a Republican in national affairs.

ANTHONY J. VOLK, son of Jacob and Rosa Volk, was born at Hoboken on November 21, 1865. He received his education in the Hoboken Academy and later in the public schools of his native city. After graduating, he engaged in the undertaking business and soon established himself on his own account. He has been very successful and has taken a lively interest in public affairs. A Republican in politics, he was elected coroner for Hudson County in November, 1903, by a majority of nearly fifteen hundred votes in the ordinarily Democratic city of Hoboken, carrying his county by almost six thousand votes. Mr. Volk remains true to the traditions of the country where his parents were born, and while a loyal American citizen, is ever ready to lend his aid to every movement in the interest of the German-American element. Of genial disposition and fond of social diversions, his friends are very numerous, and his popularity is proven by his success in business as well as politics. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church at Sixth and Garden Streets, Hoboken, Hoboken Board of Trade, the Independent and City and Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, Lyra Singing Society, Turn Verein, Gehrder Freundschafts Bund, secretary and treasurer of the Hudson Consumers Ice Co., the Undertakers' Association of his state and county, Hoboken Lodge 74, Elks, Royal Arcanum, K. & L. of H., K. of H., D.O.H., a prominent Odd Fellow and a Mason of Hudson Lodge 71, as well as a member of many other social organizations too numerous to mention. Mr. Volk was married in September, 1888, to Miss Annie M. Kaiser and has three children, Florence M. A., Anthony J. Jr., and Anna M. M. Volk.

GEORGE M. HEUMAN, lawyer, was born in New York City on September 21, 1876. He attended Public School No. 18 and took the regents' examination in order to study law. While clerk in the law offices of E. B. & W. J. Amend he took a course of one year at Columbia University and continued his studies in the New York Law School, receiving the Academic Diploma from the University of the State of New York. He was admitted to the Bar in 1900 and is now in general practise at 290 Broadway. Mr. Heuman is very fond of music. He began studying the piano at the age of seven and later devoted himself to the organ, this instrument appealing to him especially. He studied for some time under S. Austen Pearce, formerly organist of St. Paul's Church in London, England, and was organist and choirmaster of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's churches in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Catholic Church and finds his social recreation in the Arion Club. On November 16, 1904, he married Miss Veronica D. Burgart.

BENNO LEWINSON, lawyer, was born at Buk, Germany, on September 27, 1854, and received his preparatory education in the Louisenstädtische Gymnasium in Berlin. In 1866 he came to America, entered the College of the City

CHARLES J. OBERMAYER.

JULIUS STRAUSS.

of New York and received the degree of M.S. after graduating with the class of '73; and in 1877 the degree of LL.B. from the law school of Columbia University. He has been a resident of New York City since his arrival in this country and practised his profession since finishing his studies. He is a Democrat in politics, a trustee of the College of the City of New York, trustee of the New York Law Institute, one of the "Judaeans," president of the Columbia Club, a director of Temple Beth-El Club, a veteran in the German Liederkranz, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and of many other organizations. He married on October 6, 1881, Miss Fanny Berliner and has four daughters.

BENJAMIN L. BRANDNER, lawyer, was born in New York City on August 13, 1868, the son of German parents. He received his education in Public School No. 35 and studied law in Columbia University. Being admitted to the Bar, Mr. Brandner engaged in the general practise of his profession and met with immediate success. He is widely and favorably known for his social qualities as well as on account of the position he has made for himself as a lawyer. Though born in America, he may justly be called a German-American in the best sense of the word, because he is a worthy representative of that element which appreciates fully all that is good and valuable in the German character, and is anxious to preserve these traits as long as possible in order to strengthen their influence upon the character of the American people. In politics Mr. Brandner is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Arion Society, Tammany Hall and the Anawanda Club.

OTTO KEMPNER was born in Austria July 5, 1858, and came to America with his parents in 1867. He was educated in the public schools and the Cooper Institute. At first he taught school and in 1884 he was made principal of the Freie Deutsche Schule, a school which was founded in New York City by the German revolutionists of 1848. Mr. Kempner did not remain long at the profession of teacher and was admitted to the Bar after a course of legal study at the New York University. When scarcely sixteen years old, Mr. Kempner manifested his interest in public questions by appearing as a speaker in the presidential campaign of 1876. Following the example of Carl Schurz, he advocated the election of the Democratic presidential candidate, Samuel J. Tilden. He took an active interest in politics since that memorable campaign. In 1892 Mr. Kempner was elected to the State Legislature from the Tenth District of New York City, which was then inhabited almost exclusively by Germans. He sprang into prominence at one bound at the very opening of the legislative session by a vigorous attack on the prevailing boss system in the Democratic party of the state of New York. The occasion for his speech was the attempt of the bosses to dictate the election of Edward Murphy, Jr., to the United States Senate over the opposition of President-elect Grover Cleveland. That first address won for Mr. Kempner a wide reputation for independence and oratorical ability. During the remainder of the session Mr. Kempner maintained a bitter fight against the debasing conditions existing in the Democratic party of New York. The forces of Tammany Hall were all arrayed against his reelection, and defeated him in 1893, but the following year he again entered the field for the Assembly and was successfully elected. He made a splendid record during his second term. Mr. Kempner soon became known as a leader among those German-Americans who stood for good government and were opposed to Tammany misrule. In 1893 he published his pamphlet on the "Life of Boss Croker," the notorious Tammany chieftain, which book contributed largely to Croker's overthrow. In 1894 the Committee of Seventy nominated Mr. Kempner for sheriff of New York on the Fusion ticket, but he declined to accept the honor. In 1900 he was made commissioner of public works of Brooklyn by Borough President Swanstrom and made a successful administrator. Mr. Kempner married in 1883 and has three children. His two sons are graduates of Harvard College, the elder of whom, Clarence Kempner, is likewise a lawyer.

FRANK H. CORDTS, president of the Frank Cordts Furniture Co., the largest retail establishment of its kind in Hoboken, N.J., was born at Schulau, Holstein, Germany, December 20, 1863. He obtained his education in the Bürgerschule of his native city. His father being a seafaring man, young Cordts had an early longing for travel on the ocean blue. After a year of service in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line, he was honorably discharged at the New York office of the company. About twenty-seven years ago he landed in Hoboken. He immediately procured employment in a grocery store where he attended strictly to his duties. Deciding to go in business for himself, he next started a bread route. Some six months later an opportunity offered itself and Mr. Cordts became the proprietor of a small furniture store at old No.

76 Washington Street, and through constant attention, increased trade to such an extent that a few years later he erected the building at 111 Washington Street, a store and four floors, which he occupied solely for the sale of furniture and floor coverings. Prosperity continued and eleven years ago the magnificent emporium at the corner of Second and Washington Streets was erected, a large six-story structure. It is to-day the most modern, as well as the largest house of its kind on the Hoboken side of the Hudson River and stands as a monument of honest and straightforward dealings. On May 25, 1900, the Frank Cordts Furniture Co. was incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey with a paid-up capital of $100,000. Mr. Frank H. Cordts is president of the company and Mr. Adolph F. W. Matthiessen, born at Oldesloe, Holstein, Germany, April 13, 1869, is secretary of the concern. Trade of the Cordts Company is not confined to New Jersey alone; almost daily the wagons of the company travel the full length of Manhattan Island and Brooklyn. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Cordts married Miss Kate Schmitt; four children, viz.: Adam, the oldest son, who died recently; Frank, Jr., Eva and Henry, blessed the union. Mr. Cordts has been a member of the German Evangelical Church of Sixth and Garden Streets for over twenty-five years. He was made a deacon some twenty years ago and is acting in that capacity to-day. Being a man fond of society he is a member of Hudson Lodge No. 71, F. & A.M.; Hoboken Lodge of Elks, No. 74; Royal Arcanum, No. 99; K. of P., Garfield Lodge, No. 27; Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein of New York, Board of Directors Fritz Reuter Altenheim Gesellschaft; New York Schuetzen Corps; Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps and other organizations. He is very fond of horses, horseback riding being his special hobby. He has been a member of the Germania Riding Club of Hoboken for many years and at the present time is president of the club. Being congenial and affable in his manners and possessing strict business principles, has made Mr. Cordts many friends as well as the foremost merchant of Hoboken. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word.

HERMANN KOCH was born in beautiful Thuringia, Germany, in 1861, as the son of the prosperous farmer, Friedrich Koch, and his wife, Sophie. He received his first education at the public school of his home village, Obersdorf, and then attended a secondary school (Mittelschule) at Sangerhausen. At the age of fifteen he entered a preparatory school and in 1882 he graduated from the Royal Teachers' Seminary of the old city of Eisleben. After teaching school for a while Mr. Koch went out in search of a broader field for his activities—to the United States—and settled in New York City in 1884. He chose the business career and by energetical study of the English language and by close attention to business he soon worked his way up; for a number of years he was manager of a wholesale importing house. In the meanwhile Hermann Koch had chosen Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, New York City, as the place of his abode. Since 1905 Mr. Koch has been established in the real estate and insurance business, with offices at No. 507 Broadway, Long Island City. His close study of conditions of the realty market and his thorough knowledge of values in Queens have given Mr. Koch the reputation of one of the most successful appraisers of real estate in Queens, whose advice is eagerly sought by investors in that section of the Greater City; his strict honesty and unswerving integrity have secured for him the confidence of a rapidly growing clientage. While Hermann Koch has shown profound interest in the promotion of the German language, German song and German social ideals in this land of his adoption, he has at all times impressed his German friends with the utmost necessity of acquiring the English language and becoming good and useful American citizens. Although Mr. Koch cherishes a warm spot in his heart for the "Vaterland," and although he expresses his affection for his old love on proper occasions, yet he is an ardent admirer of the democratic institutions of this country and he hails his great "Landsmann" Carl Schurz, as a model American citizen. Hermann Koch was instrumental in organizing the United German Singing Societies of Long Island City in 1899; he was their president for five years and he has been one of the directors of the "Nord Ostliche Sangerbund" ever since his home organization became a member of this great and influential "Bund." As speaker of the Long Island City Turn Verein, he has been very active in the cause of that branch of athletics which is so dear to the German heart; his earnest endeavor to interest young Americans in these scientific physical exercises has been successful. But Hermann Koch has not only been an important factor in German-American life in Queens, he has also been recognized as one of Queens County's most public spirited citizens; always manifesting a deep interest in the advancement and welfare of the community, the progress of public improvement and the rapid development of that borough. As a member of local school

ALBERT E. KLEINERT.

JOHN GEORGE GRILL.

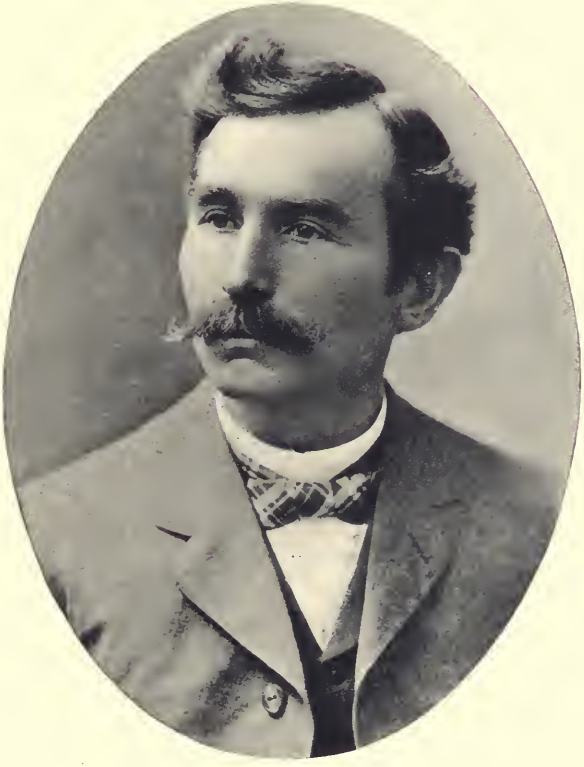
board, District No. 42, for two years, Mr. Koch will be remembered for his undying efforts to secure proper recognition for the needs and wants of the public school system of Queens. The erection of a number of new school buildings in Long Island City is traced back to his initiative and energetical work. A Democrat in political faith, his unswerving integrity was so highly appreciated by his fellow townspeople that he was nominated and elected alderman of the Sixty-seventh District in 1903 by a very large majority. His record in that office is a credit to himself and to his party; he was a true representative of all the people, he was progressive and always stood for the best interests of all his constituents, irrespective of party. With his extensive commercial pursuits and his deep interest in public affairs, he is strictly a home-man and devotes all of his spare time to the comfort and advancement of his family. His happy union with Emma Herrmann has been blessed with two sons. Heinrich, the oldest son, is about to take up the study of law at Cornell University; Alfred, thirteen years of age, is a pupil of one of the public schools of Long Island City. Mr. Koch is a member of Advance Lodge, F. & A. M.; Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, K. of P.; Long Island City Lodge, I.O.O.F.; Sunswick Council, Royal Arcanum; Queensborough Lodge, No. 878, B.P.O. Elks, also of a number of social and political organizations.

GUSTAV HAUSER, manufacturer, was born in Vienna, Austria, on June 2, 1843, and educated in the public schools of his native city. After leaving school, Mr. Hauser engaged in the hotel business and was assistant manager or manager of several of the largest hotels in Germany, among them Meisels Hotel in Vienna, Caspers Hotel in Bremen, Streits Hotel in Hamburg and Gumprechts Wholesale Hungarian Wine House in Hanover. He came to America in 1870 and entered the cigar business, starting in 1872 the well known and still flourishing Phenix Cigar Factory at Hoboken. His activity and his genial disposition won him a host of friends and brought not only success to his enterprise but also made him one of the most popular Germans of Hoboken. He took an active interest in public affairs and was appointed cattle inspector under President Cleveland's administration, which office he held from 1892 until 1896. Mayor Stanton appointed him fire commissioner of the city of Hoboken, in which capacity he served with distinction from 1892 to 1897. In 1901 he was a member of the committee of fifteen appointed to receive the first vessel of the German Lloyd that reached Hoboken after the great fire of 1900 had destroyed the docks. Mr. Hauser went aboard the steamer in the lower bay and was warmly welcomed and entertained by the captain, escorting the ship until she reached her dock. In recognition of the courtesies extended, the Committee of Fifteen gave a reception in honor of the captain and the officers of the ship at Meyers Hotel, which was largely attended. He is a member of the Hoboken Board of Trade and the Lyra Singing Society and a Mason of Hoboken Lodge No. 35. On November 30, 1871, Mr. Hauser was married to Miss Marie Segger of Königslutter in Braunschweig, Germany. He had six children, four sons who are employed in his cigar factory and two daughters who are teachers in the Hoboken public schools. Mr. Hauser is one of the most public-spirited citizens in Hoboken. He is always ready to give substantial assistance to every movement that has a tendency to promote public welfare. Once his word is pledged it remains inviolate.

HENRY L. SCHMIDT, manufacturer, was born at Burg on the German island of Fehmarn in 1857. He received a thorough education in the schools of the city of Pinneburg in Holstein and entered the employ of a firm of manufacturing druggists at Altoona in 1872 as office boy. His good qualities were fully appreciated and he rose rapidly until he filled an important position of trust. With this firm he remained until 1880 and in 1882 emigrated to America, settling in Hoboken, where he has resided ever since. Almost immediately he secured a position with Charles Cooper & Co., manufacturers of chemicals at Newark, and the first firm in America to manufacture liquid carbonic acid gas for commercial purposes. Here he remained for ten years as confidential man. On April 1, 1892, Mr. Schmidt associated himself with Carl Puck, a manufacturer of mineral water at 114 Hudson Street, Hoboken, and remained a member of the firm of Carl Puck & Co. until 1896, when he bought the interest of his partner and from then on carried on the business alone. Besides manufacturing mineral water, he deals in beer and ale drawing outfits and supplies and in liquid carbonic acid gas. His trade grew so rapidly that the new factory which he had built at 114 Hudson Street became too small and in 1899 he removed to the premises at 510 and 512 Fourth Street which he had purchased and fitted up as a modern bottling establishment, said to be the most spacious and best appointed factory of its kind in the state of New Jersey. He has taken a great

interest in all questions concerning his trade and was elected treasurer of the Hudson County Bottlers' Protective Association in 1892, which position he still holds. In 1898 he was elected treasurer of the American Bottlers' Protective Association. He has held this office since then without interruption, being reelected at every national convention of the association, a convincing proof of the high regard in which he is held by the representatives of his trade. In addition he is a member of the executive committee of the association, president of the Beer Pump Jobbers' Association of Greater New York and director of the American Bottlers' Publishing Co. In 1900 Mr. Schmidt was offered the nomination as water commissioner of the city of Hoboken and elected by a large majority. When his term expired in 1905 he was renominated and again elected. He has been president of the board of water commissioners for four consecutive terms. On October 31, 1885, he married Miss Johanna C. Paust of Hoboken, who has given him five children, one son and four daughters. Mrs. Schmidt has, with her husband, attended every bottlers' convention for the past ten years. He occupies an enviable position as a business man and a public-spirited citizen on account of his integrity and his readiness to work for the public good, as well as in social circles, where he is known as a genial companion and a patriotic American who has not forgotten the love for the country of his birth; in short, a model German-American. He belongs to many societies, among them the Hoboken Quartette Club and the Fritz Reuter Altenheim Association, to Advance Lodge 24 of Ancient United Order of Workmen, B.P.O.E. Lodge 74, Herman Lodge 268 New York, and Hudson County Court, 3342, I.O.O.F.

OTTO WESSELL, manufacturer, was born at Bramstedt, Holstein, Germany, in 1845. When he was two years old his parents emigrated to America and settled in Chicago. In 1850 they returned to Germany with him and remained there for three years, when they again crossed the Atlantic and settled in New York City. As soon as young Otto was old enough, he was apprenticed to Mr. Landers, a cabinet-maker in Clark Street, but after a short while learned the piano trade and became an employee in the factory of Steinway & Sons. Here his exceptional skill as an artisan, his quick perception and unfaltering devotion to his duties soon attracted the attention of his employers and he rose rapidly to a position of trust and importance. But Mr. Wessell was too ambitious to remain long an employee and soon started with two friends the firm of Wessell, Nickel & Gross, manufacturers of piano actions. They began on a very modest scale, but with the firm determination to produce only the highest grade of goods and thereby secure a reputation for superior work. This policy has been kept up to the present day and formed the foundation for the great and rapid success of the enterprise. Each member of the firm contributed his part to the success. Mr. Wessell had entire and absolute charge of the business department and the finances. Mr. Wessell often took delight, in later years, to tell his friends how in those early days he personally delivered the actions to their customers, and what a great day it was when they engaged their first porter and how later on a horse and wagon were bought and new machinery installed. In this connection it must be pointed out that the firm has never hesitated to introduce the latest and most improved machinery whenever it appeared advisable in order to improve or enlarge the production. As the firm grew in importance, the time and attention of Mr. Wessell were more and more devoted to visits to customers in the leading cities of the country. The business of the firm continued to grow until its products were known everywhere. Convincing proof of the keen insight into the future possessed by the partners is furnished by the fact that they foresaw the future popularity of the upright piano as early as 1875, when the firm issued a circular to the trade of which they ever afterward were justly proud, and which contained the following lines: "We beg to inform our customers in the trade that we are now, and have been since 1874, engaged in making grand repetition and upright piano actions. As was predicted, the demand for the upright piano has had a steady increase and it will be the popular instrument in America, as it is and has been in Europe for many years." There is no question that the firm gave a great impetus to the introduction of upright pianos by making actions of the best quality and continually pushing them forward. Mr. Wessell was an indefatigable worker and his ambition to be always in the lead did not allow him to take much rest, but his efforts were crowned with success, for he reached high rank in his field and the boy who had begun life with not much more than his iron determination to arrive at the top, became a large manufacturer, esteemed by everybody with whom he came in contact and looked up to by thousands. His friends included men in all conditions of rank in the musical industries and in business, commercial and financial circles, and his strength of character as well as his pronounced individuality, attracted recognition and



JOSEPH FREY.

HERMAN L. TIMKEN.

compelled admiration. He died on May 25, 1899, at his residence in New York City and left a widow and two sons, Arthur, who is a practising lawyer of prominence, and Fernando, who, during the life of his father, received a thorough training in the factories of the firm and studied the science of making piano actions in every detail. He is now in charge of the plant and the business of the firm is still continuing on the upward grade.

ARTHUR L. WESSELL, secretary of the house of Wessell, Nickel & Gross, was born at New York City January 7, 1875. He was carefully educated at the public schools, Columbia Grammar School, Columbia College and the New York Law School. In 1899 he was admitted to the Bar, but has never followed the legal profession for a livelihood, preferring to devote his entire attention to the business of the extensive corporation with which he is connected. Mr. Wessell is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active part in matters appertaining thereto, other than exercising his right of franchise. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the West Side Republican Club, German Liederkranz and Columbia University Club. On September 25, 1905, he married Miss Edith Richards, to whom two children have been born, Benjamin and Edith. Mr. Wessell is a fine type of young America. He possesses a keen and analytical mind and his work has proven of marked value to the company of which he is the secretary.

FERNANDO A. WESSELL, treasurer of the Wessell, Nickel & Gross Company, is a native of New York City, having been born in this city January 5, 1877. His education was obtained at the public schools. After leaving school he immediately connected himself with the piano forte action house of Wessell, Nickel & Gross and rapidly rose to the position he now holds. He is a member of the crack Seventh Regiment, N.G.S. N.Y., of the German Liederkranz and New York Athletic Club. Politically, he is a Republican, but has never held any public office. He married Miss Elsie Cavalli on September 17, 1899, to whom one child has been born, Fernando Arthur. Mr. Wessell has inherited that genius which has made the name so famous in the piano action industry and is devoted to his work for the development of the house with which he is so prominently connected. He possesses a sterling character and has made a strong impress on the trade.

SAMUEL WEIL, manufacturer, was born at Emmendingen in Baden, Germany, on April 24, 1846. He was educated in the schools of his birthplace and came to America when only fifteen years old. Here he began in the way which has led so many able, ambitious and energetic men to success, making full use of the opportunities offered by American institutions. Systematically and persistently, though slowly at first, he forged ahead, until he was in the position to establish himself as a manufacturer of paste and sizing, building up a large and lucrative business and making for himself a reputation as an enterprising business man of sterling integrity. With larger means at his command and a surprisingly large fund of energy, he branched out and became interested in financial enterprises and real estate operations. By this time his standing in the community had become such that his advice and help were eagerly sought by many and positions of honor were offered to him which he willingly accepted, discharging his duties in a way calculated to still increase the esteem of his friends and fellow-citizens. He was president of the Temple Israel and is a director of the United Hebrew Charities, the Chatham National Bank, the Coal and Iron National Bank, the Mount Vernon Trust Co., the United Shoe Machinery Co.; vice-president of the Hudson Realty Co., the Lexington Realty Co. and the Vinyah Park Realty Co. In a few decades the boy who landed in America with little more than the firm purpose to succeed and the strength that a good education, a splendid character and an iron determination furnish, had become an influential citizen whose readiness to assist whenever called upon has brought him a host of friends and admirers. Mr. Weil was married on May 23, 1875, to Miss Ray Schulhofer and has three daughters and one son.

JOHN MOSER of Brooklyn, N.Y., president of the Frank Brewing Company of Evergreen, L.I., is a member of the Brooklyn Arion Society, the Hanover and Hamilton clubs, a director of the Broadway Bank, the German Savings Bank and the Academy of Music (Brooklyn, N.Y.).

AUGUST P. WAGENER.—There is not a member of the Bar who could more justly attribute his success to his own unaided efforts than can August P. Wagener of 51 Chambers Street, New York City. His career has been eventful, prosperous and remarkably successful. Through his energy, industry and zeal he has risen to the foremost ranks of the Bar of New York City. His fame has been heralded abroad through this and other countries by the extraordi-

LIBRARY OF THE

nary attention that has been paid in the New York dailies to some of his many remarkable cases. The literal story of how Mr. Wagener made his way would form not only the basis of a novel but the book itself. It could not fail to stimulate any reader capable of conceiving ambition, to courageous, persevering, determined action. August P. Wagener was born in Germany April 7, 1850, of German parentage and of a good family. An inheritance of $100,000 from his grandfather in Prussia, that he should have shared, was misspent by another and at the age of eleven years he determined to take care of himself and left home. In 1862 he came to New York, at the age of fifteen he enlisted in the old Twelfth Regiment Infantry, United States Regulars, where he served nine months, being a stanch Republican and anxious to fight for the Union. After the war he managed the business of an importer of musical instruments, and eventually, about the year 1868, began the study of law and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of New York at the December term of the year 1870, since which time he has been in active practise in this city, a period of over thirty-six years. In preparing himself and his studies, he became temporarily blind studying with night classes at Cooper Union Institute. His affliction retarded his course, but could not alter his purpose. His practise has covered all cases imaginable, criminal as well as civil. His experience as a lawyer bordered on the marvelous and the history of his thirty-six years of practise would fill volumes. In 1887 he created a wide-spread sensation by proving that men and women were illegally held in the insane asylums; he liberated about forty alleged insane persons. Most of these were without money, and all they could pay were their humble thanks; he returned fathers to their children, husbands to their wives and wives to their husbands and children, many sad scenes, tears, anguish and agony did he witness and the expense of many of these cases he paid out of his own pocket. The whole press of New York came to his assistance and highly commended him for his charitable acts and deeds. In October, 1887, the released persons gave him a public serenade and presented him with a resolution, the stand of which was made by one of the released alleged insane men who had been confined on Ward's Island for seventeen years, and who, on being released, found his wife and some of his children dead and buried, but still found several of them alive. This stand and set of resolutions is held in high esteem by him. As a lawyer concerning associations, clubs and lodges, he is considered one of the very best, having hundreds of cases in which he created either new law or raised novel and unique questions; he is not only considered an expert in this line of business, but has assisted many a widow to get her dues and also has pushed many associations out of existence that were not on a safe footing. During the year 1878 he defended forty-three different men, at different times, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, New York, before juries, and succeeded in having forty men, charged with counterfeiting or passing counterfeit money, acquitted of the other three; one was pardoned, one served six months and one two years. A remarkable case tried by him was the case brought by the Countess Marie de Pruschoff, the wife of a Russian Prince, to recover a painting by Murillo, known as "The Flagellation of Christ," valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which she had brought to this country from Paris, where she had been the sensation of her time. This picture had been taken from a Spanish Convent when the French occupied Spain, and it had come into the hands of the Countess in Paris. This case created wide-spread sensation. In the year 1882 he brought a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Savillar Downing to recover her child; Mrs. Downing claiming that she had, as she supposed, buried her child, but years afterwards discovered and claimed a child known as Carlo Wilson as her own and disinterring the buried child, discovered that it was not her own but a different and older child. The entire press of the country had for many months reported this case and were occupied by it. The cases against a number of usurers who charged two hundred to three hundred per cent on loans on furniture to poor people were another sensation, he winning over three hundred of these cases for the poor victims of *Shylock* money lenders on chattel mortgages, which were declared illegal by the courts and most of the usurers he drove out of the business. The habeas corpus case of Carl Werner, whom he had brought from Sing Sing State's Prison to this city, and in which he exposed to the public the cruelty practised on prisoners in the prison, viz.: the dark cell, hanging up of prisoners in handcuffs, flogging and depriving them of eating, etc. In the Congressional investigation of 1888 in this city he exposed the contract system of bringing musicians to America under contract to play in street bands and to be returned to Germany at the end of contract and the bringing over of criminals; as a result laws have been enacted prohibiting their being imported. He also represented the New York City street bands, so imported, before the Board of

GUSTAV OBERLAENDER

CHARLES SCHNEIDER

Aldermen investigation and succeeded in having ordinances passed prohibiting the playing of bands in the streets of New York. Another sensation was created at the time that the Chicago anarchists, who were to be hung for the killing of the police at the Hay-Market in Chicago, Ill., when he produced the confession of a firebug then in State's Prison at Sing Sing, claiming that a person not arrested or convicted had thrown the bomb; that the men convicted were innocent. The entire press of the United States backed up this sensation and were kept busy by it for weeks after that. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District in New York, running against S. S. Cox (Sunset Cox), and although only four days in the field was only defeated by a very small majority. As a soldier, in addition to being a private in the Twelfth Regiment Regulars, as aforesaid, he served in the old Fifth Regiment as a private, in the Fifty-fifth Regiment as a lieutenant, and in the Eleventh Regiment, National Guards of the state of New York, as adjutant. The New York press has at different times given his cases unlimited space, the *Herald* giving the Downing case a page; on other cases the *Sun* bestowed a page and the *Commercial Advertiser* bestowed a page at the time of its special number in describing this career worthy to be copied; the New York *Journal* long afterwards gave a whole front page to the Chicago anarchistic matter.

JOHN BORKEL.—Of the many men that have settled on the hospitable shores of this great and free country, few have achieved success and distinction in the same amount of time in his line of business, as a metal worker, as Mr. John Borkel, whose place of business is located on the corner of Houston and Mulberry Streets in this city. After receiving his education in Germany he sailed for this country, way back in the '50s, arriving here laden with ambition and a determination to succeed; to-day he can boast of being very comfortable, and can proudly point to a record of honesty, integrity and usefulness. Mr. Borkel was born February 14, 1844, in the beautiful city of Alzey, Germany, and was educated at the Gymnasium, from which he graduated in 1858. On his arrival here, during the same year, Mr. Borkel engaged as a metal worker in the large shipyards and right after the war, when ship-building ceased in New York, he turned his attention to making metal cornices. As such he became foreman for Messrs. Connelly & Wilson at No. 46 Rose Street, this being one of the most prominent firms in that line in those days. In 1868 he succeeded the above firm, having worked his way up to the highest position on account of his ability, an achievement that any man might be proud of on account of the high standing of the firm. From the time he became the possessor of the firm's cornice works he greatly improved the mode of manufacturing cornice and other ornamental work, and introduced principally copper for ornamentation of first-class residences, warehouses and churches. The copper and bronze work on the Vanderbilt buildings, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, the large mercantile buildings corner Waverly Place and Broadway, and Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, also the Germania Bank Buildings are a few of the places in this large city that contain samples of his original designs in copper work. His good work became known and talked about all over the country, and to-day the John Borkel concern is one of the best known in the trade. And the concern that was started in a modest way in 1835, stands out alone for its good work and straightforward business methods. The Lorillard estate and the Horace S. Ely estate, and many of the large trust companies are a few of the names he carries on his books and whose work he has done for the past thirty-nine years. In politics Mr. Borkel has always been a stanch Republican. He was president of the town committee at Rutherford, N.J., for two years. He is a member of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. & A.M.; a member of the Arion and Beethoven Singing Societies; a director of St. George Mechanical School and of the Mechanics and Tradesmen's Association. He has served on many committees of various organizations. Mr. Borkel has two children, George and Elizabeth. He worships with his family at the Lutheran Church.

JOHN STENECK, banker, was born at Hambergen in the province of Hanover, Germany, on May 24, 1846, and received his education in the town school of his birthplace. He went into business at an early age and came to America in 1866, settling at Hoboken. Here he established himself as banker and steamship agent as member of the firm of Meyer & Steneck, and met with decided success. His reputation as a financier of more than ordinary ability, sterling integrity and foresightedness grew constantly, and many offers were made to him to take an interest in other financial institutions. He is now a director of the First National Bank and the Hoboken Bank for Savings at Hoboken, N.J. An independent Democrat in politics, he has never

aspired to public office, although his standing in the community is such that he could easily secure political preferment. Mr. Steneck is a member of the Lutheran Church, the German Club of Hoboken and a Mason. On August 22, 1876, he was married to Miss Emma Schmittmann and had six children, of whom four are living.

BERNARD KARSCH, the well-known jeweler of Eighth Avenue, is a New Yorker by birth and was born in William Street of German parents, October 26, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of this city and has always resided here. His father, John Karsch, was prominent in German circles for many years and conducted a dry goods business on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street. He was born in Rohrbach, Rhein Pfalz, Germany, February 3, 1816, and emmigrated to America in 1839, landing in New York City, where he began his career as a tailor, working hard and saving his earnings until he had accumulated enough capital to start in business for himself. He opened a tailoring establishment on Eighth Avenue, which he conducted for several years, and then went into the dry goods business, becoming one of the successful men in that line of trade. Like the Astors and other early settlers he began to invest in real estate. His first purchase was a lot on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street, for which he paid, in 1849, seventeen hundred dollars, and built a house costing three thousand dollars. The same property sold two years ago for forty-five thousand dollars, which shows the increase of values in New York and the money that has been made in real estate by our early residents. Mr. Karsch was a devout Lutheran and was one of the founders of St. Luke's Lutheran Church on West Forty-second Street, being also a trustee up to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1890. He was charitable and kind to all who needed assistance and gave liberally of his fortune to the Lutheran Church and orphan asylum. He was a type of the old school of successful upright merchants who are rapidly passing away. In 1843 he married Miss Barbara Kirschmann of Schillerdorf, near Strassburg, Alsace. The union was blessed with a family of six sons, one of which died in infancy; the remaining five boys are all well at present and residing in New York. Their names are: Bernard, Edward, John M., Henry and George. All these sons became successful business men in New York City. The subject of this biographical sketch is a worthy son of a worthy sire. Early in life he entered as an apprentice the old, well-known jewelry house of Ball, Black & Company which was situated in those days at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street, where he remained for several years; he completed his apprenticeship as a watch-maker and later became a journeyman in a Maiden Lane jewelry establishment. In 1869, with the very modest capital of three hundred dollars, he started in the jewelry business on his own account at 635 Eighth Avenue, where he was successful and where he remained for twenty-five years. Many years ago he bought the property at 641 Eighth Avenue, corner Forty-first Street, intending some day to remove his business there and make the place his future home, which he did in 1894. His establishment is one of the finest retail jewelry houses in New York City. Mr. Karsch retired from active business during the year 1907, his two sons becoming his successors. For many years Mr. Karsch has been held in high esteem by his business associates and has for a long time filled the responsible position of treasurer of the Jewelers' Alliance and is also a member of the executive board of the Jewelers' League. He is a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank and is a member of the advisory board of the Corn Exchange Bank (Forty-second Street branch). He is a prominent member of the Liederkranz Society, is also a member of Copestone Lodge No. 641, F. & A.M. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Kathrine Alheit of New York. The union has been blessed with six children, three of whom are deceased; the living children are Frederick W. and John H., who have succeeded him in business, and his only daughter, Susan, who is the wife of J. Louis Schaefer, vice-president and treasurer of the famous house of William R. Grace & Company. Mr. Karsch retires from active business cares in splendid health and spirits and carries with him the confidence and esteem of his old business associates as well as a large circle of personal friends, both in this country and Europe.

PHILIP J. SCHMIDT, who represents the Thirty-third District of New York County in the New York State Assembly, is a son of German parents who came to America in the early fifties. He was born in the city of New York in the year 1870, where he received his education in the public schools, graduating at the age of fourteen years. He then sought and obtained employment with a mercantile concern, by which he was employed for about three years. In the latter part of 1887 he engaged in the general insurance brokerage business as a clerk, in which position he remained until August 1, 1892, when he entered the employ of William Sohmer in the same line

JOHN STENECK.

PHILIP HEXAMER.

of business and with whom he remained until the end of April, 1899. At this time came the formation of the firm of William Sohmer, Jr., & Co., of which he was made a junior member. Mr. Schmidt has devoted a great deal of study to the social problems of the day and took a great deal of interest in local politics from the time that he reached his majority. Consequently he became popular in social and political circles and was nominated by the Democratic party and the Independence League jointly, in 1906, to represent his locality in the State Assembly. Mr. Schmidt was elected, receiving 7,013 votes, against 2,047 for his opponent. Speaker Wadsworth, early in the session of 1907, appointed Assemblyman Schmidt a member of the following committees: Insurance, fisheries and game. During his first term the young assemblyman introduced and secured the passage of some important changes in the charter of the city of New York which have worked a great benefit to the municipality.

CHARLES FROEB, merchant, was born at Waechtersbach in Hessen-Nassau, Germany, on November 27, 1857, and received his education in the schools of his birthplace and of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where he graduated in 1871. He came to America with his parents when still in his teens and settled first in New York City and later in Brooklyn. Here he supplemented the education he had received in his native country by attending the evening schools. He started in business at an early age as clerk in a wholesale liquor house in Murray Street, New York City, where he remained until 1883. By that time he had fully mastered the business and felt confident of his ability to attain success by his own efforts. He had already acquired a reputation by his thorough knowledge of his trade and his strict integrity, and when he decided to begin business on his own account, his success seemed assured. Indomitable energy and ambition enabled him to come to the front rapidly and his firm does at present, after twenty-five years of existence, a yearly business of over three-quarter million dollars. He took great care to educate his sons to follow in his footsteps and to become good business men and they now assist him in the management of the concern that has assumed such large dimensions. Mr. Froeb is well and favorably known as a man who has become thoroughly Americanized in the best sense of the word, but retains a deep-rooted love for the Fatherland, and appreciation for the many qualities which have made German immigration of such great value to this country. In every movement carried on by German organizations to preserve the German language, to foster the love for and knowledge of music, and to spread the interest in the physical and mental welfare of the people, he has taken an active and prominent part. A public-spirited citizen, who never hesitates to come to the front with advice and assistance when important questions are at issue, his popularity and influence are deservedly large. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Froeb has never accepted public office, although important positions were repeatedly offered to him, but followed the call of his party when, in 1908, he was selected as one of the electors-at-large for the state of New York. He is one of those Germans whose success so forcibly illustrates the opportunities furnished by this country to the man whose character and ability, coupled with firm determination and restless ambition, raise him to the highest point no matter how difficult the start may be. He is a member of the Brooklyn Arion, of which he was president for several terms; the Brooklyn Turn Verein and the Hanover Club; a trustee and second vice-president of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn and president of the Froeb Company of 66 Broad Street, New York City. In December, 1880, Mr. Froeb was married to Miss Alma Kirchuebel of Brooklyn and had five sons, of whom Augustus C., Charles, Jr., Frank and Herman are alive.

GEORGE H. STEIL, merchant, mayor of the city of Hoboken, was born at Hoboken, N.J., on March 29, 1861, as the son of German parents. He received his education in the public schools and under private tutors and graduated at the early age of fifteen, whereupon he immediately engaged in mercantile business. His forceful character and unusual ability carried him rapidly to the front, and simultaneously with the growth of his business interests his influence and popularity increased. Of a genial disposition, of sterling integrity and strict but fair in his business dealings, and at the same time fond of social diversions, Mr. Steil was ere long one of the best and most favorably known citizens of Hoboken. As president of the Nehr Sanitary Bed Association, vice-president of the Hoboken and New Jersey Crematory and representative of the Consumers Park Brewing Co., his business activity was extensive and became constantly more profitable. It did not, however, suffice for the energy and vitality of a man like Mr. Steil, and with the patriotic desire to do his full duty as a citizen, he took an active part in the discussion of public affairs. His many excellent qualifications were quickly recognized and in 1893 he

was elected a member of the Board of Education which was followed by his election to the City Council, where he served for ten years as representative of the Fifth Ward, three years as a chairman of the body. In 1905 he was elected mayor of Hoboken on the Democratic ticket by a majority of over one thousand votes and reelected on the citizen ticket in 1907, his majority being almost twice as large. Mr. Steil is president of the Free Public Library and of the Police Board and a member of the Hoboken Cemetery Board and Industrial School Board. He belongs to many social, political and fraternal societies, among them Euclid Lodge 136, F. & A.M., Hoboken Lodge of Elks No. 74, Royal Arcanum 99, Order of Eagles, Atlantic Boat Club, Germania Riding Club, Friday Night Club, Remsen Club, Robert Davis Association of Jersey City and Bruenning Bowling Club, and is president of the Consumers' Park Bowling Club. Mr. Steil married Miss Margaret Sanderson Daniels of New Orleans in September, 1889, and has three children.

HENRY FELDMANN was born at Butzbach in the Grand Duchy of Hesse on February 12, 1842. He received a first class education in the excellent public schools and private academy of his birthplace. He also learned the trade of a baker from his father, but as he was always an ambitious student, he had soon mastered the French and English languages thoroughly, also stenography, so that he was engaged by a lawyer's firm in Giessen to put down the court proceedings in stenography. In order to perfect himself in his profession, he followed the custom of that time and wandered through Germany, France and Switzerland. He arrived in America January 14, 1868. Here Mr. Feldmann found employment with General Franz Siegel, who was New York manager of the Great Western Life Insurance Company, acting as his agent and private secretary. Before a year had passed, Mr. Feldmann had secured the agency of a fire insurance company, and started in business for himself. Since 1878 he has been branch manager of the Royal Insurance Company under the firm name of Henry Feldmann & Son, at 103 Second Avenue, and lately added a new branch office at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. He is widely known in German circles partly through his activity in the insurance business, in no less degree through his participation in social life, above all, however, in his endeavor to spread and advance the German language, German ideals and German education. Mr. Feldmann is a member of the Arion and Beethooven Singing Societies and of several bowling clubs; honorary president of the United Bowling Clubs of New York and honorary member of the Federation of Bowling Clubs of Germany and of the Bowling Clubs of Berlin. Bowling is his hobby and he arranged the excursions of American Bowlers to the German Bowling Tournaments at Hanover in 1891 and at Solingen in 1904. It may be said, too, that he has taken an active interest in every movement inaugurated by the German-Americans of this city and vicinity to further and uphold a good cause and is treasurer of the German Peace Society of New York and holds the position of first vice-president of the United German Societies of New York. On November 19, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Feldmann, who had known each other from infancy, were married and their happy family life was blessed with ten children; seven are alive, one son, who is associated in business with his father, and six daughters, of whom five are married. Although Mr. Feldmann has been so successful financially and socially, he is happiest when he can assemble his children and grandchildren around his table and preside at the family gathering, composed of twenty-two persons.

JOHN REISENWEBER was born in Brooklyn on October 7, 1851, as the son of German parents who had emigrated to America. When he was three years old his parents removed to New York City and sent the boy to Public School No. 17 in West Forty-seventh Street, where he received his education. After leaving school, Mr. Reisenweber engaged in the liquor and restaurant business and conducted it so successfully that the modest establishment on Eighth Avenue near the Columbus Circle under his hands grew into one of the showplaces of the city. A shrewd business man and a genial host, he made good use of the opportunities arising from the growth of the city, increased his facilities, improved the establishment from year to year, and finally erected a magnificent building where a few decades ago a one-story structure had been sufficient for the accommodation of his guests. His case is one of those where the ascent to a position of importance in the community has been visible to all who followed his career. Strict and fair in his dealings, endowed with sound judgment and an unusually large fund of common sense, charitable and always ready to help where assistance is needed, Mr. Reisenweber has retained the same amiable and unassuming traits which characterized him at the beginning of his career. His popularity in the neighborhood where he has lived practically all his life is well known and he might have secured almost any public office in the gift

CARL EMIL SEITZ.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH.

of the people if he had been so inclined. He steadfastly refused all offers of this kind, but has always taken much interest in public affairs and politics, serving as the Republican leader of his district for many years and using his power for the benefit of his constituents. In 1898 he became president of the Excelsior Brewing Company and devoted much time and energy to the development of this enterprise, having found an able and trustworthy assistant and manager of the hotel in the person of his son-in-law, Mr. Fischer. Mr. Reisenweber is a member of the West Side Republican Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Arion and the German Liederkranz. He married on December 19, 1871, Miss Frederica Braun. Of his five children, Mrs. Emma R. Fischer and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Saltzsieder are living, while John Reisenweber, Mrs. Barbara R. Fischer and Theresa Reisenweber are dead.

RUDOLPH OSCAR KRAUSE, druggist, was born at Bromberg in Germany on February 8, 1860, and educated in the Real gymnasium of his native city. He served as one year's volunteer in the Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry and learned the drug trade, studying the profession of a pharmacist with such success that he passed the state examination with high honors. The field for the practise of his profession in Germany being limited, because the Government prohibits the establishment of pharmacies beyond a fixed number, he came to America in 1881, settling in New York. His success was rapid, for besides mastering his profession to the fullest extent, he has the happy gift of making friends quickly. Mr. Krause takes a deep interest in literature and the arts, is exceptionally well read and devotes a considerable part of his time to the study of educational questions. He is a member of the local school board of the Tenth District and has made a splendid record in this capacity. For three years he was president of the New York Consolidated Drug Company, and is a member of the German Apothecaries' Association, as well as a Mason of Solon Lodge. He married on July 14, 1881, Miss Olga Stuber and has six children.

CARL BERGER, superintendent of buildings for the borough of Queens, New York City, also a skilled architect by profession, is a native of Germany, having been born there on September 27, 1869. Leaving the Fatherland while a young man, he came to America, locating at Jersey City, N.J., where he obtained his primary education in the public schools and graduating from the high school of that city with high honors. Later he took up a course of study at the Evening High School in New York City. After leaving school, Mr. Berger decided to make architecture his life profession; placing himself under capable tutors and by diligent application he soon ranked among the foremost in his line. Having a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining thereto, the selection of him for the position he now fills was a wise one. Prior to his appointment to the office of superintendent of buildings, Mr. Berger, from 1902 to 1906, was inspector of tenements and plan examiner in the Tenement House Department. He stood first in a list of over twelve hundred applicants admitted to examination. In conducting the affairs connected with the administration of his office, civility and courteous treatment are factors which are a part of Mr. Berger's everyday life. Those who know and speak of him have nothing but good words to sound his praise. Mr. Berger is a consistent Democrat in politics and is a member of the Second Ward Democratic Organization. He is also a member of Mechanics' Lodge, F. & A.M. of Brooklyn. He has resided in the borough of Queens, New York City, since 1894. His reputation as a public and private citizen is and has always been above reproach. He is largely a self-made man and one whom not only German-Americans are proud to acknowledge, but fellow men of the country of his adoption as well.

WILLIAM SEBASTIAN STUHR, lawyer, was born at Brooklyn, N.Y., October 1, 1859, the second son of William Stuhr, who was for many years a member of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, N.J. His parents, removing to Hoboken the following year, he received his early education at the Hoboken Academy and subsequently studied four years in Europe. On his return he entered the University of New York and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL.B. in 1879. He was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey as attorney November 7, 1880, and as counselor three years later. Mr. Stuhr was appointed Corporation Counsel of the city of Hoboken in 1883 and reappointed the following year. In May, 1888, he was appointed Assistant Counsel to the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County and upon completing the work in hand, resigned September first of that year, believing the further continuance of that office unnecessary and a useless expense to the county. He then devoted himself to his law practise. His genial disposition, together with his ability and success, made him hosts of friends and he was not permitted to live long in retirement. In June, 1889, he was elected chairman of the Jeffersonian

Democracy of Hudson County and in the fall of that year was nominated by them for State Senator of the county; his nomination was also endorsed by the Republican party. After a bitter contest, the regular Democratic candidate, Edward F. McDonald, was declared elected and took his seat at the organization of the Senate of New Jersey in January, 1890. Mr. Stuhr contested the seat, and being successful was awarded the same by vote of the Senate, and he held it during the remainder of the term. As a result of the testimony taken at the time more than fifty election officers were indicted by the Grand Jury, and of that number forty were tried and convicted. In 1891 the Democrats, gaining control of the Senate, unseated Senator Stuhr. Mr. Stuhr was married on February 18, 1886, to Marietta, daughter of Thomas Miller, Esq., president of the New York Cement Company, and who resides at Flushing, L.I. His wife was also a near relative of General Pettigrew, who was at one time governor of South Carolina. Mr. Stuhr is identified with a number of social, fraternal and benevolent societies in New Jersey.

ROBERT F. WAGNER, lawyer, was born in Germany on June 8, 1878, and came to America with his parents when nine years of age. He received his education in the public schools and earned enough money by selling newspapers to support himself until he entered the College of the City of New York, where he paid his way by tutoring until he finished his course as the orator of the class of 1898. He studied law at the New York Law School, graduating in 1900. Here again he won renown as the best debater in the class. Since then Mr. Wagner has been engaged in the practise of law and has rapidly risen to the front, being entrusted with many large and important cases. A Democrat in politics, he has been elected three times to the Assembly with large majorities. His record as a legislator is especially fine and he was identified with many of the most important measures passed during his term. He was active and instrumental in securing the support of his party for the investigation of the railroads in New York City, and the Public Utilities bill. His efforts to secure the passage of a bill fixing a five-cent fare to Coney Island on all street railroads have been unceasing and no setback or defeat could discourage or induce him to discontinue his fight for this measure. Mr. Wagner is called the father of this bill and the energy with which he has pushed it and relentlessly fought its foes has won for him the esteem of his associates as well as of the people at large. He is a member of the Algonquin and Democratic clubs, German Liederkranz, Arion, the Order of Elks and of many other social, charitable and benevolent associations.

HERMAN RINGE was born at Metropolitan, N.Y. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools and was graduated from the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, with high honors. Mr. Ringe has practically resided in the Borough of Queens, New York City, his entire life, where he is popular and enjoys a wide acquaintance. Prior to his engaging in the public affairs of his borough, he was for many years a successful operator in the real estate and building world. Early in life he espoused the principles of the Democratic party, of which he has always been an ardent supporter, and in whose councils he stands high. He has held a number of prominent positions under the borough government of Queens, prominent among which are secretary of the borough, chief clerk in the highway department, the latter position of which he is at present the incumbent. He is chief of the Newtown Fire Department, a member of the Second Ward Democratic Association, of the Foresters, Royal Arcanum, Elks, Eagles and of F. & A.M., Kismet Temple. Mr. Ringe was united in marriage on March 5, 1896, to Miss Carrie M. Keller; the children born to the union are Herman, Jr., and Lester C., both of whom are living. Mr. Ringe is a man of wide experience, possessing an unimpeachable reputation and has the confidence and esteem of the entire community in which he resides.

CARL ORDEMANN, deceased, was born at Hanover, Germany, April 19, 1854, where he attended school, obtaining his rudimentary education. He completed his studies under the tutorship of his father, who was a well known educator of Hanover, as well as a principal in the local public schools. After securing his education and serving his time in the army, young Ordemann decided to go out into the world to earn his livelihood. He went to Bremen where he obtained a clerkship, and at the age of twenty-five years he came to America and settled at New York City, where he resided up to the time of his death. His first position obtained in New York was in a grocery store. He saved money and rapidly acquired a good knowledge of the English language. Later, he opened a wholesale and retail liquor store on his own account in which he met with great success. After conducting stores in various sections of New York City, he retired from active business in 1890. Mr. Ordemann was a member of the Lutheran

HERMANN KOCH.

CARL BERGER.

Church, the Masonic Order, the Liederkranz, the Friday Bowling Club and the Liquor Dealers' Association. On March 14, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Frederica Metzner, daughter of Carl Metzner of Hanover, Germany. One child, a daughter, Dorothy, was born to the union. Mr. Ordemann was a man who was fond of travel, art, literature and athletics, pastimes in which his wife also heartily joined him. He, with his family, annually made tours of Europe. Mr. Ordemann was extremely fond of horse-back riding, a form of exercise in which both he and his wife took much pleasure. He was a man of great force of character, modest and retiring in disposition. He had friends whose numbers were legion, and to whom he always remained true. His death occurred in 1906, he being survived by his widow and daughter, who still reside in the beautiful home prepared by Mr. Ordemann at No. 169 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City.

JONAS WEIL.—Among the citizens of New York who devote a large part of their time and means to practical philanthropy, few are better known, and none stands higher, than Jonas Weil, senior member of the real estate firm of Weil & Mayer. His gifts are so large, numerous and well bestowed that he may be justly called one of the greatest benefactors of his time. Mr. Weil was born at Emmendingen in Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1861. His father, Ephraim Weil, who was highly respected in the community for his integrity, religious fervor and splendid character, had given the son a good education, and firmly planted in his mind the principles he believed in and practised with so much fidelity. Young Weil first engaged in packing and live stock business and subsequently in real estate operations. Applying to his business life the teachings he had received in his youth, he quickly won the esteem and confidence of all he came in contact with, and prospered steadily. And as soon as his means permitted it, he began to contribute large sums to charities of all kinds. With increasing prosperity his donations grew in size and number, and to-day there is practically no deserving charity in this city and even beyond its confines whose list of donors does not contain the name of Jonas Weil. All he asks is that the object is worthy and in the interest of the needy and the thought never arises in him to make a difference between Jew or Christian. Every year he sends large sums to the mayor of his native town and to the president of the Jewish congregation at Emmendingen. He has received innumerable resolutions of thanks, executed with much skill, and was made an honorary citizen of Emmendingen. To perpetuate the memory of his father, he erected a temple in East Sixty-seventh Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues which bears his name and is one of the finest edifices of its kind in New York. With this place of worship a Hebrew free school is connected, seating about two hundred and fifty pupils, many of them poor, but all well taken care of. It has become the center around which the Jewish orthodox movements in the upper part of the city gravitate. Some time ago Mr. Weil contributed, together with his brother, Samuel Weil, and his brother-in-law, Ferdinand Sulzberger, a considerable part of the money required for the foundation of an orphan asylum in Baden. His highest ambition and fondest hopes have been realized in the founding of the Lebanon Hospital in New York City, for which he contributed an initial donation of ten thousand dollars in money, as well as land valued at fifteen thousand dollars, upon which the training school for nurses has been erected. This building is known as one of the finest of its kind, is equipped with the most modern improvements science has invented, and contains forty-five rooms, a large hall for lectures and other accommodations. In addition Mr. Weil devotes his undivided attention and energy to soliciting outside aid for the welfare and maintenance of the institution which has become a life work with him and of which he is the president. He is also president of the Zichren Ephraim Temple. His home in East Seventy-fifth Street, near Madison Avenue, contains many treasures of the kind appealing to the highly cultured mind and is the center of an ideal family life. Mr. Weil's two sons, Benjamin J., and Lewis V., follow in the footsteps of the father, both being successful business men of exceptonal ability and deeply interested in charitable work.

GERHARD H. MENNEN (deceased) was born at Vegesack, near Bremen, on July 13, 1856, and received his early education in the Latin school and Gymnasium of Bremen. He left school when fifteen years of age and one year later (1872) came to the United States with his parents. His knowledge of the English language was limited, but he was not long in finding employment. He held odd positions in New York City and Hoboken, N.J., during the first year in this country. When at the age of seventeen he obtained a position with a New York druggist. This was the beginning of his subsequent career. The evening hours were devoted to diligent study along the lines he had mapped out for himself,

and his efforts were rewarded on February 3, 1875, when he received his diploma and was graduated from the College of Pharmacy. Mr. Mennen then entered the employ of a retail druggist at Newark, N.J., and later was associated with Albert Brandt of the same city. In February, 1879, he established a retail pharmacy of his own at Newark. His genius now asserted itself. The business prospered and Mr. Mennen used his gifts and opportunities to the fullest extent. Devoting himself strictly to his business, he used every moment of leisure to experiments, and long before he became famous through the talcum powder business which assumed such gigantic proportions, he placed on the market in 1880 the celebrated "Mennen Corn Killer" that quickly became popular on account of its efficiency and is to-day considered one of the best remedies for the purpose it was intended for. The enterprise to which he owes his fortune, however, is the manufacture of talcum powder which grew from a very small beginning in 1890 to the enormous industry of to-day. After many investigations and experiments, Mr. Mennen was convinced that the powder compounded from his own formula had reached a grade of perfection higher than any similar article on the market, and he introduced it to the trade, first in Newark, where it was manufactured, and gradually extending the sale all over the civilized world. This was not accomplished at once, for Mr. Mennen was careful to convince himself first of the merits of his powder, in which he indeed firmly believed, but which he decided to test thoroughly by watching the demand following the first sales. As soon as the facts had proven that the public not only appreciated the quality of the article but that the powder answered the most rigid requirements, Mr. Mennen began to advertise on a large scale. He became one of the largest advertisers in the country, and at the time of his death in 1902 his advertising account amounted annually to over $250,000. To-day it is proportionately greater. In street cars, in the cars of the elevated and other railroads, steamships, stations, newspapers and magazines, in fact in every place where people could see it, the words that are now known in every household: "Mennen's Talcum Powder" were displayed. In an article of the *National Advertiser* it was stated that he was not only one of the most skillful but also one of the most successful advertisers in the country. Wherever he saw an opportunity to extend his business, he acted with promptness and liberality, and his advertisements not only appeared in medical, fashion, musical and theatrical publications and all the modern magazines, but also in every conceivable periodical. And when he believed that results would follow, the price did not affect him, as long as it appeared to be in proportion to the returns. He has been known to pay as much as four thousand dollars for one page. His ideas can best be understood by referring to his own words: "My advertising bills amount to over $13,000 a week and are steadily increasing; but my business is also increasing. This was a fact; the volume of business transacted by him grew with every year of his life, and in the year preceding his death it was larger than ever before. The talcum powder was used by the United States Government during the Spanish War. It was used at the military posts and hospitals in this country and sent to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. To-day the company enjoy this patronage. Mr. Mennen was a member of many social organizations, was a Mason, and in politics a Republican, but never radical in his opinions. Always broad and liberal in his views, progressive and enterprising, he remained to his end, although possessing a fortune exceeding a million dollars, the same earnest, straightforward, simple man he had been when struggling for a modest living. He was one of the men who, in this age of large fortunes built up by exceptional intellectual energy, persistence and courage, qualified to take charge of enormous enterprises, assuming the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their vocations. No man in this country can be called self-made with greater right than Mr. Mennen, who not only achieved a great personal success, but also founded an enormous industry giving sustenance to many, by his genius and his irresistible energy. He was esteemed and loved by all who came in contact with him, and his death, which occurred on February 3, 1902, was an irreparable loss to the community. Mr. Mennen was married on August 27, 1882, to Miss Elma C. Korb of Newark, N.J., and left, besides his widow, a son, William G., and a daughter, Elma C. R. The business was first incorporated on October 15, 1892, and reincorporated February 18, 1902, with Mrs. Mennen as president and treasurer; John J. Korb, Jr., vice-president and assistant treasurer, and Charles F. Klippert, secretary. Mrs. Mennen's efforts regarding the education of her son to cope with the enormous enterprise which was founded by the subject of this sketch have been fully rewarded. Having been given every opportunity to fit himself for the continuance of his father's fame, he was graduated with honors from Cornell University June 18, 1908.

OTTO G. FOELKER, lawyer, was born on December 29, 1875, at Mainz, Germany, and received his first education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen he left school and came to the United States, engaging in the bakery business at Troy, N.Y., at the same time attending the public schools. In December, 1895, Mr. Foelker came to New York City, where he again engaged in the bakery business, but one year later decided to fit himself for a profession that offered greater rewards to his ability. He accepted a clerkship with the German Legal Aid Society in 1896 and attended the evening schools. Later he took a one year's course in the New York Law School to fit himself for the Bar. At the end of the course of study he passed the examination and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1898. In the meantime Mr. Foelker had made many friends and his ability, as well as his unswerving devotion to principle, had given him an enviable standing in the district where he lived. A Republican in politics, he was elected to the Assembly from the Fifth District in 1904 and again in 1905, and in the following year to the Senate from the Fourth Senatorial District. His record as a legislator is exceptionally fine. He did not confine himself to his duties as occasion required but quickly became one of the active factors shaping the course of the legislature. Mr. Foelker was the first to introduce a resolution demanding an investigation of the insurance companies at the special session in 1905, and while his resolution was at first turned down, it was, a few days later, however, introduced by another member and passed in consequence of an emergency message sent in by Governor Higgins. Senator Foelker took an active and important part in the investigation, and furthermore distinguished himself by the independent stand he has taken in the efforts to prevent the several power companies using Niagara Falls from abusing the rights granted to them, and from extending their operations to the detriment of this wonderful work of nature. When Governor Hughes desired to stop gambling at the race tracks, the Senate divided evenly on the bills proposed to execute the Governor's wishes, and the measures would have been lost if Senator Foelker had not gone to Albany to cast the deciding vote in spite of the fact that he had not quite recovered from a severe operation and his physicians considered the voyage dangerous in the extreme. In this, as in other cases, he has shown a devotion to public duty far above the usual average. Following is a letter from the Governor expressing his sentiments regarding the Senator's attitude in connection with the anti-race track bill: "My Dear Senator—I desire to express my appreciation of your heroic action in coming to the Senate this morning. Your courageous performance of duty at so grave a risk deserves the highest praise and will long be pointed to as a fine illustration of fidelity and patriotic devotion to the interests of the state. I trust that you will not suffer any ill effects and that you will soon be restored to your full health and vigor. With assurance of my high esteem and best wishes, I am, faithfully yours, Charles E. Hughes." Senator Foelker lives in Brooklyn and is a member of the following clubs: Republican, Sixth Assembly District, Union League, Hanover, Kings County Republican, Invincible, Congress, Seward and Rensselear County Society, as well as of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and the Y.M.C.A. He was married twice: first to Miss Katherine Jordan and after her death to Miss Nettie Bodenstein.

CARL WALTHER, Ph.D., D.D., was born on August 28, 1794, at Hof, near Bayreuth in Germany, and received his early education in the schools of his native city and of Plauen in Saxony. After graduating, he entered the University of Leipsic in 1813, but his studies were soon interrupted, for all Germany had risen against the French who, under Napoleon I, had ruled the country with an iron hand for almost a decade. The German people at last decided to throw off the yoke of the oppressor, and young Walther took an active part in the fight for liberty. When peace was concluded, in 1814, he entered the University of Jena, studied philology and theology, and received the degree of Ph.D. and D.D. in 1817. In the same year he received a call as assistant pastor from a church at Hamburg, but soon after was elected minister for Uelzen in the Kingdom of Hannover. Here he remained for nearly thirty years, marrying Wilhelmina Schuster of Uelzen and devoting himself to the care of his parish as well as to extensive studies. In 1834 he was appointed superintendent of all the churches in the districts of Hardegen, Uelzen and Goettingen by the Hannoverian Government. But though he had grown in years and wisdom, his love for civic liberty and his belief in the right of the people to govern themselves, had not cooled, and with the increase of reactionary tendencies on the part of the government and the growth of the demand for

freedom on the part of the people, he found himself in opposition to his superiors. While not espousing the cause of the revolutionists, he freely acknowledged his belief in constitutional government and the necessity to do away with absolutism. As a consequence he was transferred to a pastorate at Winsen, near Hamburg, but this did not have the desired effect. He would not, and in fact could not, suppress his desire to express his opinions, the conflict with the government increased and finally forced him to resign his charge. In 1850 he decided to emigrate to the United States, a martyr for liberty like so many others who came to America at that time. Mr. Walther accepted a pastorate in Jersey City in 1851, but was called to Amherst near Buffalo one year later, and in 1853 went to Pittsburg, Pa., to take charge of St. Trinity Church. Here he found the peace his soul had been longing for, and here he celebrated in 1867 the golden anniversary of his service in the ministry of the Lutheran Church. He died at Pittsburg, Pa., in April, 1868. His son, Waldemar A. Walther, born at Uelzen in Hannover on March 3, 1833, came to America with his father. He had been carefully educated by private tutors, and entered active business life immediately after his arrival. He identified himself with the paper industry and in 1859 founded the firm of Walther & Co., erecting his first factory for the production of paper specialties and coated papers in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1861. His business increased rapidly and up to the time of his death, on January 10, 1898, he was active in managing and extending it, until it occupied a leading position in the branch of industry to which it was devoted. It is now carried on by his sons, F. O. and C. F. Walther, who were carefully trained by their father to follow in his footsteps, and have succeeded not only in continuing the business, but have greatly enlarged it. Mr. Waldemar A. Walther was married in 1863 to Miss Emma Marquering.

HENRY P. GOLDSCHMIDT, banker, was born on September 15, 1843, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where his family history dates back beyond the Sixteenth Century, and received his education in the Realschule of his native city. Graduating at the age of sixteen, he entered the employ of a banking house and studied the business from the ground up. In 1866 Mr. Goldschmidt was called to New York by the leading German banking house of Ballin & Sander in the capacity of confidential clerk with power of attorney. When the firm was changed to Eugene S. Ballin & Co., he was admitted to partnership and remained with the concern until 1879. In the latter part of that year he established himself in business on his own account, and had as associate Mr. Henry Budge. This partnership continued until 1883, when he founded his present banking house, under the firm name of H. P. Goldschmidt & Co. Mr. Goldschmidt as well as the firms with which he has been connected have always enjoyed a distinction for absolute integrity and reliability, keeping free from alliances and operations which might even in the most remote sense be called doubtful. Of strong character and a very independent turn of mind, Mr. Goldschmidt's inclinations have, to a certain extent, made him averse to affiliations which prevent the free development and manifestation of individuality. A lover and connoisseur of art, music and literature, his refined taste is well known and his judgment generally accepted. His city residence at 20 East Sixty-fourth Street, as well as his handsome villa at South Elberon, N.J., furnish proof of a highly cultivated taste, and the faculty of using ample means to gratify the recognition and appreciation of the beautiful. On March 23, 1862, Mr. Goldschmidt was married to Miss Georgette Woodleaf.

ISAAC GOLDMANN was born at Gundersheim in Rhenish Hesse in Germany and received his education in the schools of his birthplace. At an early age he was apprenticed to a printer at Alzey and rapidly acquired as thorough a knowledge of his chosen profession as his opportunities made possible. But the limitations of a small city were too narrow for his ambition and enterprising spirit, and in 1867 he emigrated to America, settling in New York, where for nine years he worked in some of the largest printing establishments of the metropolis. His ambition never lessened and he studied with open eyes and ever

ISAAC GOLDMANN.

wakeful intelligence the methods of his employers. In 1876 he felt that the time had come to realize his fondest dream, to make himself independent and strike out on his own account. He established a printing office at No. 16 North William Street and quickly gained an enviable reputation for prompt and accurate work. The business grew from the start, larger quarters soon became necessary, until he installed his present plant in the large building at the corner of William and Frankfort Streets. The present plant is one of the largest and best equipped in the city. In 1900 Mr. Goldmann incorporated his business under the firm name of the Isaac Goldmann Company, in order to perpetuate its existence if he should ever desire to retire. He is now assisted in his large and still growing activity by his sons and nephews but remains the head and principal factor of the concern which is especially noteworthy on account of the cordial relations existing between the firm and the employees, now numbering over one hundred.

HENRY WOLFSOHN, impressario, was born in Germany and came to the United States in his early youth, settling in New York, where he received his education in the New York Free Academy. An unusual gift for music, combined with rare judgment and an extraordinary faculty of discerning the powers of artists as well as the taste of the music loving public, led him into the business of arranging concerts and tours of musical celebrities. During the twenty years which he has devoted to this field of activity, Mr. Wolfsohn has introduced to the American public a host of artists who either had already acquired prominence in Europe or who, under his guidance, became later on stars of the first magnitude. He has had on his books at one time or another almost every musical artist of note, as well as many of the best known musical organizations. His judgment is universally accepted as sound and reliable, and his advice is eagerly sought by all who are interested in musical affairs. Independent in politics, Mr. Wolfsohn has never held, or aspired to public office. He is a member of the German Liederkranz and of many benevolent institutions. On April 22, 1876, Mr. Wolfsohn married Miss Paula Kesker of Louisville, Ky. Of their two daughters, one died in early youth, and the other is married to Mr. George Hammerschlag, a manufacturer of paper.

CARL BECK, surgeon, was born at Neckargemuend, Germany, April 4, 1856, the son of Wilhelm and Sophia (Höhler) Beck. He was educated at the institution of his grand-uncle, Rev. August Höhler, and at the Gymnasium of Heidelberg. He was a student at the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Jena, and was graduated from the latter university in 1879 with the degree of M.D. Dr. Beck married Hedwig S., daughter of Chief Justice Friedrich Heinrich von Loeser. He came to the United States in February, 1882. He is president and visiting surgeon of St. Mark's Hospital; also visiting surgeon to the German Poliklinik, president of Surgeons' New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, president of Union of Old German Students of America, president of Society of Medical Jurisprudence, first vice-president of American Therapeutic Society; he has published a Manual on Surgical Asepsis (1895), Text Book on Fractures (1900, Saunders & Co., London and Philadelphia), Die Röntgenstrahlen im Dienste der Chirurgie (Seitz & Schauer, Munich), Röntgen Ray Diagnosis and Therapy (Appleton & Co., New York), Röntgenlehre (L. Simion Nf). Dr. Beck resides at 37 East Thirty-first Street, New York City.

WILLY MEYER, physician and surgeon, was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, July 24, 1858. He became a student at the University of Bonn (Germany) from where he was graduated with honors, receiving his degree of M.D. After the completion of his course at the University, Dr. Meyer was made Assistant Surgeon at the Bonn Clinic, a position he held from 1881 to 1884, under Professors Busch, Madelung and Trendelenburg. In 1884 he came to America, locating at New York City. He was Professor of Clinical Surgery at the Woman's Medical College, New York, from 1886 to 1893. He has been Instructor and Professor of Surgery at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital since 1887; has been Attending Surgeon to the German Hospital since 1887, and is Consulting Surgeon to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital and to the New York Infirmary. Dr. Meyer was the first to introduce in the United States (1887) Cystoscopy, and Bottini's operation in 1897. He has devised the radical operation for carcinoma of the breast. He has published many articles on appendicitis, diseases of the urinary organs, etc. Lately he has helped in solving the problems of intrathoracic surgery, devising for this purpose new operations and apparatus, the latter in connection with his brother, Julius Meyer, an engineer. He is a Fellow of the American Surgical and of the American Medical Association and a member of many local medical organizations. Dr. Meyer married Miss Lilly O. Maass April 29, 1885. He resides at No. 700 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FELIX NORDEMAN, M.D., deceased, a prominent New York physician and surgeon, was born at Berne, Switzerland, in 1830. He was graduated from the university of that city in 1853, and was intimately connected with the German patriots of 1848, some of whom were fellow-students. As a ship surgeon, he landed at New York City in 1853, never to return to his native country. His career as a successful practitioner and Pediatric Specialist was an arduous one—he never took a week's vacation during his professional life. Dr. Nordeman will always be remembered by the Deutsche Medicinische Gesellschaft, which owes its existence to his exertions. This society was founded in 1860, and chartered in 1867; it has a membership of four hundred German physicians, with honorary and corresponding members in Germany and Austria. In recognition of his services, the society elected Dr. Nordeman an honorary member, he having held the position of presiding officer at various times and at a banquet held in his honor presented him with a gold-headed cane. He was still in active practice when he died, September 15, 1907, mourned by a host of friends, patients and fellow practitioners.

DR. S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF, Professor of Phthisiotherapy at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital (University of the State of New York), the son of Adolphus and Namma Knopf, was born at Halle on the River Saale, in Germany, November 27, 1857. He received his preliminary education in the high schools of his native city and in New York. His college courses included those of the University of Southern California; Bellevue and New York University medical colleges, and the University of Paris, France. He made special studies in Philology; Physical Diagnosis; Tuberculosis Pathology and Tuberculosis Therapy; Tuberculosis in Prisons; Tenement-house problems; Construction and Equipment of Tuberculosis Sanatoria. Prior to passing his Doctor thesis in Paris "Les Sanatoria, Traitement et Prophylaxie de la Phtisie Pulmonaire," Dr. Knopf visited sanatoria, special and general hospitals in America, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Roumania, England, etc. As official delegate he visited the Tuberculosis Congresses at London in 1901 and at Paris in 1905; also the International Prison Congress at Budapest in 1905. In 1891 and 1895 Dr. Knopf visited the Clinics of Professor von Leyden at Berlin and Professor von Schroetter at Vienna. From early childhood Dr. Knopf had desired to become a physician. The death of his parents, and the immigration of his elder sister and brother, forced him to interrupt his preliminary education, which he resumed, after having followed his relatives to America. He soon gained foothold in the United States. He was engaged for a number of years in various pursuits until he had earned enough money to complete his preliminary education and begin his medical studies. He attended the University of Southern California and served one year as interne in the Los Angeles County Hospital. He took his final degree as Doctor of Medicine at the University and Bellevue Medical College of New York in 1888. In 1890 Dr. Knopf matriculated at the Paris University, and after obtaining his equivalent of Bachelor of Arts and Sciences, at the Sorbonne, entered the Medical School, where in 1895 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine for sustaining his doctor thesis on Sanatoria for Tuberculosis, for which he received the mention "extrêmement satisfait." Between the years of 1891 and 1895, during his medical studies at Paris, Dr. Knopf was attached to the Clinics of Internal Medicine of Professor Petain (L'Hôpital de la Charité); to the Surgical Clinic of Professor Tillaux (Hotel Dieu); to the Obstetrical Clinic of Professor Tarnier (rue D'Assas); and the Clinic for Diseases of Children of Professor Grancher (L'Hôpital des Enfants malades). Following his graduation at the University of Paris, he served as assistant to Geheimrath Dr. Dettweiler at the Falkenstein Sanatorium in Germany. In 1896 he returned to the United States and did special tuberculosis work in Bellevue Hospital under Professor Biggs, and some research work in the Health Department's Labratory. In 1897 he became attending physician to the Lung Department of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital. In 1899 he founded, with eleven other physicians, the first Tuberculosis Committee of New York, which affiliated with the Charity Organization Society. In 1903 he became visiting hospital physician of the Health Department of the City of New York, and in 1904 associate director of the Clinic for Pulmonary Diseases. In the same year he called a meeting for the formation of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which he became one of the directors. In 1908 Dr. Knopf was made lecturer of the State Department of Health, and in the same year the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital created a chair of Modern Phthisiotherapy, which he was called to fill as first professor and head of the Tuberculosis Department of the institution. Dr. Knopf is active

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FELIX NORDEMAN, M.D.

in Masonic work; he is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M. and a member of the Consistory of New York City. In 1903 he was instrumental in starting a fund for the establishment of a sanatorium for consumptive Masons and their families. He has devoted the greater part of his life to anti-tuberculosis propaganda, and has often helped to establish sanatoria, hospitals, and dispensaries for the consumptive poor, and open air schools for tuberculosis and predisposed children. Upon invitation, Dr. Knopf has lectured on tuberculosis and public hygiene in nearly every state of the Union, before legislative bodies, schools of medicine, medical associations, anti-tuberculosis societies, teachers' and men's and women's clubs. Dr. Knopf is a consulting physician in pulmonary diseases; associate director of the Clinic for Pulmonary Diseases of the City of New York; visiting physician to the Riverside Hospital Sanatorium of the Health Department and consulting physician to the Sanatoria of St. Gabriels, Binghamton, N.Y., and Scranton, Pa. The following honors and distinctions have been conferred upon Dr. Knopf: Laureate of the Academy of Medicine of Paris in 1895; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia in 1898; of the International Congress to Combat Tuberculosis as a disease of the Masses in Berlin 1900; of the Institute of France, 1901; of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904; Honorary fellow Maine Academy of Medicine and Science; Honorary director of the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium; Honorary vice-president of the British Congress on Tuberculosis; Honorary Vice-president de l'Association des Médecins de la langue francaise de l'Amérique du Nord; Honorary fellow of the Sociedad Cientifico "Antonio Alzata" of Mexico; Honorary member of the New Jersey State Medical Association; Member of Committee of One Hundred on National Health; Chairman of the Committee on the Relief of the Sick Poor (State Conference of Charities); Vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; Vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine; Vice-president of the Sociological Section of the International Tuberculosis Congress in Washington, 1908. He is a member of the following societies and associations: New York County Medical Society; Society of Medical Jurisprudence; German Medical Society of the City of New York; Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society, New York; National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; National Association for the Study and Education of exceptional Children; American Medical Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Société d'Hygiène, Paris; International Anti-tuberculosis Association; Charter member of the New York Probation Association; Member of the City Club and Unitarian Club of New York, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Academy of Medicine. Dr. Knopf is author of the following books and contributions to encyclopedias: "Les Sanatoria, etc;" Thesis for the doctorate, Paris, 1895; "Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Its Modern Prophylaxis and the Treatment in Special Institutions and at Home;" Alvarenga Prize Essay, Philadelphia, 1899; "Les Sanatoria, Traitement et Prophylaxie de la Phtisie Pulmonaire," Paris, 1900; "Die Tuberkulose als Volkskrankheit und deren Bekämpfung"; Köngress Preisschrift, Berlin 1900; "Tuberculosis as a disease of the Masses and how to Combat it"; Six American editions from 1900 to 1909, New York; Translations of this have appeared in the Arabic, Brazilian, Bulgarian, Chinese (two editions), Dutch, English, Finnish, French, Hebrew, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian (two editions), Japanese, Mexican, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Servian, Siberian, Swedish and Turkish languages between 1900 and 1909. Articles on "Tuberculosis in the Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine, New York, 1900; Volume XX and Volume XXL." Article on Tuberculosis in Nelson's Encyclopedia; "Public Measures in the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis;" Contribution to the American Treatise on Tuberculosis; New York, 1909; "Tuberculosis, A Preventable and Curable Disease." Some of the more important articles written by Professor Knopf are the following: "Dress Reform and Its Relation to Medicine"; *Southern California Practitioner,* August, 1889. "Les Sanatoria des Phtisiques sont-ils un danger pour le voisinage"; *Revue de la Tuberculose,* December, 1895, (in English in the *Medical Record,* October, 1896). "Ein neues binaurales Stethoskop mit Armamentarium fur vollständige Auskultatien und Perkussion"; Zeitschr, f. Krankenpflege, March, 1898." Die Früherkennung der Tuberkulose"; Zeitschr. f. Tuberk., u. Heilst. Bd. I, H. 2. "Tenements and Tuberculosis"; *Journal of the American Medical Association,* May 12, 1900. "Tuberculosis in Prisons and Reformatories"; *Medical Record,* March 2, 1901. 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JOHN C. JUHRING, merchant, was born in New York City, the son of John C. and Lena (Stuke) Juhring. His father was a real estate operator during the period from October 6, 1860, to 1875, and at the time of his death resided in Lincoln Place (Wilson Street), Brooklyn, E.D. John C. Juhring the younger received his education in the public schools and later entered, after a preparatory course, Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated. In September, 1873, he entered the employ of Francis H. Leggett & Co. Before the year had passed, he had been made a bookkeeper, then cashier, a little later assistant-buyer, and finally general buyer in charge of several departments. Not long after this he was given a share in the profits, and in 1892 he was admitted to partnership. When, in 1892, the firm was changed into a corporation, Mr. Juhring was made vice-president and secretary. In exactly twenty years the boy who had begun on the lowest rung of the ladder had risen to prominence, not alone through his ability, but because he had developed from the start a pride in the business, its growth and development, and readily responded to every wish of his employers, never considering his own comfort or desires. Mr. Juhring's activity was by no means limited to the confines of his business. He is one of the charter members of the Merchants' Association of New York, and at its first meeting, in 1897, was elected vice-president of the organization and held the position for five consecutive terms. Imbued with an unusual degree of civic pride, he became one of its most active members and worked unceasingly for its development. Soon after the organization of the association he succeeded in adding to the membership roll one hundred and fifty representative firms. His pride in the city of his birth has continually prompted him to advance its interests and its welfare. He is in-

JOHN C. JUHRING

WILLIAM MERTENS

defatigable in setting forth the advantages of New York City as a trading center, and he is so thoroughly identified with its business interests, that his views on this point are worth preserving. He said on a recent occasion: "The reasons for New York's great predominance are numerous. It is the focal point of commerce, manufactures and distribution. There are, of course, other great centers, but they cannot become the great focal points upon which the great currents of international trade converge. The commerce of a nation is its interchange of commodities with other nations, and because we can and do furnish vast quantities of food products as well as manufactured goods to other nations, and must in turn buy tea, coffee, spices and innumerable other necessities that foreign countries produce, naturally there must always be great trade currents setting to and from our shores. New York is the main port of entry for the whole country, and therefore the greatest distributing center. Hence the principal steamship lines converge here to a greater extent than in any other port on this continent. It is this concentration that has made New York the great center that it is, and so soon to be the metropolis of the world. It is also significant that more than seventy per cent of the merchandise that the United States imports for business purposes passes through the port of New York, and it follows as a logical sequence that these goods can be procured here to better advantage than in any other market. These are a few of the reasons for New York's commercial supremacy, and they indicate why the metropolis towers above all other American cities." On February 15, 1905, Mr. Juhring received a unique compliment. The *Evening Mail,* in a department called "Men of Affairs," published a picture showing Mr. Juhring standing in front of Francis H. Leggett & Co.'s establishment, welcoming out-of-town merchants and introducing them to Father Knickerbocker. Under Mr. Juhring's portrait the words were printed: "The Promoter of Gotham's Advantages." The incident thus graphically described consisted in Mr. Juhring's success to induce, through his untiring efforts during the buying season, two thousand merchants from San Francisco, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington and many other cities to visit New York as the guests of Francis H. Leggett & Co. They were royally entertained during their stay, first at a luncheon given in the King Street manufacturing plant of the firm, and afterward on the deck of a large steam yacht from where they had an opportunity to view the wharves, warehouses and skyscrapers. Many of these merchants had not been in New York in many years, but the impression made upon them was so profound that they became convinced that their interests would best be served by buying their supplies in this city, where everything is found in greater variety and at more advantageous terms than anywhere else. Mr. Juhring's efforts were, therefore, crowned with success, and the whole city benefited by them. One of the leading newspapers said of him: "If all Gothamites had Mr. Juhring's public spirit and marked energy New York would be the best-advertised city in the world." It is but natural that Mr. Juhring's executive ability and general business qualifications led to his selection for many positions of trust. He is a director of the Coal & Iron National Bank of New York City and a member of the executive board; a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank, besides being connected with other large interests. In politics, he is a Republican, but of independent views. He is a member of the Merchants' Club, enjoys a game of golf, and is fond of horseback riding and other outdoor recreations. Mr. Juhring was married on October 19, 1901, at the Hotel Majestic in New York City, to Miss Frances Bryant Fisher. They have one son, John C., 3d, now in his seventh year. The following words, quoted by one who knows him intimately, will best describe Mr. Juhring: "He possesses a pleasing personality and a wonderful capacity for detail. He combines perseverance with persistency and great tenacity of purpose to accomplish results. His motto is: 'Keep on keeping on.' He is self-contained, courteous in his manner, somewhat reserved, but straightforward, and well liked for his fair dealing." He resides at No. 311 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

WILLIAM MERTENS, retired banker, residing at No. 112 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N.J., was born at Bremen, Germany, July 13, 1833. His was a high school education, received at his native city. At the age of seventeen he graduated and apprenticed himself to a wholesale drug firm, where he remained for four years. When twenty years of age he came to America and entered the banking firm of Louis von Hoffman & Co., established in 1850 and then located in the old Post Building, New York City. His position was that of a clerk. At that time there were forty employees ahead

of him in line for promotion. Through the illness of some and the departure to Europe of others, he was quickly advanced, filling various positions of importance, studying all the while the systems of banking, with but one purpose in view, that of becoming a partner in the firm. In 1857 Mr. Mertens was given power of attorney by the firm, and during the year 1859 the first realization of his ambition was achieved when he was made a partner through the retirement of Alfonze, Oscar, and Richard von Hoffman. Later, Mr. Mertens became a partner of Baron L. A. von Hoffmann, being admitted free, with others, to the Exchange Board, and given full membership upon payment of one thousand dollars. In 1888 Mr. Mertens took in as a partner F. M. Thierot, taking in others at a later date. He is now chief partner of the firm, although not active, he having rounded out a successful career in banking up to the time of his practical retirement in 1904. His firm ranks with the largest banking houses of the country, and does a large correspondence business throughout the world. The London representatives are R. Raphael & Sons. During the Civil War his firm was one of the largest dealers in bonds and securities of all kinds in the country. It is worthy of mention here that he detected the Gold Certificate forgeries of Mr. Ketchum, saving losses to his firm, to his friends, Messrs. Eugene Ballin & Co., Marcus and Balfour and others. Ketchum was in Sing Sing for ten years. At one time Mr. Mertens was a resident of Staten Island, but remained there for only a brief period. He removed to Brooklyn in 1854. He has resided at Montclair, N.J., for five years, where he has a fine estate of over ten acres. Here he has surrounded himself with all the luxuries of refined home life, and possesses a wealth of art treasures as well as other collections from all over the world. During the past twenty-five years he has found the time to take an annual trip to Europe, not only for pleasure, but to keep in close touch with market conditions. Mr. Martens is an ex-member of the German Liederkranz and Arion Societies; of the New York Athletic Club; an ex-member of the German Club; also a member of the Downtown Club. He worships at the Dutch Reformed Church. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party, but never active, nor has he ever sought public office.

JOHANN ANDREAS DIPPEL, singer, was born at Cassel, Germany, November 30, 1866, the son of Friedrich and Marie (Espe) Dippel. His father was a manufacturer. Andreas Dippel was educated in the high school of his native town, where he was graduated in 1882. Entering the employ of the banking house of Mauer & Plaut at Cassel in 1882, he continued in that occupation for five years, acquiring the rudiments of a sound business and financial education. In the meanwhile he began the study of the voice under Mme. Zottmayr, a famous singer of the Royal Court Theater at Cassel. Having decided to enter upon a musical career he left his home in 1887, going to Berlin, Milan and Vienna, where he continued his studies with such masters as Professor Julius Hey, Alberto Leoni and Johann Ress. This extensive musical training, added to his proficiency in four different languages, enabled him to sing all the leading tenor parts in Italian, French and German operas with equal success. In 1887 he secured an engagement at the Stadt-Theater in Bremen, and made his debut in September of the same year as the Steersman in "The Flying Dutchman." While his engagement at this theater lasted until 1892, he was granted leave of absence during the season of 1890-91, to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. His American debut was made on November 26, 1900, in Franchetti's "Asrael," under the conductorship of Anton Seidl. Upon the termination of his Bremen engagement he visited the United States for a concert tour, during which he sang under the eminent conductors, Anton Seidl, Arthur Nikisch and Theodore Thomas. Returning to Germany he sang at the Stadt-Theater in Breslau during the season of 1892-93, and from 1893 to 1898 he was a member of the Imperial court opera in Vienna. In 1898 Mr. Dippel returned to New York, where he resumed his connection with the Metropolitan Opera Co., then under the management of Maurice Grau, of which he has been a permanent member to the present time. As such he has taken part in all the transcontinental tours of the company, and these, together with his own concert tours, have procured him an enviable reputation throughout the United States. During four seasons Mr. Dippel has filled engagements at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London; at the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg; at the Royal Opera, Munich, and at the Bayreuth Festivals, his unequivocally favorable reception at all of these places serving to make his fame international. Mr. Dippel possesses a resonant tenor voice of excellent timbre, large compass and of a quality that at once appeals to the most intimate feelings. His intonation and enunciation are singularly perfect, and his brilliant training and finished art enable him to interpret with equal felicity works of a widely diversified

JOHANN ANDREAS DIPPEL

HENRY SCHREITER

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RUDOLPH HERING

CARL KLUPFEL
(Deceased)

character. To his superb vocal equipment Mr. Dippel adds an admirable stage presence, splendid dramatic power and a fine imagination, all combining to give his personation an artistic finish rarely found upon the operatic stage. Not the least important feature of Mr. Dippel's work is his great versatility. His operatic repertoire comprises nearly 150 different parts in works of the German school from Mozart to Wagner: the Italian, from Donizetti to Puccini, as well as the works of the great masters of France. In addition to this he has a repertoire of over sixty oratorios. Perhaps the most distinctive work of Mr. Dippel has been done as a singer of Wagnerian rôles. His impersonation of all of the great master's heroes are familiar and favorite figures to the American public, and particularly his *Siegfried* both in "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung" has aroused the enthusiastic comment of the press of two continents. In February, 1908, the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in recognition of his wide knowledge of operatic affairs both here and abroad, and of his keen business ability, appointed Mr. Dippel to the important post of administrative manager at the Metropolitan Opera House. In this capacity the destinies of the greatest institution of its kind in America are largely confided to his hands and many important reforms have resulted from his initiative. Mr. Dippel was married at Norderney, Germany, August 23, 1890, to Anita Lenau.

HENRY SCHREITER comes from the old German family, whose ancient title, Reichsritter von Schwarzenfeld, originated in the "Holy Schwabenland." He was born at Freiwaldau, Austrian Silesia, August 12, 1856. At first educated by private tutors, he later entered the Military Preparatory School and the Academy of Wiener Neustadt, from which he graduated as lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He subsequently took special courses in mechanical engineering in the Polytechnicum and in law at the Vienna University. After seven years of active military service, Mr. Schreiter concluded that civil life offered more substantial rewards, and came to the United States in the spring of 1881 in the service of some European investors in connection with irrigation projects for the reclaiming of arid plains in the West, particularly in Wyoming and Idaho. This work occupied him until March, 1883. After investing the proceeds of his share in the undertaking in a section of the land in Wyoming, Mr. Schreiter found employment in western Pennsylvania designing and superintending the erection of cupola and coke ovens, and from there he came, in the fall of 1885, after a few months' sojourn in Washington, D.C., to New York City. Here he worked as draughtsman and writer on technical subjects, while studying English law and political institutions in the School of Political Science and the Law School of the then "Columbia College," now Columbia University of New York, preparing himself for admission to the Bar. He became a citizen of the United States October 12, 1886, and a year later was admitted to the Bar in the Federal Courts and in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D.C. He planned to settle in Philadelphia or Pittsburg, where he had then many friends, but important business considerations decided him for starting in the city of New York, where he began the general practice of law, for his .own account, in November, 1889. In this Mr. Schreiter devoted his attention mainly to patent and trade-mark cases, wherein he was able to utilize his knowledge of technical subjects. By his diligence and faithful attention to the best interests of his clients, Mr. Schreiter became one of the "successful" lawyers of our community. He is now the senior member of the firm of Schreiter & Mathews, attorneys and counsellors-at-law, located at 20 Nassau Street, New York City, and also president of the New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company, No. 80 John Street, New York City; president and treasurer of the Ravenswood Paper Mill Company, Ravenswood, Borough of Queens, and president of the Queens Borough Board of Trade. His connection with the New York Asbestos Manufacturing Co. dates from 1893, in which year he was appointed secretary of the board of directors, having for some time previously acted as attorney and counsel for the company. Later Mr. Schreiter was elected a director, and in 1902 president of the company. He participated in the organization of the Ravenswood Paper Mill Co., and in 1905 was elected its president and treasurer. As both mills are located in the Queens Borough, Mr. Schreiter was invited to join the Queens Borough Board of Trade, and in the fall of 1907 was elected president of the board. Though through these connections he was drawn more into public and political affairs, Mr. Schreiter does not aspire to hold any political office. He considers it a bounden duty to his clients and to the stockholders of the corporations to devote all his time and energies to his own law practice and to the management of the affairs of the

corporations wherein he is interested. Mr. Schreiter resides in the Park section on the West Side of Manhattan, going for the summer season to his seashore home in Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J. Mr. Schreiter is of the home-staying class of men, and only the Metropolitan Opera House and the Carnegie Hall draw him regularly from his own fireside for one or two nights during the week. He was married September 14, 1894, to Miss Harriet A. Baker of Fulton, N.Y. Two children, Ruth Harriett, born November 25, 1895, and Elsa Adele, February 18, 1901, both living, are as fond of aquatic sports and the sea as their father, and equally earnest and diligent in work.

RUDOLPH HERING, hydraulic and sanitary engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 26, 1847, being a son of Dr. Constantin and Theresa (Buchheim) Hering. He received a thorough education at the public schools of Philadelphia, and later entered the Royal Polytechnic College in Dresden, Germany, graduating therefrom in 1867, receiving the degree of C.E. From 1872 to 1880 Mr. Hering was assistant City Engineer of Philadelphia. In 1881 he was commissioned by the United States National Board of Health to report on the sewerage works of Europe; was afterward constructing and consulting engineer for water supply and sewerage works in the United States, Canada and South America, including Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Tacoma, Victoria, Ottawa, Toronto, and many other smaller cities. Since 1891 Mr. Hering has been a member of the firm of Hering & Fuller, consulting engineers and sanitary experts. In 1906 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member and was vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Western Society of Civil Engineers, American Water Works Association, American Public Health Association, Verein Deutscher Ingenieure of Berlin, and of the Century Club, New York City, an honorary member of New England Water Works Association, and fellow of the American Academy of Sciences. Mr. Hering was president of the Philadelphia Engineers' Club. He has been married twice; his first marriage, to Miss Fannie Field Gregory, occurred in 1873; two children were the issue of this union, Oswald C., born in 1874, and Ardo, born in 1880. His second marriage, to Miss Hermine Buchheim, occurred in 1894; the children of this union are: Dorothea, born in 1895; Paul E., born in 1898; and Margaret, born in 1902. Mr. Hering resides at No. 40 Lloyd Place, Montclair, N.J. The offices of his firm are at No. 170 Broadway, New York City.

THOMAS EDDY HARDENBERGH, merchant, was born of German parents on May 17, 1844, at New Brunswick, N.J., and educated in public and private schools. At the age of fifteen he began his business career with the dry goods firm of J. W. Page & Co., of New York City, and remained with them until 1861, when he secured a position with a banking and brokerage house in Wall Street. Later on, he was for a time in the leather business and in the South American trade, until he entered the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. Here he rose rapidly, mastering the vast business of this great corporation so thoroughly, and gaining the confidence of the directors to such an extent, that a little more than ten years ago he was elected secretary, and has served in that capacity ever since. Mr. Hardenbergh is so thoroughly devoted to his duties, and the interests he has in charge are so extensive, that the time he can use for recreation is naturally limited. He is, however, fond of yachting, being a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club. He attends the Dutch Reformed Church. In politics, Mr. Hardenbergh is an independent, following his own judgment, and not bound by party ties. He was married, on April 15, 1879, to Miss Louise Finch, and has two sons, Ambrose and Thomas E., Jr., and one daughter, Hildegarde.

BERNARD G. AMEND, wholesale drug merchant, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1821, and after receiving his preliminary education in the schools of his native country, studied chemistry at the Polytechnic School. He graduated after passing through the prescribed courses, laying the foundation for the thorough mastery of this branch of human knowledge that has distinguished him during his whole career. After leaving school he held several positions with prominent drug houses in Germany, but decided to emigrate to America in order to find a larger field for the knowledge he

THOMAS EDDY HARDENBERGH

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BERNARD G. AMEND

OTTO P. AMEND

had acquired and the ability he possessed. He arrived in New York City on July 10, 1848, after a passage of fifty-three days in a sailing vessel, and settled immediately in the same district that has remained his home for sixty years. He found employment with Dr. William H. Milnor, who had established a pharmacy at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, in order to supply his patients with pure drugs. Mr. Amend took charge of the store, while Dr. Milnor devoted his time to the practice of medicine. In 1851 Mr. Amend, together with Mr. Louis Gail, purchased the business, and it was conducted under the firm name of Gail & Amend until 1856, when Mr. Gail withdrew in order to engage in the manufacture of chemicals. At the invitation of Mr. Amend, a former schoolmate of his, Charles Eimer, now joined him and the firm of Eimer & Amend was formed. The firm name was retained, even after Mr. Eimer had retired in 1883 and the concern had been incorporated with Bernard G. Amend as president, and his sons, Otto P., Robert F. and Charles A. L., as well as his nephew, Edward B. Amend, as directors. Later Mr. August Eimer, a nephew of Mr. Amend's old partner, became a director, and the present officers are: Bernard G. Amend, president; August Eimer, vice-president; Robert F. Amend, treasurer, and Otto P. Amend, secretary. The partnership contract with Mr. Eimer had been a verbal one, based entirely upon mutual confidence, and no written document was ever necessary between the two men, who worked in harmony for the advancement of their business. This grew steadily, not only in volume, but also by the addition of new lines. The retail store slowly developed into a small jobbing concern; then drugs were imported, and a wholesale branch established. The firm was among the first to import crude drugs and specialties from Germany, high grade chemicals and Norwegian cod-liver oil. Following a suggestion from members of the old Academy of Science, Eimer & Amend began to import laboratory glassware and other chemical and physical apparatus and supplies. This branch grew so rapidly that the two adjoining buildings on Third Avenue were added to find room for it, and the firm was soon known as the most important in this line. In 1886 the old buildings were torn down and a seven-story fireproof structure erected in their place, with a frontage of seventy-four feet on Third Avenue and eighty feet on Eighteenth Street. Even this building proved insufficient, and an extension of twenty feet was added in 1896, another with a frontage of twenty-three feet in 1899, and later on another annex ten stories in height. The concern has now a floor space of one hundred thousand square feet. It is known all over the world, and the trade is everywhere aware of the fact that all the rarer drugs which are not frequently called for and, therefore, not kept in stock by many concerns, can always be procured from Eimer & Amend. Mr. Bernard G. Amend has been a prominent figure in the city of New York for sixty years, and is known throughout the country for his knowledge, enterprise and many other qualities. A Republican in politics, but he has never aspired to public office. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, the Chemical Society of New York, the American Museum of Natural History, the Bronx Botanical Gardens, the New York Academy of Sciences (for forty years), and many other scientific, benevolent and social organizations. He was married in 1855 to Miss Bertha Schenck, who died in 1903, and who bore him four children: Otto P., Robert F., Maria, now Mrs. August Eimer, and Lincoln, who is dead.

OTTO P. AMEND, manufacturing chemist, was born on February 3, 1858, in New York City, in a house which stood on the site where his business is still carried on, at 205 Third Avenue. He received his education in a private school and the public schools, attended the School of Mines, Columbia College, class of '79, and studied chemistry at Wuerzburg and Zuerich, where he graduated in 1882. Returning to New York, he entered the firm of Eimer & Amend which his father had founded in 1851, under the firm name of Gail & Amend, and which had been changed later to Eimer & Amend. Since 1897 it has been a corporation and known all over the world, with connections wherever the white man has penetrated. It buys as well as sells in almost every known country on the face of the globe, and deals not only with individuals, but with governments and officials, boards of health, and others. When joining the firm, Mr. Otto P. Amend had to start at the lowest rung of the ladder, and was not advanced until he could show to the satisfaction of his father and uncle that he had learned all that was to be known. In this way he acquired a complete mastery of all the details connected with a business concern of such magnitude and world-wide ramifications, and became finally fully prepared to take his place in the management. Mr. Amend has been a resident of New York City all his life. He is an independent in politics, but has never aspired to public office or taken an active part in party politics. He is a member of the Arion

Society, the Chemists' Club and the Chemical Society. Mr. Amend married Miss Elinor Ramsperger, and has three children: one son, Carl G., who studied chemistry at Columbia, taking the post-graduate course, and being graduated in 1908, and two daughters, Ottilie and Frieda.

AUGUST EIMER, pharmacist and manufacturing chemist, was born at Darmstadt, Germany, on November 10, 1853, and received his first education in a private school. He then attended the government school at his birthplace, and finally studied pharmacy and chemistry at the Polytechnic School at Zürich, Switzerland, graduating at the age of nineteen. While studying he served as an apprentice in a pharmacy for three years, in order to master thoroughly the practical side of his profession. In 1873 Mr. Eimer came to the United States and joined the firm of Eimer & Amend, Mr. C. Eimer being his uncle. Here he started from the bottom, familiarizing himself with every detail of the business which had sprung from a small beginning to such large dimensions. He established the department for the sale of chemical apparatus, which grew so rapidly that shortly after its inauguration a whole building had to be devoted to this branch of the business alone. It became quickly known that any and every kind of chemical apparatus, in fact, anything needed in the laboratory, could be procured from Eimer & Amend; the firm either manufactures or keeps in stock whatever is known in this line. Together with Geo. F. Seward, James Turner Morehead and A. Neresheimer, Mr. Eimer formed, in 1898, a company with the object of making rare metals by electricity, furnishing, for instance, chromium metal to the Carnegie, the Bethlehem, and the Midvale Steel companies for the manufacture of material for steel armor for the new Navy. The advantage by this process has brought the cost of chromium down to twenty-five cents per pound—formerly several hundred dollars per pound. This company had two plants and sold out after a successful career extending over ten years. Mr. Eimer was one of the pioneers in electrometallurgy, and blazed the way which since then many have followed. Mr. Eimer is fond of healthful amusements and recreation. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics; also a member of the Arion Society and the German Liederkranz, as well as of the Chemists' Club. He was married, on September 19, 1877, to Miss Mary S. Amend, and has four children: A. O., who is with the National City Bank; Walter R. and Carl, students at Columbia University, and Miss Elsa Eimer. Ever since coming to New York, Mr. Eimer has lived in the immediate vicinity of his business, and resides at present at 30 Irving Place.

WALTHER LÜTTGEN, banker, was born at Solingen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, on January 7, 1839, and received his education in public and private schools, partly in Europe and partly in America. He came to the United States in September, 1854, and almost immediately after leaving school entered the banking house of August Belmont & Co. as junior clerk. This was in November, 1859, and how thoroughly he gained the good-will of his employers by his devotion to the interests he was intrusted with, showing at the same time that he deserved unlimited confidence, is best proven by the fact that four years later, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Lüttgen was appointed one of the procurationists, giving him the right to sign the firm's name. He continued to rise steadily, and greater responsibility was placed upon his shoulders, but he always responded cheerfully. Having such a complete mastership of the large interests and operations of the firm, in 1880 he was admitted to partnership with the elder August Belmont, the founder of the house, and after his death with his son, August Belmont, the two constituting the firm of August Belmont & Co. Mr. Lüttgen is a Democrat in politics, but has never held or sought public office, with the exception of small local offices in the rural communities in which he lived, and where a highly developed sense of civic duty prompted him to devote himself to the betterment of public affairs. He has taken much interest in yachting, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club, Seawanhaka, Atlantic, and Columbia Yacht clubs, also of the Deutsche Verein, Lawyers' Club, Downtown Club, Railway Club, and formerly of the Arion Society, besides many other social and charitable organizations. As a director of the Illinois Central Railroad, he has taken an active part in the management of that corporation. Mr. Lüttgen was married, on May 23, 1866, to Miss Amelia Victoria Bremeyer, and has one daughter, Florence Amelia, while another, Gertrude Marion, is dead. He is without question one of those German-Americans who are held in universal esteem, and whose success has been the result

AUGUST EIMER

HON. WILLIAM SULZER

WALTHER LÜTTGEN

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of their own sterling qualities; for this reason he is acknowledged by all as the natural outcome of a most fortunate combination of superior gifts and an exceptionally fine character.

AUGUST HEIDRITTER (deceased), lumber merchant, and founder of the largest lumber establishment at Elizabeth, N. J., was a son of Deidrich Heidritter, who for many years was a member of the Hamburg Senate. The Heidritters trace their ancestry back to an early period, and the branch that settled at Hamburg was only a part of a family whose standing was the best among the old German houses in that section of the country. There the subject of this sketch was born February 3, 1820, and no expense was spared by his father to equip him with an education such as all Germans possess when properly educated. He attended private schools, graduating at the age of seventeen, a proficient scholar in every way; he spoke French fluenty. His father being a cabinet maker and lumber merchant, decided that his son should take up that trade, and he was trained accordingly. After having spent three years in this way, he planned a trip to Brazil, South America, for business purposes; on the way to that country he stopped at New York. During his sojourn in that city his father died and his South American trip was abandoned. Mr. Heidritter then decided to remain in New York, but before settling permanently he traveled through the states studying conditions and mastering the language. Upon his return to New York he engaged in the cabinet making business. He was only twenty-two years of age at that time; owing to the new conditions, under which he was seeking success, this first venture was a failure. He then entered the employ of John J. Meeks, New York City, as cabinet maker, and remained in this position up to the age of thirty-five. During that period he spent his time to good advantage, saving money and looking about. His next venture was a general store at Elizabeth, N.J. This marked the beginning of a most successful career. He continued his store business until the founding of his lumber house in 1860. He associated with him in business as a partner Jacobez B. Cooley, which was continued until 1867. Mr. Heidritter was constantly enlarging his interests, and at the time of his death in 1893 his house had the distinction of being one of the largest of its kind in the country. Through his strict adherence to high business ideals all his trade came unsolicited. The reputation he had built up was synonymous to honor. In politics, Mr. Heidritter was a Democrat. He was a man of a retiring disposition and modest tastes. He worshiped at the German Lutheran Church, and was not affiliated with any clubs or societies. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Bertram, of Hanover, Germany. The following children have blessed the union: Louisa, who became Mrs. Roth (deceased); Hannah (Mrs. Walters), Mary A., (Mrs. Bickel); Isabella, (Mrs. Poppengo); Frederick L., and August, Jr. All reside at Elizabeth, N.J.

FREDERICK L. HEIDRITTER, lumber merchant, eldest son of the late August Heidritter, Sr., was born January 25, 1851, at Elizabeth, N.J., and it was there he attended the public schools and Pingry Institute. He entered his father's employ in 1867, and by close application mastered all the details pertaining to the lumber trade. His business education was of a practical character, and it was not long before he had reached the top of the enterprise, which his father founded in 1860. After the death of his father the responsibilities connected with the business were taken up by Mr. Frederick Heidritter and a partnership between himself and his brother August was consummated shortly thereafter. The personalities of both men made such an impression that their interests grew year by year. They have found it necessary to curtail many of their operations and confine themselves to their local plant, where over one hundred and fifty men are given employment. They own five four-masted schooners, carrying from seven hundred to fifteen hundred tons each. The Heidritters at one time operated seven saw mills and owned over two hundred and twenty-five square miles of timber lands at Quebec, Canada. They had mills in Kentucky, Arkansas, Florida and Quebec. However, all these interests have been eliminated and to-day the Heidritter Brothers' establishment has reached the acme of success, after having been founded by August Heidritter, Sr., along lines of principle that characterized the men of olden days. The subject of this sketch has always been a stanch Cleveland Democrat. He always takes a keen interest in all matters of a local character, and at one time he was nominated for mayor of Elizabeth, the citizens realizing the character and worth of the man. The opposing party, however, was too strong. Mr. Heidritter is president of the Elizabethport Banking Company; a director of the National State Bank, and a director of the Elizabethtown Water Company. He has been a trustee for several years of the Pingry Schools; and is also one of the Elizabeth General Hos-

pital managers. On December 16, 1880, he married Miss Anna R. Stratemeyer.

AUGUST HEIDRITTER, JR., is a prominent lumber merchant, residing at Elizabeth, N.J., where he was born March 23, 1856. He is the second son of the late August Heidritter, who for many years was one of the leading lumber men of the country. The subject of this sketch received part of his education in the public schools of Elizabeth and graduated from the Pingry School at the age of eighteen. His father had built up a large and lucrative business by that time, and it was under his careful training that August was fitted for the responsibilities that came later in life. Mr. Heidritter, Sr., was a genuine type of the old school, and believed that successful careers could only be rounded out by close application and a thorough knowledge of a chosen vocation. It was under these conditions that his sons were trained, and since the time of his death, in 1893, the large interests he had established during his life time have been ably administrated by the two surviving sons. At the age of 21 years Mr. Heidritter became a partner, and has continued as such up to the present time. He has contributed greatly to the success the firm is enjoying to-day. Mr. Heidritter is not a club man, giving a greater portion of his leisure moments to his business interests. He is a member of the United States Lumberman's Association; the Building Material Club of Newark, N.J., and a director of the Elizabethport Bank; on July 8, 1909, he was elected vice-president of the last-named institution. On May 28, 1879, Mr. Heidritter was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Binger. One daugher, now Mrs. Louisa Wolff, has blessed the union.

HERMAN SIMON, silk manufacturer, with a plant of great magnitude located at Union Hill, N.J., and a larger one at Easton, Pa., was born at Frankfort-on-Main, April 29, 1850. His early education was received in his native city and completed at Hassel's Institute; he took an extended course at the Royal Weaving School, located at Mulheim-on-Rhine. Here he received the knowledge that so ably fitted him for his subsequent career, that of a silk manufacturer. He came to this country in 1868, and after several connections in his line of trade, engaged in manufacturing on his own account with his brother Robert. The two plants owned stand as monuments to the energy that has always characterized him. Mr. Simon is a resident of Easton, Pa., and is affiliated with the Republican Party. He was one of the Presidential electors during the election of 1908, representing the Twenty-sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Aside from his gigantic business interests, Mr. Simon finds time to identify himself with the Episcopal Church. He is a thirty-second Degree Mason; a member of the German Club of Hoboken, the Deutcher Verein of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Arkwright Club, and the Pomfret Club of Easton, Pa.

ROBERT SIMON, deceased, formerly a silk manufacturer, was born at Frankfort-on-Main, November 9, 1852. He received a careful education at Hassel's Institute, a celebrated schoo. of his native city, and at the Royal School of Weaving at Mulheim-on-Rhine. In 1870 Mr. Simon came to America, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, in 1901. He was for many years associated with his brother, Herman Simon, engaged in the manufacture of silk, with extensive plants located at Union Hill, N.J., and Easton, Pa. During his life time Mr. Simon was always affiliated with the Republican Party. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, but never took any interest in club life. He contributed liberally to all charitable causes, and was a man greatly beloved by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

ALPHONSE G. KOELBLE was born August 5, 1868, in the city of New York, of which he has been a life-long resident. His father, Joseph Koelble, was for many years the Vertrauensmann in charge of Catholic Germans arriving at Castle Garden. Mr. Koelble received his early education at the parochial school of the Most Holy Redeemer, and in 1885 was graduated from Canisius College, conducted at Buffalo, N.Y., by the Jesuit Fathers, with the degree of A.B. He then took up newspaper work, being employed as a reporter and correspondent for various New York dailies. While attached to an evening newspaper he attended the evening class of the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897 at the head of his class, and with the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Bar the same year, he has since been actively engaged in the practice of law, except for a three months' service as a war correspondent in Cuba during the Spanish-American War of 1898. In 1903 Mr. Koelble was appointed private secretary to Mr. Justice Amend of the Supreme Court. He has been very active in organizations; among those to which he belongs are the Catholic Club, Arion, New York-

AUGUST HEIDRITTER
(Deceased)

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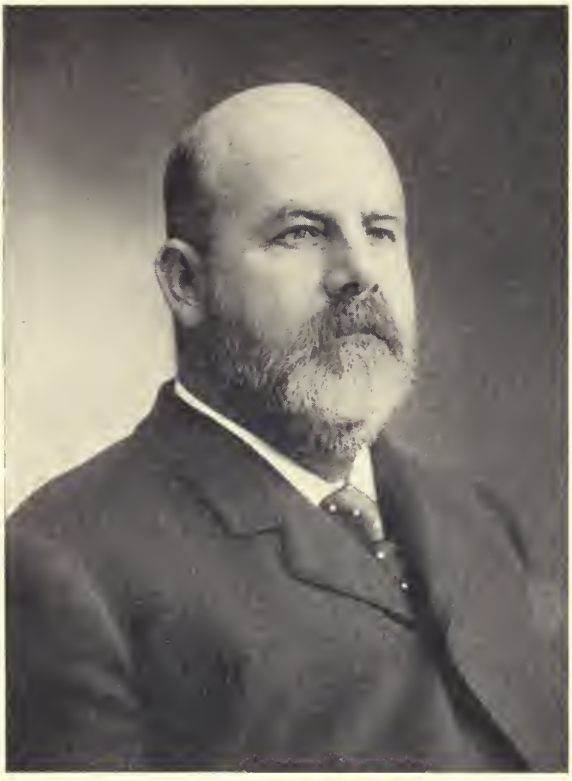
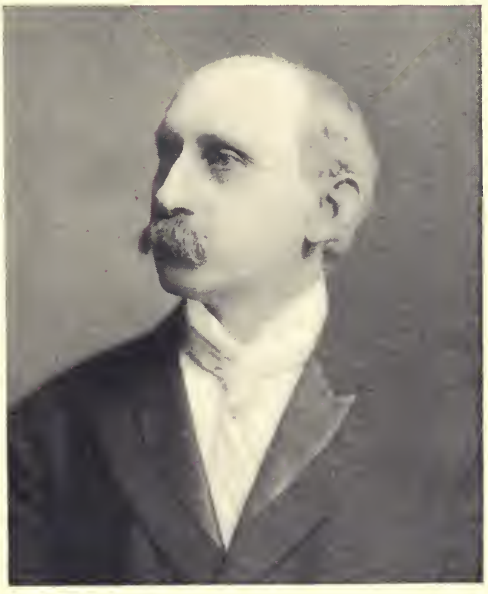


FREDERICK L. HEIDRITTER

AUGUST HEIDRITTER, JR.

County Lawyers' Association, St. Francis Xavier Alumni Sodality, Cæcilien Gesang Verein, Fidelia Gesang Verein, Katholischer Saengerbund, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Knights of Columbus and St. Joseph's Society. In 1906 Mr. Koelble was elected first vice-president of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, and in that year represented that body and the German Catholic Central Verein of North America, the national organization of German-speaking Catholics, at the Katholiken Tag (or Congress of the Catholics of Germany) at Essen, Germany. His father at Bamberg in 1868 was the first American to represent the Catholic Germans of this country at a Katholiken Tag, and Mr. Koelble had the distinction of representing all the Catholic Americans at such a congress. In 1907 Mr. Koelble took the initiative in organizing the New York State Federation of Catholic Societies and was its first president. That same year, as would be expected of one of his German origin, he represented the New York County Federation of Catholic Societies before the Board of Aldermen, and warmly advocated the passage of the so-called Doull ordinance which was designed to conform the Sunday laws to the needs of a cosmopolitan community like New York. In politics Mr. Koelble is a Democrat, but he actively supported Governor Hughes in his efforts to suppress racetrack gambling, advocating the measure incorporating the Republican Governor's views before a joint committee of the Legislature in 1908, as the representative of both the New York County Federation of Catholic Societies and the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City, being the first Catholic in the history of the State to represent Protestant bodies in a public capacity. In 1908 Mr. Koelble relinquished active interest in all other organizations, to devote his entire energy to the formation and development of the German American Citizens' League of the State of New York. As expressed by Mr. Koelble, who has been the president of the League since its organization in May, 1908, the League is timely and necessary, as it is the first organization of large potentiality which is not limited in its membership to German-speaking Americans of German origin, but which is designed to bring the German-speaking and the non-German-speaking German-Americans together, and by their united efforts in fields of activity, not confined to such as affect German-Americans directly, to widen the German-American influence. The League expects particularly to attract such of the younger German-Americans as no longer speak the German language or so imperfectly that they not only keep aloof from so-called German organizations, but are fast losing, if they have not already lost, their German-American sympathies. Mr. Koelble has often publicly declared that for such loss those of the German-Americans who were so exclusively German as to repel rather than to conciliate the younger German-Americans, must bear a large responsibility, and that another cause of such defection was the failure of the



ALPHONSE G. KOELBLE

German-Americans, as a body, to achieve that distinction or acquire that influence in the community at large worthy of their character and ability, and which would have aroused in the younger German-American a sense of pride in his German origin, and a willingness and desire no less to have a part in German-American activities than a share in the power and prestige resulting therefrom. Accordingly, while the German language is preferred as the official language of the League, and its use and cultivation is one of the cardinal purposes of the organization, the English language is otherwise of equal rank with the German. This it is expected will clear the way for the non-German-speaking German-Americans to affiliate with an organization in which they can take an active interest without possessing

great familiarity with the German language, and through such affiliation, though the language of their fathers be lost to them, they will still remain a part of the German-American element and retain their sympathy with German-American ideals and aspirations. The founders of the League recognize that the public activities of the German-Americans were, in the past, circumscribed by their lack of mastery of the language of the country, but they believe now that this condition has been largely remedied a proper appreciation of the duties of good citizenship should arouse in the German-Americans a greater interest in public matters than they are credited with having displayed in years past. They believe that the citizen of German origin is at least as well qualified to discharge public responsibilities as the native born or the citizen of any other nationality and that the unwillingness or apparent inability of German-Americans to secure their just share of public honors tends greatly to lessen their influence and their prestige. Hence the dominating paragraph of the declaration of principles of the German-American Citizens' League is the following: "To stimulate citizens of German origin to enlarge their activities in public affairs, and to secure in the administration thereof a representation commensurate with their numbers, character, and ability." Mr. Koelble on June 29, 1907, married Edna Mary O'Connor, the daughter of William O'Connor, of Wellsboro, Pa.

PHILIP DIEHL, mechanical and electrical engineer, was born in January, 1847, at Dalsheim, Rhine Hession, Germany. His preliminary education was begun at Dalsheim, and he was graduated from the Technical School at Darmstadt. In 1869 he came to America, and for the past thirty-four years has resided at Elizabeth, N.J. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or held a public office. He is a charter member of the Electrical Engineering and member of the New York Electrical societies. In 1873 Mr. Diehl married Miss Emilie Loos, to whom one daughter, now Mrs. Clara Keppler, was born.

EDWARD HORNBOSTEL, merchant and banker, was born on July 1, 1841, in Lauenburg, the descendant of one of the oldest families of that country, whose lineage can be traced back for five hundred years. Mr. Hornbostel received his education at the gymnasium, and graduated at the early age of sixteen. In 1857 he decided to emigrate to the United States, and engaged in commercial business, later on becoming connected with the banking and brokerage business in the Wall Street district, with which he was identified until his death. Soon after his arrival he took up his residence in Brooklyn, where he had a large acquaintance, being a member of the Lutheran Church, and finding social diversion in the Germania Club. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange for twenty-five years, and of the Consolidated Stock Exchange from 1894. A Democrat in politics, he never held or aspired for public office, but limited himself to taking an interest in public affairs as a citizen who had the welfare of his country at heart. Mr. Hornbostel was married, in September, 1866, to Miss Johanna Cassebeer. His eldest son, Henry F. Hornbostel, is one of the foremost architects of New York City, with an office in William Street, whose business activity extends over a large part of the United States, and who is connected with some of the largest enterprises in his line. Another son, E. H. Hornbostel, is connected with the Germania Life Insurance Company, and the third is serving with the United States Artillery in the Philippine Islands. One daughter, Marie, is living with her family.

PAUL C. SCHNITZLER, lawyer, was born at Mannheim, in Baden, and received his education at the gymnasium at Karlsruhe. After graduating he studied law at the universities of Heidelberg and Leipsic, receiving the degree of LL.D. from the faculty of the last-named institution. He was soon after admitted to the Bar in Germany, and later appointed Amtsrichter at Lahr in Baden. In 1893 Dr. Schnitzler decided to emigrate to America, and settled in New York City, where he was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York as soon as he had become an American citizen, in 1898. Since then he has been engaged in active practice, and is known as an authority on German law, international law, and especially on all questions arising out of the difference between the laws of the United States and the German Empire. He has written a treatise on American law in the German language, which was published under the title: "Wegweiser für den Rechtsverkehr zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten," by Otto Liebmann of Berlin, and has reached a second edition. It is considered a standard work on the subject. In spite of his large practice and the heavy

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Warren T. Diefendorf

demands made upon him by his activity in this direction, and although a close student of everything worthy of attention in the realm of literature and art, Dr. Schnitzler finds time for social diversion. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, the German Club, German Liederkranz, New York Athletic Club, and many other social and charitable organizations, including the Deutsch-Amerikanische Schulverein, of which he is treasurer.

WARREN T. DIEFENDORF. It is only now and then that enough of unusual interest and action can be found to make the life of anyone prominent above the restless surging of the present age. But some there are who, catching the first flood of the tide of our modern life, have so well understood its direction and so industriously and successfully kept abreast of it, that they fairly epitomize the movement and become its exponents. To such a life the subject of this sketch introduces us. For several generations the ancestry of Warren T. Diefendorf were inhabitants of Schoharie and Montgomery counties. He was born at Sharon Springs, N.Y., March 8, 1860. His business career began as clerk in a dry goods store at Fort Plain, N.Y. By untiring industry and strict attention to business, he soon became an equal partner, the firm being then known as Cook & Diefendorf. At the early age of twenty-three, he organized the Garment Manufacturing Co., whose product was well known throughout the United States. In 1887 he disposed of his varied interests and entered, unreservedly and free, the life insurance field, as a special representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. In that capacity he traveled in several states east of the Mississippi River, and since 1889 has been manager of the Brooklyn and Long Island agency of this well-known company. Mr. Diefendorf has long been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, toward the maintenance of which he has contributed very liberally. He is at present a director of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, the Kings County Mortgage Co., the Country Investing Co. of New York, the Navahoe Realty Co. of New York, and the Island Cities Real Estate Co., of Brooklyn. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Brooklyn League. He is also a member of the Riding and Driving, Brooklyn and Crescent Athletic clubs of Brooklyn, the Economic Club of New York, and the Men's, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. On January 25, 1887, he married Miss Louisa Edwards Slocumb. They have three children living, Mabel S. Diefendorf, Warren Edwin Diefendorf, and Edith Louisa Diefendorf.

JOSEPH KUDER, piano manufacturer, was born in Austria, April 26, 1831. His early education was obtained in the public schools and the gymnasium. He was graduated from the latter institution at the age of fourteen years. After leaving school he apprenticed himself to a manufacturer of pianos at Vienna. The apprenticeship lasted for five years. From 1845 to 1850 his services were sought by several piano concerns of Vienna. During the latter part of 1854 Mr. Kuder came to New York City, where he obtained a position in the house of Messrs. Steinway & Sons. After filling several similar positions with other piano manufacturers, in 1872 he entered into a copartnership with Hugo Sohmer, Esq., with whom pleasant business relations have ever since existed. Mr. Kuder is a member of the Arion Singing Society and several other social organizations. He is independent in politics. In June, 1866, he married a Miss Greigrich, a native of Austria, to whom one daughter, now Mrs. B. Ziegler, was born.

HON. WILLIAM SULZER, Congressman, was born at Elizabeth, N.J., March 18, 1863. Of German extraction, as his name indicates, Mr. Sulzer is an American in every fiber, and few men of his years and opportunities have won their spurs more brilliantly than he. His father, Thomas Sulzer, compelled to flee from Germany for active participation in the Revolutionary struggles of 1848, landed in New York three years later, married here, and William was born March 18, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar as soon as he attained his majority. He quickly achieved distinction in his profession and as a political orator. He stumped the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for the Democratic National Committee in 1884 and 1888. In 1889 Mr. Sulzer was elected to the State Legislature, where his force and merit speedily found recognition. Not even the most implacable foe of Tammany Hall ever aspersed his integrity, his generosity or his ability, and when the Democrats captured a majority of the Assembly in 1893, nobody was surprised to see him installed by the unanimous vote of his party colleagues in the Speaker's chair, the youngest man to whom such an honor had been accorded. That he was a conspicuous, fair and competent presiding officer was con-

ceded by opponents as well as friends. He was always courteous, impartial and courageous. He has always been the champion of the masses and a constant and consistent friend of organized labor. To his clear vision and energy the State of New York is indebted for the passage of the laws providing for the state care of the insane, the anti-Pinkerton police bill, prohibiting net fishing in Jamaica Bay, abolishing the sweating system in the manufacture of clothing, establishing the women's reformatory, ventilating and lighting the New York Central Railroad tunnel in the city of New York, codifying the quarantine statutes and the military statutes, organizing free evening lectures for workingmen and workingwomen, wiping out the last vestige of imprisonment for debt, guaranteeing freedom of worship, providing for the Columbian celebration in the City of New York, and providing for the constitutional convention and many others equally vital to the liberty and comfort of the people, especially in the larger cities of the State of New York. As a straightforward, conscientious champion of Jeffersonian Democracy, Mr. Sulzer was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, in November, 1894, being one of the decimated band of Democrats who survived the tremendous tidal wave of that year. As a Member of Congress he has met the expectations of his friends, and made a splendid record of usefulness and activity in the greater arena of the National Legislature. He was a warm friend of the Cuban insurgents and championed their cause in several eloquent speeches in the House. He has always been found on the side of the people, and is an ardent supporter of all measures for the amelioration and benefit of the wage earners of the country. He stands for equal rights to all, special privileges to none. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and was a firm supporter of William J. Bryan for the nomination, and his eloquent advocate for President in the Presidential canvass. In 1906 he came very near receiving the nomination for Governor at the Buffalo State Convention, and was the real choice of the masses of the people for that office. He was reelected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by three times the majority he received in his previous race, and has always run ahead of his ticket. He is loyal, truthful, manly and honest, and one of the most useful Members in Congress from the great Empire State of New York. Mr. Sulzer stands over six feet in height and carries his weight of 185 pounds with the graceful ease of a trained athlete. He is too busy and too abstemious a man to accumulate useless tissue. Enviably successful in his law practice, he is irresistibly drawn to the arena of politics, where giants are the contestants. He is an effective and popular orator and one of the most active Members of the House. He is a prominent member of the New York Press Club and several other social organizations in the City of New York. During his terms in Congress he has worked hard for all measures in the interest of organized labor and the wage earners all over the country know him to be their friend, and are deeply grateful for what he has accomplished for them. During the last session of Congress Mr. Sulzer introduced the measure in which the laboring men of this country are so deeply interested, viz., the bill creating a Department of Labor, with a Secretary of Labor having a seat in the Cabinet. This bill makes the first scientific classification of labor ever attempted in this country. He also introduced a bill creating a Department of Commerce. The secretary of this department, according to the terms of the measure, will be given the power to regulate and control the corporations and trusts of the country doing an interstate and foreign commerce business. Mr. Sulzer was the earliest and the most earnest champion of "Cuba Libre." He introduced the first resolution sympathizing with the Cubans and the first granting belligerent rights to the Cubans, also the first favoring the independence of the Cubans, and the first declaring war against Spain. In a similar manner Mr. Sulzer was known and recognized as the champion of the Boers in Congress. He introduced a number of resolutions of sympathy with the Boers and denounced the conduct of the war by the British. He is also known as the author of the resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States so that United States senators must be elected by the people. Mr. Sulzer is the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Military Affairs and Patents, and his committee work has been so important that it has attracted the attention of all the members of the House. He has been an earnest advocate of the measures favored by the letter carriers, and has introduced into every Congress bills to increase and graduate their salaries. Among the measures introduced by Mr. Sulzer may be mentioned that obliging the Government to pay the prevailing rate of wages and the bill making eight hours a legal workday. He also introduced the measure

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William B. Jüngens

known as the anti-injunction bill. Only recently a measure introduced by him providing for an appropriation to light the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor was defeated by the Republicans by a narrow majority, and every Republican member of Congress who voted in favor of extinguishing Liberty's light is now regretting it in view of the day of reckoning that is coming when they face the people this fall. So great was the popular demand for the maintenance of this light that President Roosevelt was obliged to take action after the Sulzer measure had been defeated in the House by Republican votes. Mr. Roosevelt ordered the Secretary of War to provide the funds for the light from the monies of the War Department. Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them, while some attain greatness by their own indefatigable efforts and their strict adherence to principle. It is to the latter class that William Sulzer belongs, whose loyalty to his friends, and whose recognized honesty and ability as a champion of the poor and oppressed has made his name a household word in America. It would take a small library to enumerate the many bills offered by him to ameliorate the conditions of labor, but suffice it to say that, with no exception, there is not a Representative in Congress who has fought so many battles in the face of strong opposition for the various bodies of organized labor as William Sulzer. When we add to this enviable record his manly fight for Liberty, for the Boers, for Cuban freedom, his bitter denunciation of the trusts, and his emphatic demand for the enforcement of the laws to check their rapacity, we but faintly outline the reasons why his constituents are so proud of him, and why if he is not selected for some higher position within their gift, they will undoubtedly return him to the one he so ably and eloquently fills, with credit to himself, his party and his constituents. Mr. Sulzer is the friend of the plain people, and every toiler in the land owes him a debt of gratitude which never can be paid for all that he has done to ameliorate their condition.

WILLIAM B. A. JURGENS, merchant. The name of Jurgens has become prominently associated with the commercial interests of Greater New York, where the subject of this review has built up an extensive business through the development of his opportunities and straightforwardness in dealing. A native of Germany, he was born in the village of Ludingworth, in the province of Hanover, August 26, 1838, and is a son of John Christian and Margarette (Wiebold) Jurgens, who had three children that reached years of maturity. This worthy couple were devout Christians of the Lutheran faith, and were respected and esteemed by all who knew them. In his early manhood the father learned the shoemaker's trade, which he mastered, becoming an expert workman. He died at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife departed this life in the fifty-third year of her age. In the schools of his native town, William B. A. Jurgens acquired his elementary education, and under his father's direction he learned the shoemaker's trade. When in his twenty-sixth year, with laudable ambition and a desire to improve his opportunities in life, he decided to seek his fortune in America, and accordingly embarked from Bremen Haven, landing at New York City on August 12, 1864, after a long and tedious voyage of seventy-two days. Having but limited capital, he at once sought employment, procuring a position as clerk in a grocery store in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, at the corner of Johnson and Bushwick Avenues. With but twenty-five dollars remaining upon his arrival in this country, it behooved him to husband his income, and after three years of industrious effort, supplemented by economy, he was enabled to begin business on his own account. He then purchased his employer's stock and fixtures at Boerum and Humbolt Streets, giving a verbal promise to pay for the same. By his perseverance and thrift, he was soon enabled to liquidate the obligation, and two years later added to his store a wholesale department. In this feature of the establishment he soon met with a marked degree of success, and in 1873 purchased the building he then occupied. His patronage rapidly increased in volume, and it was soon found necessary to secure larger facilities, so that he made additions from time to time up to 1891, when the volume of his trade necessitated more extensive quarters, and he removed his store to a spacious building in the Wallabout Market, at the corner of Flushing Avenue and Ryerson Street. This building was destroyed by fire December 17, 1892, but Mr. Jurgens immediately afterward erected the large and commodious building which he now occupies, anad since that time he has cared for a trade amounting annually to more than three million dollars. All this is the result of unflagging industry, good judgment and straightforward business meth-

ods, and his life record is a splendid proof of what may be accomplished in this land where effort and opportunities are open to all, and where prosperity rewards earnest purpose and indefatigable labor. Mr. Jurgens is a man of domestic tastes, and finds his greatest happiness in his home, which is pleasantly located at No. 924 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was married October 12, 1867, to Miss Christine Sophie Rhode, who was born August 4, 1846, and is a daughter of Peter H. and Catherine Rebecca (Knopp) Rhode, both of whom were born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, in the village of Ahlienworth, where also occurred the birth of Mrs. Jurgens. Unto our subject and his wife were born ten children, of whom the following reached years of maturity: Herman P. C., who died November 12, 1898, at the age of 17 years; Josephine Auguste, who was married to Herbert Ricker of Brooklyn, and died April 5, 1896, at the age of 24 years, leaving one child, Gladys Josephine; William H. C., who married Laura C. Bogel, and died November 1, 1900, at the age of 27 years, leaving a son, William B. A., named in honor of his grandfather; Sophie M. R., the wife of Charles H. Bogel of Brooklyn; and Maria R., now married to John S. Bauer, M.D., 984 Bushwick Avenue. Mr. Jurgens is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been a willing contributor to all charitable enterprises in his neighborhood and to all movements for the general good. His life record is in every way commendable and worthy of emulation.

CHARLES SCHNEIDER (expert investigator). The law's delays, of which we hear so much in these days, would be greater and more aggravating were it not for the superb and specialized labors of the members of a profession whose daily and marvelous achievements are little known to the general public. The private detective of high character, of ability and integrity, is the power behind the legal throne. His genius supplies the lawyer's eloquence; his evidence reveals the truth to judge and jury; he is, in brief, the right hand of justice. In the front rank of those who have placed this profession in the position to which it is rightfully entitled is Mr. Charles Schneider, who, while to-day but thirty-three years of age, has already achieved a distinction second to none in the American metropolis or in the famous detective forces of London and Paris. Mr. Schneider was born at No. 436 East Seventeenth Street, New York City, on August 7, 1876, and his home life has ever been associated with that section of the metropolis having Stuyvesant Square as its heart. In this historic and picturesque region of the great city his ancestors for generations were merchants and property owners. On both sides he is of German descent, tracing his German ancestry back to four generations. His parents (both living), are Charles A., born at New York, October 19, 1845, and Henrietta (Falkenmayer) Schneider, born at New York, July 21, 1852. His father was the inventor and manufacturer of felt wick. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was of old German stock and was known as "Traugott Lebreght Schneider" (Trustworthy Livelong Schneider). He was born in Saxony, Germany, October 4, 1809. When he settled in New York City, he established the largest hat manufacturing plant at that time, at No. 436 East Seventeenth Street. During the war he made military hats for the troops of New York. Mr. Schneider was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Hartmann, who was born at Kanton Bern, Switzerland, November 13, 1818 and died June 24, 1897. At the time of Mr. Schneider's death, April 17, 1874, New York City turned out in force to honor his memory. He was affiliated with the Free Masons, No. 82 and the Odd Fellows. Both bodies were strongly represented at this funeral, one of the largest ever held in the city. On the maternal side, the parents were of the same German stock of good standing. The father, Ferdinand Falkenmayer, was born in 1816 at Langewinkel Dukedom, Nassau, Germany, and for many years was Director (Mayor) of Saline, Theodorsalle Krewinach, Germany, where he met and married Nannette Egert, born at Saline, Germany, October 18, 1822 and died September 30, 1889. When Mr. Falkenmayer settled in New York he established a cabinet factory before the war at No. 175 Suffolk Street. At the conclusion of the war, he opened a factory on Nineteenth Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue. Throughout the campaign he served as first-sergeant, 41st Regiment, N.Y. Company K, and received his discharge papers June 16, 1862. He died August 23, 1873, in his fifty-seventh year, in New York City. The educational training of the subject of this review was received at Grammar School No. 19, in East Fourteenth Street from which he graduated at fourteen years of age, later attending the Packard Business College. He also attended the Thirtieth Street Evening High School. While attending Public School, he took a course at the German Turn Verein, located in East Fourth Street and there he studied the German language and other subjects. He

concluded his educational course by attending the ornamental drawing class at Cooper Union. He received a diploma from this institution and honorable mention for the Advancement of Science and Art in Ornamental Drawing, Term of 1892, 1893, and 1894. His business career had its conception in the employ of Tiffany and Company, at that time located in Union Square, where he received a weekly salary of one dollar and fifty cents while learning the gold and silversmith's trade at the factory in Prince Street, and in their various departments he obtained a knowledge of men and of human nature that was later of great value to him in his chosen profession. He received a diploma from Tiffany and Company as an apprentice for gold and silversmith work covering four years and six months, dated August 8, 1896. In 1900 he associated himself as an investigator with the late Detective Sergeant Charles Heidelberg and shortly thereafter he established himself independently, founding the Commercial Detective Bureau at No. 206 Broadway. The success of this institution was immediate, its growth in scope and importance rapid, and three years later it was occupying its present admirable quarters in the Lords Court Building at No. 27 William Street.

On the twenty-fifth of April, 1908, Mr. Schneider was married at St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, to Miss Adeline M. King, who was born in Norwich, N.Y. Their home is in the Gramercy Court Apartments at No. 152 East Twenty-second Street. He is a member of St. George's Church and of the St. George's Men's Club and was one of the charter members of the Columbia Athletic Club. He is prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and in 1905 was inspector of election for the Third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and this year was made a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Committee. In the business men's parade, previous to the last National election, he was one of the personal aids of Edward A. Drake, president of the Business Men's Republican Association, and as a member of the Secret Service was also appointed one of the guards to the present Vice-President of the United States, and has received letters from Vice-President Sherman thanking him for his many courtesies extended upon that occasion. Mr. Schneider is a hard working, active member of the executive committee of the Business Men's Republican Association. Mr. Schneider is the chief factor in the important part now played by the detective in Wall Street affairs. Of the life of that famous financial region he has become a vital and a permanent part. For this particular work Mr. Schneider has organized a special department and has assigned to it his keenest and best trained men. His "operatives" practically control the highest grade work of the Wall Street district, including that of the great corporation lawyers. He and his expert "shadows" have had their genius, knowledge and experience drawn upon in connection with almost all the great corporate creations, consolidations, railroad or industrial mergers. The entrance of the detective into present day financial affairs is a matter of comparatively recent occurrence, but Mr. Schneider has already firmly established himself as the leader of this new feature in the business affairs of men who deal in millions as the average mortal deals in modest dollars and cents. He has surrounded himself by operatives to whom he has imparted his own clearheadedness, patience and persistence and these men he has divided into groups, each of which has been developed along special lines. But, of course, the financial world is but one of many with which Mr. Schneider is thoroughly in touch. Civil, legal and commercial investigations are handled in a masterly manner by his Bureau. It shadows known criminals, it reveals the habits of those suspected. The Commercial Protective Patrol, which is a branch of the Bureau, safeguards property by the service of private watchmen, and it even supplies guides and companions for the stranger in New York. Its value in the crush at a public ceremony, a fashionable wedding or the funeral of an eminent citizen is, perhaps, little known, but it is inestimable, for its operatives know by sight every one of importance in financial, business, professional and social circles as well as all the dangerous elements in the under-world of a great city. Mr. Schneider is a power in a profession that has become a necessity to modern life. He carries on his extensive business by making the first appointment with a client by letter only. This he has found more satisfactory than the telephone or personal call. Mr. Schneider's first dollar was earned selling newspapers. Then he pumped the organ in St. Mark's Church every Sunday for fifty cents, and made a little extra money running errands for the neighbors. He also assisted in his father's wick factory during the leisure moments of his public school days.

FERDINAND THUN, manufacturer, was born in Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, February 14, 1866. Here he received a good education at the Industrial High School and entered a business career in 1883, devoting his time and

attention to the various lines of textile manufacturing for which the city of Barmen is famous. In September, 1886, he came to the United States and located near Reading, Pa., working for several years in the office of the Stony Creek Woolen Mills, the senior partner of which, Mr. Louis Kraemer, was a boyhood friend of his father's in Germany. From 1888 to 1889 he spent his time in his native city, in order to equip himself more thoroughly in the practical knowledge of the textile trade. Coming back to America, he occupied a position as superintendent of one of the leading braid manufacturing establishments in New York City, until, in 1892, he decided to engage in business for himself and to locate in Reading. With Henry Janssen, who was an expert machinist, also from Barmen, he established the firm of Thun & Janssen and engaged in the manufacture of braiding machines. This business was afterward incorporated as the Textile Machine Works, and is now located in Wyomissing, a suburb of Reading, and has grown to be one of the important industries of that community. Mr. Thun is also president of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, which he was instrumental in organizing, and treasurer of The Narrow Fabric Company. All of these three concerns are located in Wyomissing, and employ together over 800 hands. Mr. Thun is a member of the Reading Board of Trade, American Manufacturers' Association, The Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and the Braid Manufacturers' Association. He is also a member of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, and is interested in all questions of political and social economy. Formerly president of the Reading branch of the German-American Alliance, he was one of the charter members of this association and was one of the delegates at the organization meeting in Philadelphia. In politics, he is a Republican and holds the office of President of the Borough of Wyomissing. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. On May 20, 1896, he married Miss Anna M. Grebe. Six children have been born, viz., Anna, Margaret, Wilma, Hildegarde, Ferdinand, Jr., and Louis R.

HENRY K. JANSSEN, manufacturer, president of the Textile Machinery Works, vice-president of Berkshire Knitting Mills and vice-president of Narrow Fabric Company, of Reading, Pa., was born at Barmen, Rhine Province, Germany, February 8, 1866, where he was educated in the public schools. Imbued with a desire to see the world, he came to America, and in 1892 located at Reading, Pa., where, he, with Ferdinand Thun, became engaged in the machine business and later in various other lines of industries, which to-day are among the most important in the list of Reading manufacturing concerns, and which furnish employment to an army of wage earners. Mr. Janssen, like his associate in business, is a self-made man. He is a strong supporter of the principles as interpreted by the Republican party, and is a member of the Board of Councilmen of the Borough of Wyomissing, Pa. He with his family worship at the German Lutheran Church. He was joined in wedlock September 27, 1890, to Miss Minnie Raeker. Three children, Harry, Minnie and Helen were born to the union.

MAX DAVID STEUER was born in Homono, Austria, in September, 1871, and was brought by his parents to this city when not quite seven years of age. Here he entered Grammar School No. 22, and upon the family's removal to another part of the city he continued his studies at Grammar School No. 15. From the latter he was graduated in 1885. Immediately thereafter he matriculated at the College of the City of New York, which has recently moved into its superb new home, deserting the old-time building on Twenty-third Street. During his sophomore year Mr. Steuer's family met with reverses. Giving up his scholastic career, he entered the general post-office and for two years and two months was connected with the foreign mail department. At the end of that period he tendered his resignation to the Hon. Cornelius Van Cott, the postmaster, who in response, wrote him a letter expressing regret at the severance of his association with the service and the hope that he would have a useful and successful life. That hope has been amply fulfilled. On the day of his resignation he entered the Columbia Law School and was graduated therefrom in June, 1893, being one of the prize men of his class. Upon his admission to the bar he entered upon a legal career that has been conspicuously brilliant in both honor and financial returns. He has frequently been mentioned for Judge of the Supreme Court and District Attorney of New York County. His ambition, however, is not in either direction. He is content with his large practice and an ample competence. Mr. Steuer is married. His bride was Miss Bertha Popkin. They have three children, A. Seth, Ethel and Constance. Their city residence is at 55 West Eighty-eighth Street, and they also have a country home on Read Lane at Far Rockaway. Mr. Steuer is a member of the noted Temple Emanu-El of New York and his name is on the rosters of the Progress, Railroad

MAX DAVID STEUER

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and Tamarora clubs. He is prominently associated as member, patron or donor with practically every charity in the state. From the time of his admission to the bar he has given his time almost entirely to civil business and it is probable that he has tried more jury cases than any other practitioner at the Bar. He has been associated with a few criminal trials, the most recent being his defence of Raymond Hitchcock. Mr. Steuer, whose offices are at 115 Broadway, has been from the time he reached legal age, an American citizen. Here, throughout practically all his career, his work has been mainly that of a counsel—the trying of cases for other law firms. The leaders of these in New York and throughout the nation he has represented, have given him a professional standing second to none.

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ISAAC FROMME was born in New York City August 4, 1854, and after being graduated from Grammar School No. 20 in Chrystie Street, in 1869, entered the College of the City of New York, whence he was graduated in 1874, with the degree of A.B. Then determining on adopting the legal profession, he entered Columbia Law School, and at the same time served in the office of a law firm in the city, thus acquiring at once a knowledge of the theoretical and practical details of his chosen profession. He completed his studies at Columbia in May, 1876, with the degree of LL.B., and at once entered his profession, in which, from the first day, he has been successful. He now, after thirty-three years of active business, enjoys a large and lucrative practice and numbers among his clients the largest business and mercantile houses in the city, including large real estate interests. Mr. Fromme was elected Register of the County of New York on November 6, 1897, and assumed the duties of his office on January 1, 1898. His predecessor was hampered by the Reform Administration in the discharge of the duties of his office. When he went into office there were 6,000 unrecorded deeds and mortgages and 3,500 satisfaction pieces. Mr. Fromme at once set about having these papers recorded in a very short time, thus enabling him to keep up with the daily work of the office, returning papers left for record within twenty-four hours. Register Fromme made the office adapt itself to the convenience of the lawyers and real estate men who do business with it. He adopted the system of typewriting all papers left for recording. As a result of his labor, Mr. Fromme daily received congratulatory letters from distinguished lawyers and others interested in the affairs of the Register's Office. This was effectively voiced in an editorial in *The Record and Guide* of February 5, 1898, which said: "Real estate men and lawyers are already commenting with satisfaction upon the administration of the new Register, Mr. Isaac Fromme. He has in great measure reorganized the department, in addition to establishing a much higher standard of requirement for his force than hitherto prevailed. We are able to vouch for the fact that now, for the first time within our knowledge of thirty years, the work of the office is completely finished every day so that nothing is carried over. This is a great convenience for lawyers and others. It proves what was stated in these columns when Mr. Fromme was nominated that the Register's Office can only be conducted by some one intimately acquainted, as Mr. Fromme is, with the requirements of the legal and real estate professions." Mr. Fromme is one of the good results of the late election. He established a system whereby anyone having business with the office could examine the records at any hour of the day or night, Sundays and holidays included. Mr. Fromme is the son of Louis and Ernestine (Freudenberger) Fromme. His father was born in Lippe-Detmold, and his mother in Auglethurm Nah Tauberbischofsheim, Baden. On May 11, 1879, he married Sophie Abraham; to them were born the following children: Miriam, born 1881 (died 1885); Murray B., born 1884; Estelle, born 1886; Walter, born 1890; Elsie, born 1892; Warren V., born 1897. He organized the Consumers' Hygiene Ice Company, Koster & Bial's Music Hall, New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company; is attorney for Hugh O'Neill, Union Square Bank, William H. Lyon & Co., etc. Was director of the Real Estate and Auction Room, Limited, and its secretary for four terms, or until the corporation was dissolved. Member executive committee of Tammany Hall, 1898-1901. Represented Seventh Congressional District as delegate to the National Convention of 1900; Master of Hope Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., 1888, and trustee of same for over twenty years; District Deputy Grand Master 1897-1898, Grand Marshal 1898-1899; Commissioner of Appeals 1900-1903; Grand Lodge State of New York; member of the four Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine; member of Congregation Rodeph Sholom; president of Zion Lodge Independent Order B'nai Brith; member Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; governor Home for

Aged Hebrews, Yonkers, N.Y.; member New York County Lawyers' Association, Alumni College of the City of New York, representing class 1874 City College Club; member Progress National Democratic Club.

AARON BUCHSBAUM was born in Wyers, Bavaria, June 1, 1854. He was the third son of Marem B. and Bertha Goldstein Buchsbaum. He acquired his education at the local public school, and at the age of thirteen years was compelled to start out to earn his own living. When sixteen years old he took passage for the United States on the steamer *Limeric,* of the Inman Line. He left his native country in the regular way, having obtained a passport for the United States. Mr. Buchsbaum selected passage on the steamer named because it was two dollars cheaper than any steamer that left the old country at that time. After a three weeks' passage he landed in New York City, his intention being to go to Cincinnati; but he was stranded here and obliged to seek employment. Subsequently he obtained a position on the country estate of a prominent dry goods man. The duties of his new employment entailed the care of the cattle, horses and other live stock and general gardening, to all of which Mr. Buchsbaum was accustomed in the old country. While employed in this position Mr. Buchsbaum acquired a knowledge of English, studying at nights after his day's hard work. The next job he obtained was in Elizabethtown, N.J., in a meat market. All that was required of him was to kill cattle, sheep and other live stock, and after this work was finished to manufacture sausage. His duties employed his time from three o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, and he performed most severe work. After a great struggle Mr. Buchsbaum came to New York with the little money he had saved and finally opened a small meat market on Thirty-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The neighborhood was one of the worst in the city, being part of what was known as Hell's Kitchen. On many occasions Mr. Buchsbaum was obliged to defend himself from the numerous attacks of the ruffians that infested the neighborhood, and not until he established his reputation as a man of courage and a fighter did these ruffians cease molesting him. On January 21, 1877, Mr. Buchsbaum married Karoline Strauss, a young lady twenty-one years old, who hailed from Rothenkirgen, Kurhessen, Germany, near the place of his birth. The property on which Mr. Buchsbaum carried on his first business venture has since been acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad terminus. In 1877 Mr. Buchsbaum started another market on Ninth Avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, and in 1879 opened another market at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue. This market would have been a failure but for the hard work, industry and well-directed efforts of Mr. Buchsbaum, who turned it into the largest retail meat market in New York City, being obliged to keep open day and night. This wonderful change was accomplished by the fair dealings, strict integrity and conscientiousness of Mr. Buchsbaum; his market is a feature of the West Side. Mr. Buchsbaum in 1885 started another market on Ninth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets. In the course of a few years the business became so extensive that (in 1890) he bought still another building one block below. This was the start of his largest place of business, and has since grown to such proportions that he has been obliged to acquire more buildings. Up to the present time it is considered one of the largest meat markets in the city. In 1903 Mr. Buchsbaum erected a handsome market, with all up-to-date improvements, on Amsterdam Avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, for the purpose of catering to the retail trade exclusively. This establishment is a model one, containing all modern sanitary improvements, no expense being spared in equipping same so as to make it the model retail market it is. In 1905 Mr. Buchsbaum incorporated his business under the name of the Aaron Buchsbaum Company, and associated with himself his two sons, Morris A. Buchsbaum, who is vice-president and treasurer, and Abraham Buchsbaum, who is secretary. In 1902 Mr. Buchsbaum, after many years of hard labor, became affiliated with some of the most prominent retail and wholesale butchers in the city, and incorporated the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company. This concern was composed of retail and wholesale butchers not connected with the trust. Mr. Buchsbaum insisted that the plant be constructed with the view of having all up-to-date sanitary improvements, and so well did he conduct the affairs that in the attack made by the United States Government against the unsanitary condition of the abattoirs throughout the United States, the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company stood out so well that President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, held up the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company as a model abattoir for all packing houses in the United States. The time and energy required by Mr. Buchsbaum was so great that it interfered with his personal business, and he was obliged, about a year ago, to transfer his interests in the abattoir to other

AARON BUSCHBAUM

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hands. He was obliged to, and did chiefly, shoulder the entire financial conduct of said abattoir, and through his efforts he, with his associates, retired from the business with great credit. It can be said without gainsaying that he is the most practical meat and cattle man in the United States, having been engaged in every stage of the meat business from his boyhood. Being an indefatigable worker, a man of powerful frame, and enjoying good health, he understands all the different ramifications of the business. An untiring worker, honest in all his transactions, a man of keen business sagacity, all of which helped him to bring himself from the direst poverty to a most comfortable competency. Mr. Buchsbaum was the first man who ever handled Western dressed beef in the city of New York. He was also the first man in New York who recognized the good qualities of Western dressed beef, and being the first to champion the commodity, met with a great deal of opposition and prejudice, all of which, however, was overcome by his steadfastness and the confidence that the people in the neighborhood had in his business dealings. Mr. Buchsbaum is one of the men who believe in progress and keeping abreast with the times and improvements. He was the inaugurator of the reinforced concrete vats for curing meat. Mr. Buchsbaum also appreciates the value of real estate on Manhattan Island, and has made large sums of money dealing in New York City property. He maintains the opinion that real estate values in New York City will never go lower than what they are to-day. There may, he thinks, be a slight recession, but temporary only, and thereafter property will steadily advance. He is a great lover of nature, kind and gentle in his disposition, devoted to his family, and very charitable besides, not letting, in his philanthropic work, the right hand know what the left hand doeth. He is also connected with the following institutions: German Hospital and Dispensary, Lebanon Hospital, Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York (life member), Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, United Hebrew Charities, Montefiori Home, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York Kindergarten Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Chananah Lodge, Naphtali Lodge, Congregation Shaaray Tefila. Besides, Mr. Buchsbaum is a member of numerous associations, among them the New York Produce Exchange and Mt. Neboh Lodge, F. & A. M. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Buchsbaum consists of six children, three boys and three girls, as follows, the date of birth, marriage and issues being given: Morris Aaron Buchsbaum, born December 6, 1877; Lillian Gans Buchsbaum, born June 10, 1879, marriage October 2, 1901; issue, Arnold Gans Buchsbaum, born July 22, 1905; Hannah Buchsbaum Hydeman, born November 25, 1879, marriage February 21, 1901; Edwin McMasters Hydeman, born January 7, 1870; Bertha Buchsbaum Bandler, born March 25, 1883; Professor Samuel Willis Bandler, born July 24, 1870, marriage December 20, 1904; issue, David Buchsbaum Bandler, born January 26, 1906; Abraham Buchsbaum, born September 6, 1884; Gertrude Bertha Kaufherr, born November 20, 1889, engaged; Lillian Buchsbaum Korn, born October 29, 1888, marriage February 25, 1909; Walter Cowan Korn, born February 8, 1883; Lawrence Manning Buchsbaum, born June 26, 1897.

PETER BARBEY, deceased, was born at Dierbach, Canton of Bergzabern, Bavaria, November 6, 1825. During his life Mr. Barbey was engaged in the brewing business, and founded the firm which still bears his name. At the age of fourteen years he entered his uncle's brewery in his native place, and after working there for three years made the usual tour of Germany to enlarge his knowledge of the business. He thus spent four years, extending his practical investigations into France and Switzerland. At the age of twenty-one he returned to his Bavarian home, subsequently serving four years as a member of a cavalry regiment. Mr. Barbey then emigrated to America, locating at Philadelphia, where he followed his trade for two and a half years. There he worked in the establishments of Dittmer & Butz and Engel & Wolf; subsequently he removed to Reading, Pa., entering the employ of the late Frederick Lauer. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Abraham Paeltzer, the firm of Barbey & Paeltzer conducting the business for about two years. Mr. Barbey then became sole proprietor of the plant, and thus conducted the business until 1880, when he admitted his son as a partner, the style of the firm becoming soon afterward Peter Barbey & Son. The present plant, at the corner of West Elm and Gordon Streets, was erected in 1869. The founder of the business continued to be actively engaged in it up to the time of his death, which occurred in Reading, Pa., on February 15, 1897. His son, John Barbey, is now the owner of the business. In politics, Mr. Barbey was a Democrat. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and a prominent member of various financial institutions; also a past master of Teutonia Lodge,

No. 367, F. & A. M. He married Miss Rosina Kunz, to whom two children were born, John Barbey being the only survivor.

JOHN WEILER was born at Essingen, Oberant, Aalen Wurttenberg, Germany, on April 17, 1852. He was educated in the common schools of that place, and afterward attended the high schools of Essingen and Stuttgart. After graduating from the high schools, Mr. Weiler was employed in the post-office at Stuttgart, until he came to this country, in 1872. It was at this time that Mr. Weiler entered the employment of William Rosenthal, who was at that time the editor

JOHN WEILER

and proprietor of the *Reading Post,* a daily German newspaper published in the city of Reading, Pa. He entered the employ of Mr. Rosenthal as a collector. Then he became a reporter, afterward editor, and finally, after twenty-five years, in which time Mr. Weiler made plain that he was not only a man of high education, but also of ability and ambition, he became the general manager, and had general supervision over the entire establishment. In June, 1908, Mr. Weiler purchased from William Rosenthal the entire Reading Post Printing House, which consists of the following: The *Reading Post,* one of the few daily German newspapers of inland towns of the country, which was established in 1868, came into the hands of Mr. Weiler when he made the purchase, and the following announcement has appeared at the head of its first column for many years: "The *Reading Post* is the oldest German daily newspaper in the State of Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Its circulation extends to all classes of the German population, by whom it is regarded as the acknowledged public medium of communication." *The Biene* (*The Bee*) is a German weekly paper, published by the Reading Post Printing House for over thirty years. *The Biene* has been very busy collecting entertaining and instructive reading matter for the numerous subscribers, and for the past five years the paper has been enlarged to a sixteen-sheet publication. There is also a large paper published in the interest of the German Order of Harngari, entitled *The Deutsche Eiche,* which has a very fair number of subscribers. The paper is published weekly by Mr. Weiler, and has been before the Order of Harngari since 1870. There is, as well, a job printing department connected with the business, which does a considerable amount of work. This department has had the honor and distinction of holding the contract for the printing of the City of Reading for a period of over fifteen consecutive years. Mr. Weiler has been a resident of the city of Reading for over thirty-five years, and is a member of all the German societies of this city, as well as a past master of Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, F. & A. M.; also a member of St. John Lutheran Church. On December 20, 1873, Mr. Weiler took for his wife Louise Hansen, and this union was blessed with eight children, of which three sons survive. Mrs. Weiler died in November, 1907, and left the following sons: Philip A. Weiler, who is proprietor of the Keystone Electric Co., located in this city; George F., an electrical engineer of high standing, and Harry H., who is connected with his father in the field of newspaperdom and will in future years, no doubt, continue The Reading Post Printing House. Mr. Weiler was also a member of the Reading Press Club, and served several terms as its president; also a member of the International League of Press Clubs.

ALFRED FREUNDLICH, physician, residing at No. 120 East Seventeenth Street, New York City, is the son of Joseph and Johanna Freundlich. On March 29, 1871, he was born at Gaenserndorf, Austria, where his preliminary education was obtained in the local public schools; he was graduated at the age of ten. He entered the Gymnasium and pursued an eight-

PETER BARBEY

EDWARD W. MORCH
(Deceased)

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year course. At eighteen years of age he entered the Vienna University and completed a five and a half year-course of study. He was graduated from this latter institution at the age of twenty-four with the degree of M.D. After his graduation he served a half year in the army, and a half year as a practicing physician. He served as an interne at the Imperial and Royal General Hospital in Vienna for four years. Dr. Freundlich came to New York City in 1900, locating at No. 197 Second Avenue. He returned to Austria in 1901 on account of his wife being ill. He returned to New York City during the latter part of that year and resumed the practice of medicine. His has been a rapid success owing to his thorough knowledge of the profession. He has lectured extensively upon diseases among workingmen and much good has been derived from his lectures. Dr. Freundlich became a citizen of the United States in 1906, and has since been affiliated with the Socialist Party. He is a member of the Verein Dutcher Alter, the East Side Physicians' Association, the Socialist Party, and an ex-member of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City. On May 20, 1897, he married Miss Stefanie Geiringer of Bruenn, Austria. One child, Pauline, has blessed the union.

WILLIAM BALSER, a retired physician, and residing at 224 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, was born at Deidesheim, Palatinate of Bavaria, Germany, on November 21, 1837. When he was very young his parents moved to Neustadt, where he attended school until he came with his parents to the United States, in 1847, and settled at New York City. Here he attended a public school (old No. 36 in East Ninth Street), and then helped his father, who was a physician and druggist, in his drug store; when old enough, he started to study medicine. A three year course at the New York Medical College, from which he received his degree of M.D., fitted him thoroughly for that profession. In 1861, after closing the drug store at the call for volunteers, he joined the Twenty-ninth New York Volunteer Regiment, and up to 1863 saw active service in all the important engagements of the war. He was taken prisoner on May 4, 1863. From 1863 to 1866 he was assistant-surgeon at Hilton Head in the United States General Hospital. He saw active service at Chancellorsville, and took part in the two battles at Bull Run. Upon his retirement from the Army at the close of the war in 1866, he returned to New York City, where he resumed the practice of medicine. His has been an active career; during his long professional services in New York his work, always of a most conscientious nature, has left a lasting impression. The friends he has made are legion in numbers and to-day he is enjoying a quiet and peaceful life with his wife and daughters. Dr. Balser has given much of his time to many of the medical societies throughout the city. To-day he is identified with the German Medical Society, Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, and the German Hospital. Mr. Balser has been a member of Koltes Post No. 32 G.A.R. since 1867, as well as Post Surgeon since that year. For twenty-one years he was secretary of the Board of Phar-

WILLIAM BALSER

macy of New York City, and up to the time the board was dissolved. He is a life member of the College of Pharmacy and an honorary member of the German Apothecaries' Society of New York. He has been a member of the German Hospital and Dispensary for over thirty-five years; is an honorary member of the Dispensary now, and visiting physician. He was a member of the board of trustees of that institution for a number of years, also secretary of that body. Dr. Balser is a mason, being a member of Polar Star Lodge No. 245. He is also a member of the German Liederkranz, and a worshipper at the German Lutheran Church. He is identified with the Carl Schurz Memorial Society. On June 30, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Klein. Two daughters blessed the union, namely. Anna, who is unmarried, and Elise, now

JACOB KAUFMANN, M.D.

FREDERICK RENKEN

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Mrs. Oscar Goldmann, of New York City. In politics, Dr. Balser is a staunch Republican, both local and national.

FREDERICK RENKEN, merchant, a son of Wilhelm and Caroline Renken, was born at Bremerhaven, Germany, April 4, 1857, being descended from a family with old and honorable traditions, some of whose members were a minister, a physician and a land-owner. His father, whose birthplace was Friesland, absolved with honors the Gymnasium at Aurich and when a young man came to Bremerhaven, soon after it had been founded. He grew up with the city and in time became a well-to-do merchant and ship owner, was also Director of the Bremer Bank Verein of Bremen. His knowledge of mercantile affairs was extraordinary, he also was quite a linguist and generally a man of wide acquaintance and much influence. He died in 1894 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Frederick Renken, the subject of this sketch, received a splendid education, first at the high school, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen, and subsequently he was placed under private tutors. He entered the service of a large forwarding firm at Bremen, with whom he remained fully three years, after which he absolved his year in the army as volunteer, at the end of which term he qualified for further promotion to the rank of an officer of the reserve. At the age of twenty-two he came to America, well equipped with funds and an excellent education; he was immediately engaged by the well-known shipping firm of Theodore Ruger & Co., at New York City, with whom he remained for five years. After spending one year at Philadelphia in the capacity of agent and branch manager of this firm, Mr. Renken took a well-earned vacation of four months, visiting his old home in Germany. On his return to America he was reengaged by his firm with whom he remained for another year, resigning to accept a more advantageous offer from the great champagne and wine importing house of Frederick de Bary & Co., of No. 60 Warren Street, New York City. After a connection of five years he was given power of attorney by the firm and later became the junior partner. Since January 1, 1910, Mr. Renken is the only resident partner, having exclusive control of the business for the United States and Canada. The house is now one of the largest of its kind and is known throughout the civilized world. Mr. Renken is a man independent in politics; he has never sought or desired political office, his entire time and interest being devoted to his business and its further development if such is possible. He is a man of retiring disposition, a hard worker as well as a typical German of fine manner and education; he has a legion of friends. On April 17, 1894, he married Miss Lillie Rüger of Brooklyn. They have two children, Hilda, aged fifteen, and Carla, aged twelve years. Mr. Renken resides at No. 307 Sterling Place, one of the most exclusive sections of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn Germania, Kings County Democratic Club, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, also the Deutscher Verein, Germanistic Society, Liederkranz Society, the German Society and the German Hospital of New York City.

JACOB KAUFMANN, specialist, residing at No. 52 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, was born at Cologne, Germany, on May 30, 1860. The subject of this sketch received a careful education at the German primary schools and at the Gymnasium in Cologne. In 1880 he entered the University of Bonn, where he began his first studies in medicine, following higher courses at the Universities of Wurtzburg and Strassburg, and from the last-named University received his degree of M.D. in 1885. After spending several months as an assistant of Dr. Dettweiler in his Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Falkenstein, he returned to Cologne for the summer to serve the first portion of his military service. In the fall of 1885 he entered the University Clinic of the late Professor Adolph Kussmaul at Strassburg, where he worked as an assistant and later as first assistant from 1885 to 1888. He was also during the same time assistant to Professor Kuhn at the University Clinic for the diseases of the ear. In April, 1888, Dr. Kaufmann reported at Berlin for the second portion of his military service. During this period he filled the position of surgeon in the Second Artillery Regiment of the Guard, three months of which time he was attached to the surgical wards of the Military Hospital. The following winter (1888-'89) was devoted to post-graduate courses in medicine at Berlin, and after spending again six weeks' military service at Strassburg, followed by promotion as military surgeon, he then made his home at Berlin, where he was engaged in private practise, being also connected with various dispensaries and laboratories and at the same time chief of a dispensary for gastro-intestinal diseases. Impressions gained on visiting America in 1893 are the cause of his decision to locate in New York. Once more returning to Strassburg, he passed three months devoted to scientific work specializing on the stomach in the laboratory of Professor Naunyn,

and then sailed for New York City, arriving there December 21, 1894. After passing the state medical examinations the following February, he began his practise in New York as internist with special reference to diseases of nutrition. From the beginning he has been connected with the German Hospital and Dispensary, first as attending physician of the dispensary for internal diseases, and later (1903) to the present time, attending physician to the hospital. Dr. Kaufmann is a recognized, high authority on diseases of the digestive organs and on diseases of nutrition in general. He has contributed to medical literature a large number of important papers, among which might be mentioned:

1885—"Bösartige, Allgemeine, Neurotische Dermatitis."

1886—"Ein Fall von gekreutzter centraler Taubheit."

1888—Ueber die Einwirkung Priessnitz' scher Einwickelungen auf den Blutdruck bei croupöser Pneumonie und bei diffuser Nephritis."

1890—"Zwei Falle geheilter perniciöser Anämie, nebst Bemerkungen zur Diagnose und Therapie dieser Krankheit."

1891—"Die Behandlung der Tuberculose innerer Organe nach Koch."

1895—"Beitrag zur Bacteriologie der Magengährungen."

1895—"Ueber den diagnostischen Werth der Kothuntersuchung."

1896—"Motor Disturbances of the Stomach."

1901—"Zur Frage des Magensaftflusses und der Krampfzustände bei chronischem Magengeschwür."

1902—Adolph Kussmaul.

1903—"Gallstones and Gastric Hyperacidity."

1903—"Zur Frage der quantitativen Pepsinbestimmung nach Mette."

1904—"Remarks on Gastrosuccorrhea and Tetanic Attacks occurring with Chronic Ulcer of the Stomach." (Also published in German.)

1905—"Case of Peptic Ulcer after Gastro-Enterostomy Causing Gastrocolic and Jejune-colic Fistulae, and of Spontaneous Closure of Gastro-Enteroanastomosis." (Also published in the German language.)

1905—"The so-called Atypical Forms of Gastric Ulcer."

1905—"Diagnosis of Gall-Stones Diseases."

1907—"Diagnose der Dickdarmcarcinome."

1907—"Zur Diagnose der Basedowschen Krankheit."

1907—"Gastrointestinal Disturbances in Influenza."

1908—"Lack of Gastric Mucus (Amyxorrhoea Gastrica) and its relation to Hyperacidity and Gastric Ulcer." (Also published in German.)

1908—"Wie lange kann bei Verdacht auf Ileus mit der Operation gewartet werden?"

1909—"Diagnose des chronischen Magengeschwuers."

1909—"Chronische Appendizitis."

1909—"Zur Behandlung der Blutungen beim Chronischen Magengeschwuer." (Also published in English.)

1909—"Gastro-intestinal Auto-intoxication."

Dr. Kaufmann is a member of the New York State Medical Society; American Medical Association, American Gastro-Enterological Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Harvey Society, Greater New York Medical Association, German Medical Society, Society of German Physicians, Eastern Medical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science. In July, 1909, he became associate in Columbia University in Clinical Medicine, and on November first of that year he was made professor of clinical medicine. In the social walks of life Dr. Kaufmann's friends are legion in numbers. There are few men in New York who are more widely and favorably known. Clear-headed as a physician, he has the friendship of the better members of his profession. He is a member of the Liederkranz Singing Society and of the German Society of New York. Dr. Kaufmann is unmarried. He usually spends his summer vacations in Europe.

CARL FRITZ H. F. STURHAHN, manager and general attorney in the United States of America for the Rossia Insurance Co., of St. Petersburg, and the Prussian Life Insurance Co., of Berlin, Germany, with offices at No. 84 William Street, New York City, was born in Hanover, Germany, January 25, 1870, being the son of Carl August and Cathinka (Gütersloh) Sturhahn of Hanovarian and Welf ancestry. The family name in Hanover is Sturhahn von Bärenkempen. The subject of this sketch received a careful collegiate education in Germany. Immediately after his graduation he entered the insurance business, which he made a practical study of under the excellent supervision of his father, who had mastered all the intricate details. After having been connected with foreign insurance companies at Berlin, Hamburg and London, Mr. Sturhahn came to America, locating at New York City, where he is now the head of the two companies mentioned in the foregoing of this sketch. In the insurance world Mr. Sturhahn is regarded as one of the highest authorities as well as one who has mastered every detail connected there-

with either to a great or minor degree. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Deutscher Verein, Liederkranz Society, the Downtown Association, Wykagyl Country Club, Scarsdale Golf Club, all of New York, and the Union League Club of Chicago. Mr. Sturhahn's marriage to Miss Maie Nunes Carvalho of New York City occurred in 1901; two sons have been born to the union, Herbert Carl and Edward Marshall Sturhahn.

OTTO MAIER, Ph.G., M.D., was born on November 3, 1865, at Boettingen, Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, being a son of Carl and Henrietta (Wiedershaim) Maier, his father being a clergyman of eminence. Otto Maier, the subject of this sketch, received his primary education at a public school in his place of nativity, and later he was placed under private tutorship for the study of Latin. After completing his course in the latter he came to America, locating at New York City, where he has resided ever since. After arriving in New York he took up pharmaceutical studies, entering the New York College of Pharmacy, from whence he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of Ph.G. For ten years he was engaged in the drug business. During this period he decided to become a physician. In 1888 he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College (now a part of New York University) and in 1891 he received his degree of M.D. The following three years he was assistant attending physician in the outdoor department of Bellevue Hospital. He was for four years connected with the New York Board of Health as medical sanitary inspector. Since 1898 Dr. Maier has been instructor in diseases of children at New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is attending gynecologist to St. Mark's Hospital and physician to Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital. He is a member of the American, New York State and New York County Medical Associations: the German and New York County Medical Societies; also a member of the Sanitary and Moral Phrophylaxis Society, Eastern Medical Society of Medical Jurisprudence and of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of New York. On October 26, 1898, Dr. Maier married Miss Diana Caillé, to whom two children have been born, Dorothy and Herbert. Dr. Maier resides at No. 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, one of the most exclusive sections in New York City. He also maintains an office at No. 212 East Eighteenth Street. Dr. Maier is a man of conservative views and one whose opinions are held in high repute by his fellow practitioners.

OTTO MAIER, PH.G., M.D.

CARL F. KREMER, physician, was born in Westphalia, Germany, July 21, 1841, being a son of Christian and Elizabeth (von Dersoh) Kremer.

CARL F. KREMER, M.D.

His father was a widely known economist, and a musical director of note. The ancestors of his family came from Hessen to Westphalia which has been the family seat for the past century.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the primary schools of his native place, after which he entered the Gymnasium at Brilon and Arnsberg. His final course was at the University of Bonn and Greifswald from which he was graduated with honors. After completing his education, the first occupation he followed was that of choleraarzt, in Pommern in 1866. In 1867 he came to America locating at New York City where he ever since has been engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Kremer has been visiting physician to the German Hospital since 1881. He has for many years been a member of the Liederkranz German Singing Society of New York. Dr. Kremer has twice been married. His first wife died in 1905. In 1907 he again married; he has no children. As a practitioner of medicine, a promoter of charitable and benevolent causes, Dr. Kremer stands high in the esteem of the people.

RUDOLF EICKEMEYER, inventor and manufacturer, was born on October 18, 1831, at Altenbamberg in the Rhenish Palatinate. His father was an official in the forestry department and the son received his first education in the village school of his birthplace. The boy's intelligent and active mind induced the father to send him to the Realschule in Kaiserslautern, and later to the Polytechnical Institute at Darmstadt. Here he developed a decided inclination for the study of engineering and its branches and was counted among the best students, but his school career was cut short when the revolution broke out in 1848. Together with his school friend Georg Osterheld, young Eickemeyer joined the revolutionists and fought under General Franz Sigel and August Willich in the Palatinate and Baden. The two friends were finally captured but were pardoned on account of their youth. They decided, however, to leave the fatherland after their hopes for its political regeneration had been shattered, and to seek a home in the country where liberty was no idle dream. Arriving in New York, young Eickemeyer found work on the Erie Railroad, then under construction. In 1851 he went to Buffalo and secured employment with the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, a concern which produced the first mowing machines made in the state of New York. These were really years of hard and earnest study for Mr. Eickemeyer, who made use of his time to acquire a knowledge of machinery and American methods of making it. In 1854 he had saved sufficient money to establish, together with his friend Osterheld, a repair shop at Yonkers, N.Y., where they soon had a large clientele among the many hat factories and other manufacturing establishments. But promising as this field was, it did not satisfy Mr. Eickemeyer's ambition and genius. He soon began constructing machines to replace hand labor, and succeeded. His inventive genius revolutionized the whole hat industry and made his firm famous throughout the world. Their hat making machines were used everywhere in America and even exported to Europe, Australia and South America. Mr. Eickemeyer's active mind was, however, always searching for new fields. He invented a driving mechanism for mowing machines of such superiority that thousands of these machines were sold all over the world. When the first steps were taken to use electricity as power, he studied the problem and perfected a dynamo that was one of the first to practically answer all requirements. In addition, he constructed motors for elevators and street cars which brought him deserved recognition as one of the foremost of our country's electrical engineers, and abundant financial reward. While busy with his inventions and the management of his constantly increasing business interests, Mr. Eickemeyer devoted much time to public matters. For nearly thirty years he was a member of the Board of Education of Yonkers, and many improvements in the management of the schools were due to his initiative. He also served as a member and president of the Board of Water Commissioners, and as a member of the Board of Health. He was also a Director in the First National Bank. He never lost interest in the efforts of his countrymen who endeavored to preserve German customs in their new country, and was an active member of the Yonkers Teutonia for many years. He married, in 1856, Miss Mary T. Tarbell of Dover, Me. Six children, were the result of the union. Mr. Eickemeyer died on January 27, 1905, at Washington, D.C., while on his way South to spend the winter. The many testimonials from scientific, political and other associations as well as by individuals prove the high esteem in which he was held, and the prominent position he had attained in the land which he entered with nothing but intelligence, sterling honesty, untiring industry and a determination to be of value in the community in which he lived.

F. W. R. ESCHMANN, manufacturing chemist, son of F. W. and Marion Eschmann, was born on May 27, 1854, at Buckeburg, Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany. The family originated in Switzerland, but emigrated to Germany many years ago, the father of the subject now living a retired merchant in Hanover. In his boyhood days the subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native place

From the portrait by Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr.

RUDOLF EICKEMEYER

Photo. by Davis & Eickemeyer, New York.

F. W. R. ESCHMANN

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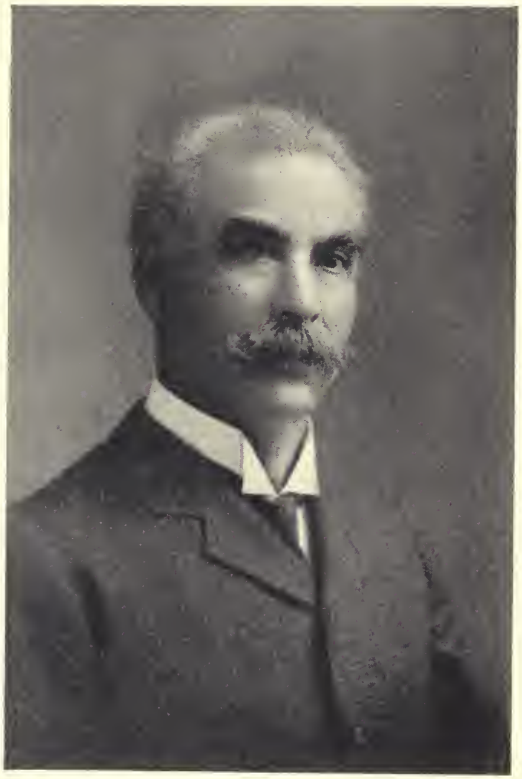
EMIL LOEB



FERDINAND S. M. BLUN

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until the age of fourteen. He then entered the gymnasium and at the age of seventeen he was graduated therefrom. Possessing unusual grit, assurance and stamina for one of his years, he alone, immediately emigrated to America with only enough funds to carry him hence. He located at Washington, Mo., where he obtained a position in a drug store. It was then he began to map a course for his future; his leisure moments were devoted to close application and study in mastering the details connected with that business. At the age of twenty, and after a service of three years spent in the drug store at Washington, he went to Louisville, Ky., where he took the state board pharmaceutical examinations, which he successfully passed, receiving a very high percentage. Obtaining a position as registered pharmacist in a drug store at Louisville, four months were spent when his first real opportunity presented itself; he was offered a position by the late Emil Scheffer ("a Forty-eighter"), who at that time was one of the leading chemists of the country. Still in pursuit of knowledge, Mr. Eschmann took up the study of botany, which he added to his curriculum. So quickly did he master this science, that on occasions when Dr. Scheffer visited Europe, he was in position to take the latter's place, giving instruction to classes devoted to that study. Mr. Eschmann remained with Dr. Scheffer from April 1, 1875, to November, 1879. During this entire period, he took only one vacation, occasioned by taking a trip to Europe to visit his parents, with whom he remained for five months. In 1879 he severed his pleasant business relations with his employer and friend to accept a position at New York City with the New York Pharmacal Association, of which he is to-day the executive head. During the past thirty years of his connection with this company, Mr. Eschmann has worked unceasingly to develop its growth. In 1896 he was elected treasurer. In 1890 helped to organize the Arlington Chemical Co., and in 1895 the Palisade Manufacturing Co., both of which he is also the president. The three concerns are under his immediate supervision at Yonkers, where they have extensive laboratories and where the products are manufactured for the markets of the world; the most important output being Phosphagon, Hemaboloids and Borolyptol, Mr. Eschmann's own compounds. Owing to the constant drain upon his time in connection with his large business interests, Mr. Eschmann has but little leisure to devote to social matters and finds it impossible to keep up club memberships, many of which he is an ex-member. His favorite pastime and game is golf, in which he enjoys the reputation of being somewhat of an expert. He contributes liberally to charity and hospital work and is chairman of the executive committee of St. John's Riverside Hospital. He is also chairman of the executive committee and vice-president of the Tuberculosis Hospital at Yonkers, of which he was one of the incorporators. He is chairman of the Sanitary League of Yonkers; is one of the governors of the Yonkers Choral Society; a member and governor of the Saegkill Golf Club; and of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers. He is also greatly interested in settlement work, as well as that of botanical research, the latter he soon expects to resume. On April 11, 1883, Mr. Eschmann was joined in holy wedlock to Miss Beline Engelhard of Kentucky; two children have been born to the union, a daughter, now Mrs. William Cowley Russell, Jr., of New York City, and a son, Edgar A., now a student at Hobart, who is shaping his future course toward a journalistic career. Mr. Eschmann has recently sold his palatial residence overlooking the Hudson at Yonkers and is temporarily residing at New York City. He anticipates in the near future to again take up his permanent residence at Yonkers, where his large interests are located.

FERDINAND S. M. BLUN, importer and exporter, son of Michael Moses Blun, was born at Worms-en-Rhein, April 4, 1843, where the family name figured prominently for many years. The subject of this sketch received a good high school education, graduating at the age of fourteen years. He began his business career in the mercantile establishment owned and conducted by his father and with whom he remained for six years. When twenty years of age, he came to America and located in New York City, obtaining a clerical position with a large commission and manufacturing house just two days after he had reached the American shore and after eighteen months employment was admitted as a partner of the firm. This was not due to fortuitous circumstances, but to his indomitable will, perseverance and business sagacity. He is a man of good judgment, rare executive ability and unimpeachable integrity. He is president and director of the Ansonia Osborne & Cheexman Company; treasurer and director of Marble Hill Real Estate Company; a director of R. A. Tuttle Company; president and director of St. Lawrence Steel and Wire Company; president and director of Schnell Stay Works; treasurer and director of the Union Fabric Company, and a director of the Connecticut Clasp Company. The greater portion of Mr. Blun's career has been almost entirely de-

voted to business and he has given little time to outside matters that generally stimulate those of lesser activities. He is affiliated with but one social organization, the Freundschaft Society of New York City. Now in his sixty-eighth year, and in vigorous health, he is enjoying the quiet of his home surroundings with his family. In politics Mr. Blun is nationally a Republican but locally, an Independent. He has never sought any political office, having only exercised his franchise right. On January 18, 1886, Mr. Blun was united in marriage to Miss Rosa R. Romberg, of New York City. Two children have been born to the union, F. Melville, and Anita R., the former having recently graduated from Princeton University and is now taking a textile course in the Philadelphia Textile Art School. His daughter is pursuing her studies under a private tutor.

MOSES HENRY GROSSMAN, one of the most energetic and successful practitioners at the Bar, a marked representation of a thorough going New Yorker, was born in New York City, February 18, 1873, and was educated at one of its most famous Grammar Schools, No. 22, from which he was graduated in 1887 as Valedictorian of his class. When only eight years of age young Grossman contributed, in both prose and poetry, to *Scholars' Companion* and *Treasure Trove*, and at the age of ten edited the only school paper then published. He afterwards became a newspaper reporter and journalist, and engaged in puzzleistic work, conceiving and solving puzzles, which, at that time formed a prominent part of newspaper work. At the age of seventeen, while still an enthusiastic amateur journalist, he edited a publication called *The Arena* before the magazine of that name was established; and at that time he was elected president of the Empire State Amateur Press Association. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Grossman passed examinations as public school teacher, and taught in the Grammar School from which he had been graduated four years previously. In this pursuit he saved enough money to take up the study of law, which he followed up at the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1894, again as Valedictorian of his class, delivering his oration on "The Lawyer in a Republic" before six thousand people at Carnegie Music Hall. At this period he also joined the New York Press Club, and later became a life member. Mr. Grossman passed his Bar examinations before he was graduated from the Law School, and when only twenty-one years of age, having practised law for but six months, was offered an appointment as Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney John R. Fellows, which he declined, preferring a partnership with Honorable Frederick B. House in the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus—a law combination which was successful from the start, and which has been engaged in many famous cases, both civil and criminal. Although a distinctively civil and commercial lawyer, Mr. Grossman has tried a great many criminal cases, and has the distinction of never having had a conviction in any case he has ever tried alone or as senior counsel. Mr. Grossman has been president of the A. M. Lee Literary Society; the Whittier Debating Club; the Addison Literary Society; and the Hawthorne Debating Club. He was a member of the famous Cooper Union Debating Club and Goldey Literary Society. He organized the Literary League, the first congress of literary societies. Mr. Grossman is a member of many literary and journalistic, legal, political and fraternal organizations, including the National Amateur Press Association; the Empire State Amateur Press Association; the Amateur Associated Press; the Fossils; the Eastern Puzzlers' League; Alumni of Grammar School No 22, New York City; Alumni of the University of the City of New York; the Dwight Alumni; the New York County Lawyers' Association; the American Single Tax League; the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; the Seminole Club; the Harlem Democratic Club; the National Democratic Club; the Tammany Society; the New York Press Club; the German Press Club; the West End Club; the Columbia Club; the Progress Club; the Freundschaft Verein (Friendship Club); the Economic Club; the Masonic Club; the City Athletic Club; the Harmony Club; the Sunrise Club and the Lawyers' Club. Mr. Grossman is a member of State's Rights Lodge (Independent Order of Odd Fellows); Justinian Lodge (Knights of Pythias), of which he was Chancellor Commander; Chancellor Kent Council (National Union), of which he was Speaker; Centennial Lodge (Free and Accepted Masons), of which he was Master; a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine (Meca Temple); was formerly Past District Deputy Grand Chancellor and Representative to the Grand Lodge in the Knights of Phythias, and a member of the Uniform Rank; of Jessel Lodge (Order of B'nai Brith) and a member of New York Lodge, Number One of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a director of the Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital, of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of the Kenmore Estate, and of the First Mortgage Title and Insurance Company of New Jersey. He is prominent in chari-

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table and philanthropic organizations of every creed and denomination, taking a particularly active interest as member or director in Mount Sinai Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital, Philanthropic Hospital, Lawyers Auxiliary of Hospital Association, Montefiore Home, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the United Hebrew Charities, the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, the Educational Alliance, the Jewish Protectory Association, the Jewish Publication Society of America, the Brightside Nursery, the Jacob Riis Settlement, the People's University Extension Society and the International Sunshine Society. Mr. Grossman was married on June 28, 1900, to Miss Lillian Viola Berliner, of New York City. They have two children, Ethel B. and William B. Grossman. Mr. Grossman is a man of great legal acumen, which, combined with his remarkable oratorical powers, makes him irresistible as an advocate before a jury. Quick in debate, ready at reasoning, apt in expressing himself, possessed of a pleasant voice, he is not only one of the very ablest, but one of the most successful, general practitioners in the country. He is a man of engaging personality, possessed of a fine presence, and is a most eloquent and powerful orator. Mr. Grossman combines strict accuracy, promptness, thoroughness, executive ability, conservative judgment, mastery of details, commercial, financial and legal erudition to a greater degree, probably, than any other man living. He introduced a valuable innovation in the law profession by departmentalizing every branch of law and installing an elaborate system, so that no details—so vital and important in law—are lost sight of. The striking characteristics with which one is most impressed in this gifted an accomplished lawyer are those very qualities which are most valuable to the successful lawyer—viz., his legal intuitive powers by which he quickly and unerringly analyzes the facts of a case, and as readily applies the law thereto. His advice, is, therefore, often sought by other lawyers in intricate cases. His consultations with his clients are far superior to the ordinary. He is radically opposed to litigation, which is usually protracted and expensive, and believes in settling, always considering his clients' interests above his own and adjusting cases which would be more remunerative to himself, if they were allowed to go to trial. He directs perhaps, the largest legal staff in the country—forty-two able men—guiding the administrative as well as the legal force. Each department, the Real Estate, Corporation, Surrogate's, Bankruptcy, Negligence, Insurance and Collections—has its executive head, who is an expert in his line, specializing in that particular department of legal activity. Unlike the average lawyer, he is a commercial as well as a legal genius, and would probably have been successful in any other field, if he had not chosen law. Mr. Grossman has always shown great interest in young men, encouraging them to enter the law and has often helped the deserving to realize their ambitions in law. He is deeply interested in all charities, regardless of race or creed, and patronizes nearly every charitable institution in New York. He is a polished gentleman of the highest culture and refinement, courteous to all. The great reputation he has made as a lawyer has been justly earned.

ISAAC LEOPOLD RICE was born February 22, 1850, in the old German Town of Wachenheim, in the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria. His father was Maier Rice, a native of Franconia; his mother, Fanny Sohn, a native of Feudenheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden. His parents came to America when he was only six years old, the father settling first in Boston, then in Philadelphia, next in Milwaukee, and once again in Philadelphia, where he established himself as a teacher of languages. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools, and took a course of two years in the Central High School of Philadelphia. When only sixteen years old he started off to see the world, with his passage paid and $40 in his pocket. He supported himself in Europe for three years, teaching in Paris and London. He returned to this country in 1869, and then set about seriously to save enough money to give himself a sufficient competency for the study of law and the time required to obtain a practice. H made a study of music, conceiving a new philosophy which was published by the Appletons in 1874, under the title of "What is Music?" Six years later he published another essay entitled "How the Geometrical Lines Had Their Counterpart in Music"; thus establishing his original theory, both essays being republished by the Humboldt Library of Science under the former title "What is Music?" In 1880, after a two years' course, Mr. Rice graduated from the Law School of Columbia College with distinguished honors. He carried off the two public law prizes, for Constitutional Law and International Law, and, in 1882, he was appointed lecturer on the Bibliography of the Political Sciences at the School of Political Science at Columbia. He resigned in 1883 to take up the practice of the law, but in 1884 he returned

to his Alma Mater as instructor in the Law School of Columbia University, where he gave a course of lectures on the History of the Courts of England and this country. His practice at this time became so large that in 1886 he resigned from the University and devoted himself exclusively to railroad law. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Among Mr. Rice's early legal triumphs is his fight for the bondholders of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, at which time he re-organized the corporation by means of voluntary subscriptions, an assessment having been previously levied so that it was impossible to raise any further funds in that manner. He pursued the same course in the case of the Texas & St. Louis, now the St. Louis & Southwestern Railway. He then became counsel of the Reorganization Committee of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, counsel and director of the Richmond Terminal and Richmond & Danville & East Tennessee systems and counsel of the Georgia Central Railway & Banking Company, properties which now constitute the Southern Railroad. In the meantime Mr. Rice contributed a number of articles on social, logical and political subjects, principally to the *North American Review*, *The Century* and *The Forum*, the last named of which he founded in 1885 and of which he continues to-day to be president. In 1889 he retired for a time with the intention of devoting himself entirely to the study of Political Economy, but soon returned to active life as Chairman of the syndicate which controlled the shares of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. In 1892 he became the foreign representative of that company in London, where at the same time he advocated a change in the organization of the company by means of the creation of a new company, which he called The Reading Company. It is under this company that the Reading Railroad and Coal Companies were actually reorganized after their difficulties in 1893 and under which to-day they are enjoying great prosperity. In 1893 he first interested himself in electrical matters and established the electrical storage battery industry as president of the Electric Storage Battery Company. He was also the father of the automobile industry in the United States by founding the Electric Vehicle Company, which first manufactured automobiles on a large scale. In 1899 he founded the Electric Boat Company, of which he is still president, and through that company he became the father of the Submarine industry, which is now recognized among all the nations of the world, but which at the time that the Electric Boat Company was founded was considered, in the language of a German paper, a "mere phantasmagoria." The traveling public is also indebted to him, as he was founder of the railway electric lighting industry, and particularly that now universally recognized phase of it which obtains the light through the motion of the wheels. In the chemical field, Mr. Rice was also an innovator by the organization of the Casein Company of America, which first made it possible to introduce new and important uses from the solids of milk. Mr. Rice is connected with the following companies: President and director, Electric Boat Company, Holland Torpedo Boat Company, Electric Launch Company, Industrial Oxygen Company, Car Lighting & Power Company, Railway & Stationary Refrigerating Company, International Trade Development Company, National Torpedo Company, Forum Publishing Company, Lindstrom Brake Company, Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting & Equipment Company; president, treasurer and director, Casein Company of America, Casein Manufacturing Company, National Milk Sugar Company, Dry Milk Company, Rosemary Creamery Company, The Water Paint Company of America; director, Societe Française de Sousmarins of Paris, France, Buckeye Rubber Company; chair, Board of Directors, Consolidated Rubber Tire Company (Kelly-Springfield Tire). In 1884 Mr. Rice married Julia Hyneman Barnett and he has a family of four daughters and two sons. His wife is famous throughout the world as organizer of the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, and is also the originator of the Sane and Safe Fourth of July. He belongs to the Lawyers, Automobile, Harmonie, Lotos and City Lunch clubs; the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the City Liberal Club of London; The Japan Society; The Peace Society; Municipal Art Society; St. George's Chess Club of London; the Rice Chess Club and the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, of which he is ex-president; the Brooklyn Chess Club and the Rice Chess Club of Newark, of which latter clubs he is an honorary member. He is ex-president of the New York State Chess Association. He is an ardent lover of chess and has invented an opening known as the Rice Gambit, which has made him known in chess circles throughout the globe. He has given a number of trophies to the various chess clubs and leagues, notable among which is a handsome silver trophy for the International Universities Chess Match, which is contested by cable annually, for England on the part of Oxford and Cambridge, and for America on the part of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Brown. Because of his marked scientific and literary ability,

Mr. Rice received the degree of LL.D. in June, 1902, from Bates College.

THEODORE RICHARD HEINRICHS, mine owner and real estate operator, with offices at No. 149 Broadway, New York City, was born at Hastings-on-Hudson February 14, 1868. He is a son of Theodore Christian Heinrichs who was

THEODORE RICHARD HEINRICHS

born February 17, 1843, in Prussia and came to America in 1865—settling at Hastings-on-Hudson, and who was engaged in business at Yonkers until 1894, at which time he retired. He is descended from an old family of high standing which traces back to 1670. Theodore Richard Heinrichs was educated at the public schools in Yonkers, graduating therefrom in 1883; later he took a course of studies under private tutors and thereafter entered a business college. It was his early intention of adapting the legal profession. With that in view he entered the law office of the late Allen Taylor with whom he remained for four years. After three years spent in the West traveling he returned to Yonyers where he established a general real estate and insurance business, and later engaged in large building operations in which he was unusually successful. In politics Mr. Heinrichs is a Democrat, is a leading factor in Westchester County political affairs, having been for seven years, secretary and executive member of the Democratic organization of Yonkers, and has satisfactorily filled the position as chairman of the Board of Assessors. He is president of the Amsterdam Securities Company, Secretary of the Guanajuato Mining and Milling Company, Secretary of the Progress Association, Secretary of the Yonkers Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the City of Yonkers; a member of the City Club; Elks; Eagles; Royal Arcanum; Modern Woodmen of America; member of the Order of Harugari; Yonkers Turn Verein; and of the Yonkers Teutonia. He married Miss Emma, daughter of John P. and Anna Eisenhut, of Yonkers, September 17, 1890. Eight children have been born, all of whom are living, namely, Lillian Irene; Edna Sophia; Wilbur Carl; Hazel Marie; Irma Anna; Celeste Clara; Martha Elizabeth; and Ruth.

MAX LOEWENTHAL, manufacturer and merchant, was born March 28, 1862, at Schwerin, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

MAX LOEWENTHAL

Son of Joseph Loewenthal, grain merchant of that place, and one of a family of nine children. He obtained his business training in Hamburg, from 1879 to 1884. In 1884 he came to America

and located in Chicago, where he remained till 1887. In that year he went to Amsterdam, Holland, and after a brief mercantile career in that city, he came to the city of New York, where he established himself in business and has since remained. He was a pioneer in the rubber reclaiming industry and the founder of the U.S. Rubber Reclaiming Works, of which he is the president and a director. This concern, under his guidance, has developed from a modest beginning to be the largest producer of reclaimed rubber in the world, having an annual output of fifteen thousand tons. Its mill is at Buffalo, N.Y., with offices in the city of New York He started on his career without any resources other than his energy and business capacity. He has contributed, in no small degree, in making his compatriots the predominant factors in American citizenship, and in building up the philanthropic, industrial and commercial life of this country. Besides being a director of other industrial, and commercial corporations, and of educational institutions, he contributes generously of his efforts and resources to charities, and is a director in many organizations of that character. He is a member of the Harmonic Club of the city of New York. In 1893 he married Helen, daughter of the late Doctor Alexander Kohut of the city of New York, a noted preacher and orientalist and scholar of international fame. Of this marriage he has two daughters.

EMIL LOEB was born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1863. After leaving school he started in business at Mannheim, Germany, in which he continued for two years. In 1881 he came to the United States, locating at St. Louis, Mo., where he obtained a position with a lace and embroidery importing house; the following year Mr. Loeb removed to New York City. In 1888, while on a visit to Birmingham, Ala. (and after investigating the natural resources of that district), he became convinced of the fact that that city would become one of the great steel and iron centers of the United States; he determined to settle there, and on January 1, 1889, he founded the firm of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, which has since become the largest mercantile firm in Alabama. In 1902 Mr. Loeb became one of the incorporators of Blum Brothers, Philadelphia, of which corporation he is vice-president; he is vice-president and treasurer of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; a director of American Cities Railway and Light Co., which company operates the street railways, gas and electric light companies in Birmingham and other large Southern cities. Mr. Loeb is a member of the German Society and many charitable societies in New York. In 1897 he married Miss Blanche, daughter of M. H. Pulaski, a pioneer embroidery importer and manufacturer. Two children have been born to the union, a son, Louis M., and a daughter, Madeleine H. Loeb. Mr. Loeb has always been possessed of great public spirit. He helped to raise funds to erect the first cotton mill and the first steel plant in the Birmingham, Ala., district.

SAMUEL H. KÜNSTLICH, counselor at law, was born in the province of Galicia, Austria, October 18, 1878. He is the second son of Dr. Alexander and Amelia (Spath) Künstlich, who

SAMUEL H. KÜNSTLICH

came to America in 1884, settling at Newark, N.J., where Samuel attended the public schools and graduated from the High School. Having decided upon the legal profession as a befitting calling for his future course of life, he entered the law department of the New York University, and later graduated from the New York Law School, in which latter institution he received his degree of LL.B. Believing in the adage of the "survival of the fittest" and that his opportunities would have a wider scope, he removed his office to New York City, now being located at No. 256 Broadway. This theory he has proven, for to-day he ranks among the first of the younger men in the legal profession of the metropolis. In politics, Mr. Künstlich is a Democrat, but not a partisan. In national and state matters he adheres to the principles of his

GEORGE H. WEHRENBERG

GUSTAV VON GLAHN

WILLIAM ENGELMANN

party, but in local affairs he does not draw the lines so closely. He resides with his wife and family at No. 69 Sherman Avenue, Passaic, N.J. In the social life of that city Mr. and Mrs. Künstlich have always been leading factors. His father, Dr. Alexander Künstlich, who also resided at Passaic, was one of the leading medical practitioners of that place. He is Past District Deputy Grand Patriarch of the I.O.O.F., also member of Masonic Fraternity.

HENRY P. C. von MINDEN was born November 4, 1856, at Ovelgöne, Oldenburg, Germany, being a son of Burchard and Marie von

HENRY P. C. VON MINDEN

Minden, the former having been an artist of considerable merit and reputation. For some generations back, the von Minden family have come from Oldenburg. The subject of this sketch was educated at Bremerhaven, Germany. After leaving school he embarked for America, locating at Galveston, Texas. After arriving in Texas he began his new career as a farmer and a cowboy, a vocation he continued at for some time. He subsequently removed to Hoboken, N.J., where he became a grocer's clerk. Throughout his life, Mr. von Minden has been a successful man. He is president of the United Wine & Trading Co., located at Nos. 321 and 323 West Thirteenth Street, New York, wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, and is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country; he is also the proprietor of the Patulla Restaurant at Nos. 125 and 127 Grand Street, New York, one of the famous down-town resorts known to all of the prominent business men. Mr. von Minden was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1888, having been identified with the New York County Democracy organization. He has for many years been prominent in Masonic and other fraternal organizations. For three years he was Master of his Lodge, and was Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge at New Mexico (F.&A. M.); he is a member of Beethoven Mannerchoir; president and a member of Oldenburger Verein, a position he has held for three terms; a member of Knights Templars; Northern Jurisdiction Scottish Rites; Shrine; Elks; Knights of Pythias; and the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has been captain of the New York Schuetzen Corps; was chairman of the German-American Schuetzen Corps to Hamburg (Germany) in 1909 to 16th Bundes Schiessen. Mr. von Minden organized the United Wine & Trading Company, was vice-president of the United National Bank (now Hudson Trust Co.). He has retired since then from the active affairs of that institution. On November 25, 1878 he married at Newark, N.J., Miss Eraminda Kammel. Mr. von Minden is one of the self-made type of Germans whose success is due only to his hard work, indomitable will and perseverance coupled with that high sense of honor and fair dealing toward his fellow men. He is one of the best known Germans in New York as well as one of the most respected. His friends are legion in numbers.

PETER JOSEPH GROLL, one of the best-known, as well as one of the most popular, men of German extraction, was born at New York City February 13, 1873, where he received a thorough education in the public schools. Mr. Groll has always resided in New York, and for many years has been in business at No. 145-147 East Fifty-third Street, where he conducts a popular café, with which is connected one of the finest bowling alleys to be found in Greater New York. Other portions of his building are devoted to public halls and lodge rooms where over one hundred societies, etc., assemble. Aside from his café business, Mr. Groll is an extensive operator in real estate. In politics he has always been a Democrat of the Jefferson-

ian type, and has on a number of occasions been requested to accept a nomination for public office which would have been equivalent to election. He has always steadfastly refused such honors, but is an indefatigable worker in the interests of his party. In social organizations and benevolent orders he is a prominent figure and a member of Tecumseh Lodge, No. 487, F. & A. M., of which he is Worshipful Master; Empire Chapter No. 170, R.A.M.; Columbian Council, No. 1, R. & M. S. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 36, K.T., of which he is Eminent Commander; the Templar Knights Commanders; New York Consistory, A.A.S.R., N. M.J.; Mecca Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.; Azim Grotto, No. 7, M.O.V.P.E.R.; The Masonic Club; The Square Club; New York Maennerchor and Eichenkranz Singing societies; Benevolent Orders of Buffaloes and Elks; Tammany Club of Sixteenth Assembly District; Mohican Club; Wyandott Club; Tough Club; Germania Stamm Lodge, O.R.M.; Holly Lodge, K. of P.; Enterprise Lodge, I.O.O.F. Mr. Groll has been twice married, his first wife was Miss Agnes Gunther, stepdaughter of P. Kohler, the well-known New York brewer, whom he married January 19, 1897, and who died in 1902. To this union two children were born, Gladys and Joseph. His present wife, whom he married in 1904, was Miss Lucy Gladding Decker, stepdaughter of John Weber of Baumgarten & Co. and niece of C. Bauer and Jacob Doll, the latter a prominent piano manufacturer in the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. Groll is a man possessed of fine, sterling traits and one whose friends number in the thousands. His success in the business and social world is entirely due to the high interpretation he holds for honorable dealing and strict integrity. He belongs to that class of high-minded men whose word is always their bond.

SIEGFRIED LESCHZINER, real estate operator, with offices at No. 776 Broad Street, Newark, N.J., was born on March 5, 1861, at Beuthen, Salicia, Germany. He is the son of Heyman and Thresa Leschziner, the former having been engaged in mercantile pursuits at Beuthen. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native place, from which he was graduated at the age of twelve. Later he entered a technical and trade school. After leaving school, young Leschziner's career was of a varied character. At the age of thirty-nine he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1880 came to America and settled at Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of John Wanamaker as a window dresser and in which he had become recognized as an expert. While thus engaged he also found time enough to take up the study of dentistry. Later on he decided to abandon that line of work and gave up the thought of leading a professional life. He went to New York, where he followed his old avocation, and in which he became famous in the metropolis. From 1885 to 1894 he was associated with Liebmann Brothers Dry Goods Company of Brooklyn (now Frederick Loeser & Co.). In 1894 Mr. Leschziner removed to Newark, N.J., where he established a permanent home for himself. From that year until 1900 he was associated with the firm of L. T. Paut & Co. In the latter year he resigned his position and engaged in real estate operations. For the past ten years he has been regarded as the leading expert in all matters relating to that intricate field. He has been one of the largest developers of Newark realty and has been associated with many of the larger operations that has, and is, making that city one of the leading ones of the country. Mr. Leschziner has never taken much interest in politics or social organizations; he is a Republican in his affiliations. The only society with which he is in any way identified is the Ethical Culture Society of New York. On June 1, 1887, he married Miss Frances Bodenwieser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Bodenwieser of West Orange, N.J. Mr. Leschziner's charities are distributed in his own way, thus avoiding publicity which he so greatly dislikes. He prefers to give without the world knowing of his acts. He is one of Newark's first citizens and has always devoted his efforts along lines that have had a tendency to promote the progress and welfare of the whole city. He represents that splendid type of men which every locality feels honored to call its own.

WILLIAM FRANCIS SCHNEIDER, county clerk, New York County, a son of William Francis and Margretha Schneider, was born in New York City November 24, 1864. His father was engaged in real estate operations until 1880, at which time he entered political life, first as a deputy sheriff, then for twenty years as an inspector in the Finance Department of the city of New York. He, his father and grandfather were natives of Osthoven, Germany, where the latter held a political position. The grandfather on the mother's side of the subject of this sketch was for many years the postmaster of Waldmichelbach, Germany. William Francis Schneider, the subject of this sketch, received his education at the public schools and the College of the City of New York. In 1881 he entered the

SIEGFRIED LESCHZINER

PETER JOSEPH GROLL

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employ of the H. B. Claflin Company, where he gradually rose in position until 1896, at which time he became assistant chief accountant in that corporation, a position he held until he resigned to form the co-partnership of M. M. Smith & Co., in 1902, manufacturers of dresses, which

WILLIAM FRANCIS SCHNEIDER

firm has been singularly successful from the beginning. Mr. Schneider's political life began in 1897, when he was elected alderman of the old Thirty-second Assembly District. He was re-elected in 1899 as a member of Tammany Hall. In 1901 he joined the anti-Tammany movement and since then he has constantly opposed that organization. He took a prominent part in the Fusion movement in 1909, was nominated and elected to the office of County Clerk of New York County, receiving thirty-four thousand plurality, which was a very strong endorsement as to his fitness for the position, as well as a testimony to his popularity. Mr. Schneider is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Arion Singing Society, and the Harlem Board of Commerce. He is a trustee of the Commonwealth Savings Bank of New York. Mr. Schneider was united in marriage with Miss Anna, daughter of the late Judge Bellesheim of Mount Vernon, N.Y. Their children are: William Francis, Jr., Russell Schneider, and a grandchild, William Francis Schneider, 3d.

HUGO J. MISCHO, furrier, with offices at No. 29 West Thirty-second Street, New York City, a son of Joseph and Ottilie Mischo, was born at Rogaiers, Province of Posen, Germany, February 23, 1859. His father was for many years a prosperous shoe merchant of that place and was the descendant of a family whose ancestors bore an old and honorable name. Hugo was educated in the common schools of his native place, from which he was graduated at the age of fourteen. He then entered a trades school where he acquired watchmaking, and where he spent four years. At the age of eighteen, with a full knowledge of his trade, with much self-reliance and less money, he, alone, sailed for America, going direct to Alabama, where he followed his calling for a period of two years. At the age of twenty he removed to New York City, where he accepted a clerkship in the fur

HUGO J. MISCHO

house of an uncle, Mr. Herman Mischo, located at No. 438 Broome Street. He entered upon his new duties with his usual determination to succeed and on account of merit only, rapidly advanced to the position of first clerk, book-keeper, and, later, manager of the entire business. After

some years, his uncle decided to retire from business. Young Mischo decided to forge ahead. He opened an establishment on his own account in Bond Street, beginning in a small way. Later he took in a partner, who died shortly afterward leaving Mr. Mischo again alone to solve his future. Another partnership was formed, but lasted for only a short time before a dissolution occurred. In 1893 he associated with him Mr. Charles Miller as a partner. The relations have successfully continued ever since. The concern ranks among the most important of the fur industry in New York, a reputation gained only after the greatest efforts in the past of Mr. Mischo. The patrons of the firm are among the best houses in the country. They also do an extensive importing business. Mr. Mischo conducts branches in Paris, London, and Leipzig. His name is always synonymous to quality of the first class. During the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 the firm was awarded a gold medal for art in the manufacture of furs. In politics Mr. Mischo is a Republican, but has never aspired to hold office, although the opportunities have been many. His time has been entirely devoted to his extensive business affairs. He is not a member of any club or social organization other than the Roman Catholic Church. On May 29, 1881, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John and Mary Giefers of New York City. Eight children, all of whom are living, have been born to the union, viz: John H., who is associated with his father in business; Hugo J., Jr., engaged in the fur business at Chicago as an expert cutter; Gertrude M., Walter Otto, Herbert A., Amanda M., Clara T., and Theodore Henry. One of the pleasant memories in the life of Mr. Mischo and one which he cherishes as a remembrance, is an autograph letter he received from former President Roosevelt with that of an engraving of himself, shortly before the expiration of his last official term of office. The letter was written by the former President upon his having received a photograph of Mr. Mischo's family showing the entire group. The President's reply congratulated him upon the number and fine appearance of his interesting children. The career of Mr. Mischo is a good illustration of what a German youth can attain through perseverance, pluck and energy. His home at No. 262 Bedford Park Boulevard, is one of the handsomest in that section of New York City. He has resided in the Borough of the Bronx for more than twenty years and is one of the most respected as well as one of the most substantial citizens.

MOSES ZIMMERMANN, the subject of this sketch, was born on the nineteenth day of April, 1848, in the town of Ober-Semen, Ober-Heseen, Germany. He attended the rural school there until he reached the age of eighteen, when he decided to go to America and seek his fortune. On his arrival at his destination, New York

MOSES ZIMMERMANN

City, he procured employment in a small butcher shop at a salary of eight dollars per month, when his energy and integrity soon made itself felt and he rapidly mastered all the details of the meat business. In 1871, by hard work and frugality, he had saved sufficient money to embark in business for himself, which he did in a modest way at 318 East Houston Street, New York, as a dealer in meats, sausages, etc. It was at this time that he started the manufactory of the famous Vienna sausage, known the world over. His energy and fair dealing with his customers again asserted itself and gradually his business increased until it reached the large figures of $500,000 per annum. In the meantime his quarters had become much too small and he purchased the three adjoining lots on which he

erected one of the most up-to-date plants in the United States. To this he has added a large beef house and refrigerating plant, as well as an ice and electric plant. By 1902 his business had increased so rapidly that he formed the corporation of M. Zimmermann Co. and the present sales of this concern amount to about $3,000,000 per year. Their trade-mark is known from Maine to California, and in many parts of Europe. Branches have been established in East Third Street, New York; Boston, Mass., and Philadelphia, Pa. The company own a large stable in East Third Street, fitted up in the most modern manner, where are housed the horses, trucks, automobiles, etc., used in their business. Mr. Zimmermann is noted for his many charitable acts and is a member of the Rudolph Scholene Congregation, where he is a trustee, and other prominent associations. He was married on December 31, 1871, to Miss Kate Daube, a daughter of a well-known German Jewish rabbi. Six children have been born to them, three of whom are living, a daughter and two sons, the latter are now passing through their business education with him, preparatory to taking an active and financial interest in the business. Mr. Zimmermann owns the real estate on which the company's plant is located and other valuable real estate, all of which he has acquired by his personal efforts and as the reward for his honesty and fair dealing with his fellow man.

CHARLES F. NAHMMACHER, residing at No. 257 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was born at Mecklenburg, Germany, June 6, 1840, and came to America as a sailor in 1856 in the German Merchant Service and thereafter made many ocean trips from New York until twenty-eight years old. Mr. Nahmmacher received his education at the public schools and gymnasium, taking a one year course in navigation for first officer at the age of twenty-two. After abandoning the sea, he resided in Pittsburg, Pa., for a period of fifteen years, being in charge of a wholesale liquor establishment owned by his sister. In 1884 he removed to Brooklyn, where he engaged in manufacturing furs, etc., and in which he continued until 1893, suffering several financial losses. In politics Mr. Nahmmacher has always been a stanch Democrat, but has always declined offers to hold any public office. For the past seventeen years he has been the agent and distributer of Moerlein's Cincinnati beer throughout Greater New York City, and enjoys the reputation of being the largest, as well as one of the most successful, representatives that well-known concern has ever had business relations with. Mr. Nahmmacher is a member of the German Lutheran Church; Hanover Club; Arion Society; Merchants' Club; Brooklyn Skat Eastern District Turn Verein; and has been a member of many other clubs and societies. On October 19, 1877, in Pittsburg, Pa., he married Miss Aliena Heeren. They have two living children, Charles H., who

CHARLES F. NAHMMACHER

is engaged in his father's office at No. 527 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City, and Alfred, who conducts a decorating establishment. In 1850, when Carl Schurz made his escape from Germany to Scotland, he sailed in a ship owned by Ernest Brockelman, an uncle of Mr. Nahmmacher, and whose house in Germany Mr. Schurz was concealed for several days. Mr. Nahmmacher is one of those splendid type of Germans of the old school and who are fast disappearing. While always retaining an affection for the Fatherland, he is one of those Germans who feels his first duty is to the land of his adoption and to which he has become loyally allied.

WILLIAM RAPP, son of David and Anna (Koenig) Rapp, was born at Wüertemberg, Germany, in 1832. His father was an extensive land-owner and employed about twenty hands to operate his estate. His birthplace was Gameringen (Germany). During the Revolution in 1848 he was Mayor of Belsend. William Rapp, the subject of this sketch, began his education

in a private school at Belsend, where he studied French and Swiss. When he was fourteen years of age he went to Basl-en-Rhine and devoted himself to mission work for one year. His first business position was that of a baker, which he secured at Myon, Switzerland, and at which he worked for a period of six years. He then enlisted in the French army and was sent to Algiers for duty. After serving for some time he was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability. He returned to his old home, where he remained until 1871, at which time he emigrated to America, locating at New York City, where he immediately engaged in the bakery business on Ninth Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Street. After conducting this business for five years he sold out and engaged in the constructing and building line, a business he has followed ever since. Mr. Rapp has never been actively engaged in politics. He has been a citizen of four countries, Germany, France, Switzerland and America. By close application to business, hard work and honorable dealing, he has accumulated a comfortable competency and is the owner of considerable real estate in New York. He has always been interested in Free Masonry and is a Thirty-third Degree Mason. Mr. Rapp has twice been married; his first wife, whom he married in Switzerland, was Miss Julia Goy. Three children were born to the union, viz: David; Anna and Felix. His present wife was Miss Mary Most, to whom two children were born, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Rapp, although past the three-score and ten period, is still hale and hearty; he is actively engaged in business as a builder, real estate operator and merchandise broker, with offices at No. 230 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York City.

EDWARD WALDSTEIN, son of Samuel and Raechel Waldstein, was born in Bohemia, Austria, in the year 1866. His father was engaged in the wholesale leather, trade and was very successful as a business man, having a high standing both financially and socially. Before coming to America fifteen years ago, Mr. Waldstein was engaged in business with his father. After arriving in New York he engaged in the importing and exporting of merchandise which he conducted successfully, after which he retired for several years. He is to soon again engage in a similar business on Broadway in the dry goods section. Mr. Waldstein married Miss Henrietta Goldberger of New York City in 1894. They have an adopted son.

DAVID BLANK, real estate operator, a son of Ziegmann and Leah Blank, was born in Kieshinef, Russia, in 1871. His father was a merchant and removed to Berlin, Germany, when David was one year of age. Mr. Blank began his commercial life without much capital, but being endowed with a great amount of grit and perseverance, he soon pushed to the front and is to-day counted as one of the substantial as well as one of the most successful men in his line of business. His standing for integrity, fair dealing and honesty is of the highest character and he enjoys the confidence of all who know him. He has never engaged in politics, nor has he ever desired to hold any public office. In 1896 Mr. Blank married Miss Rosa Rubenstein. They have one child, named Louie. Mr. Blank's business office is located at No. 130 Essex Street, New York City, where he is to be usually found engrossed in his large real estate operations. Although always a very busy man, he is courteous and considerate to all who make a demand upon his time.

SAMUEL KOLLER, son of Wolf and Helen Koller, was born April 5, 1859 at Leipsic, Germany. His father fought in the Franco-Prussian War and held the rank of Major of 29th Regiment. He won the medal of the Iron Cross for bravery. After serving his army course he returned to civil life and engaged in the wholesale fur business. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, received his education at Leipsic. After leaving school he engaged in the same business his father had established. In 1879 he disposed of his interests for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, after which he came to America and settled in New York City where he has ever since remained. He has for some years lived in retirement and at present resides in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. Mr. Koller has never had any political aspirations nor has he ever sought or held any public office. In 1882 he married Miss Sarah Ballehaus of New York City. Mr. Koller is very fond of out-door life, his principal sport being that of horseback riding. His standing in both social and commercial walks of life is of the highest character, and he has a large circle of friends among all classes.

ERNEST KREMER, son of Carl and Ida Kremer, was born December 2, 1874, at Barmen, Rhineland, Germany. His father was a well-known wholesale produce dealer, his early ancestors being silk weavers and came from a village called Beyenburg. When a boy, Ernest attended the local public school and later the

Catholic parochial school of his native place, where he studied English and French, in addition to that of his native language. When he was eleven years old he came to the United States, and located in New York, where he obtained a position in a grocery store in West Forty-first Street, owned by an Englishman who paid him four dollars a week besides boarding him. The hours were long, but Ernest, being of an ambitious turn of mind, did not object; he was soon promoted, and through many subsequent promotions became first clerk in the establishment. After spending some years in the grocery line, he decided to engage in the liquor business. He obtained a position at No. 23 William Street as a bar boy; he remained in this position for five and one-half years. Later he held responsible positions at the Hotel Metropole, Holland House, Waldorf-Astoria, the Belmore and other prominent hotels. In 1907 Mr. Kremer decided to engage in business for himself. He purchased his present business at No. 233 East Thirty-eighth Street, which he has successfully conducted ever since, with the exception of a short space of time, which on account of illness and too much prosperity, he was compelled to give up his café, and for the time entered the employ of an uncle as a machinist in the shops of the Frederick Brust & Hedderick Company, now retired. After regaining his health, Mr. Kremer again resumed his old business, which to-day is in a most prosperous condition. He is a prominent member of Beethoven Manner Choir; Badisher, V.F.V.; Hourvisfisher, V. Trunchels Rapp; Columbian Pleasure Club, and the Altenbrucher Verein. In November, 1904, Mr. Kremer married Miss Elsie Groth to whom one son has been born, Ernest, Jr. Mr. Kremer is one of the best known German-Americans on the upper east side and is a typical self-made man. His establishment is the meeting place of a number of social and fraternal organizations, the building being splendidly adapted for such purposes.

HENRY SZUSSKY, builder and real estate operator, son of Henry R., and Sarah (Edelstein) Szussky, was born in Bohemia, Austria, where he worked with his father until 1898, at which time he came to the United States and located in New York City. Mr. Szussky organized the Manhattan Trading Company, whose business was that of exporting and importing merchandise. The concern was recently burned out, the company incurring a total loss, not having any insurance. After his loss he became identified with the Suburban Construction Company of No. 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, where he is now located. On May 2, 1900, he married Miss Rebecca Weiss, they have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Szussky resides at No. 741 Tinton Avenue, Bronx.

CHARLES O. LANZER, builder, son of William and Priscilla Lanzer, was born at Denver, Col., September 4, 1873. His father was a well-known builder and contractor in that place and was a very successful business man. Mr. Lanzer, the subject of this sketch, came to New York City in 1900 where he engaged in the moving picture film business. After successfully conducting it for seven years, in 1907 he disposed of his interests and became interested in building and the development of real estate. He is now interested in the William J. Nixon Company of No. 481 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. In May, 1902, Mr. Lanzer married Miss Hattie F. Fisher of New York City. They reside at No. 167 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

KARL von BAUR-BREITENFELD, noted chemist, and a son of Julius von Baur-Breitenfeld, whose family traces back for more than three hundred years in Württemberg and Bavaria, was born in Tutzing, Bavaria, Germany, June 23, 1869. He began his preliminary education at the public schools and later entered the Gymnasium (high school) at Aschaffenburg anad Munich; he graduated in 1887 and entered the University of Erlangen and Munich, studying chemistry until 1892 where he graduated with high honors with a degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1892 to 1897 he filled the position of chemist and bacteriologist with Dr. Prior, on the Vom Kgl. Bay. Staate subv. Versuchsstation fuer Brauerei und Maelzerei at Nuremberg. Dr. von Baur-Breitenfeld established in 1897 the Scientific Station for brewing and malting, and Brewers' Academy at Grimme, Saxonia, Germany, which is still being conducted. In 1899, he accepted the position as director of a brewery in Radeberg, Saxonia, which he held until 1901, at which time he became assistant manager and instructor in the United States Brewers' Academy, New York City. From 1904 to 1906 he was director of the Scientific Station for Pure Products, New York. During the same year he established himself as consulting chemist, and in October, 1909, he purchased the splendidly equipped laboratory of the late Dr. Endemann, then located at No. 116 Broad Street, but now at 23 William Street, New York City. Dr. von Baur-Breitenfeld has successfully edited several publications, prominent among which were the

American Brewer; Pure Products, and a magazine published at Grimme, Germany. He is a Mason, being a member of Zschokke Lodge No. 202; the Verein ehemaliger deutscher Studenten

KARL VON BAUR-BREITENFELD

of New York City, and the Chemical Society of Germany. In January, 1895, he married Miss Babette Trentz, to whom four children have been born, viz.: Ludwig, Anna, Emmy and Johanna. Dr. von Baur-Breitenfeld is a cultivated gentleman of courteous manners, and ranks among the most learned chemists of this country and Europe.

GEORGE H. WEHRENBERG, liquor dealer (retired), residing at No. 101 West Eighty-ninth Street, New York City, and son of John Henry and Margaret (Hagemann) Wehrenberg, was born at Gehrde, Hanover, Germany, September 20, 1847. His education was received at the public schools and at the age of fourteen he was graduated and worked on his mother's farm until he was seventeen. His parents were of good German stock. Being determined to make a success of his career, he emigrated to New York, coming over on the old steamship *Bremen* in 1865. He was then eighteen years of age, and landed in this city. He lived with a friend at No. 27 Roosevelt Street, and obtained a position in a local grocery store as a clerk, working conscientiously for two years. He was engaged in the liquor business at No. 72 Cliff Street for three years and a half. In September, 1870, he opened his first liquor establishment on Catherine Street, and sold same at a profit on April 26, 1883. Between 1870 and 1883 he operated a liquor house, also a confectionery store, at No. 770 Third Avenue. On May 9, 1883, he went to Germany for one year, and in the spring of 1884 he opened an establishment at the corner of Murray and Greenwich streets. He conducted this place for eight years, and sold out in 1894. On March 31, 1892, he bought a liquor store at 406 West Street, New York City, and conducted business here for nine years. Up to this period his success was such that he retired from active life in 1900 to enjoy the fruits of his labors. During his early business career he made many friends. Mr. Wehrenberg has been a member of the Plattdeutsche Volks Fest Verein since its organization, and treasurer for six years. He was one of the organizers of the Fritz Reuter Altenheim, Schutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., and treasurer from its inception. His moral and financial support have been solicited from many sources. In 1871 he was a member of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, and from the rank of private was promoted to first-lieutenant, serving his full term, and being honorably discharged by Governor Tilden in 1876. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but has never aspired to public office. He was captain of New York Schutzen Corps, and ably served as such for many years. He is one of the original organizers of the Gehrde Freundschaftbund, and has been its treasurer for three years. He is a director of the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York City, and one of the five organizers. He has been vice-president of this brewery for the past ten years. Mr. Wehrenberg has been married twice. He was married on September 25, 1872, to Miss Adelaid Vosbrinck. No children were born to the union. On April 26, 1892, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth (Landwehr) Bertram, who had one son by her first marriage, H. H. Bertram. In 1890 Mr. Wehrenberg, as captain of the New York Schutzen Corps, took the forty-seven members of that body in full uniform to Berlin on

J. & M. HAFFEN BREWING COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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August twenty-sixth, where they visited the Emperor. All were received with great honor. Mr. Wehrenberg has been enjoying an annual trip to Europe for the past ten years and takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the betterment of his adopted country.

GUSTAV von GLAHN, wholesale and retail liquor dealer, located at No. 1 Columbus Avenue, New York City, is the son of Herman and Dorothy (Tietjen) von Glahn. He was born at Wollingst, Germany, January 11, 1860, and educated at the public schools of his native town, where he was graduated at the age of fourteen years. He did the hardest kind of work for three years on a farm not far from his birthplace. At the age of seventeen he came to America, after having saved one hundred dollars, and settled at New York City, where he obtained a position as a grocery clerk. He could speak English fluently, as his father, who was a school teacher, instructed him in the language before he left school. He remained in the capacity of grocery clerk for four and a half years. At the age of twenty-one he opened a grocery store on his own account at No. 135 Elizabeth Street, and three years later he turned the store into a liquor establishment, which he sold in 1884. He then purchased a store at the corner of Grand and Crosby Street, and there operated a lucrative business for three years. In 1887 he opened other stores. In 1892 he opened his present large quarters at No. 1 Columbus Avenue. He also has a fine café at No. 110 Liberty Street, New York City. To-day he is enjoying the income from four successful establishments in this city, each one representing an expenditure of energy and hard work. Mr. von Glahn is a member of Herman Lodge No. 268, F. & A. M.; a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks Lodge, No. 1; treasurer of the Liquor Dealers' Association; a Knight of Honor, and an Odd Fellow. He is a director of the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York City; also a director of the Franco-American Baking Company. On June 15, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Schweckendick of New York City, who died on September 29, 1902, greatly mourned by her husband and a large circle of friends. The three children, Lillian, Herman, and Madaline, also died, thus leaving Mr. von Glahn alone. He gives much of his leisure moments to horseback riding. He is a man of many friends, notwithstanding his retiring disposition and modest tastes.

WILLIAM ENGELMANN. The subject of this review, like many of his fellow-countrymen, through adversity in early life have overcome the obstacles of their environment and have achieved success in various ways. So it was with Mr. Engelmann, son of Henry and Charlotte Engelmann, born November 9, 1852, at Usseln, near Waldeck, Germany. He attended the public free school there until his fourteenth year. This was the extent of his preliminary education, but his close association with the outer world later on created a desire to broaden himself. After the toilsome position of a shepherd boy, and later that of a farm hand, he emigrated to America in 1869, and settled in New York City. At the age of seventeen he entered the grocery business and remained in that line of work for three years. He then entered the liquor business, and after several years' experience he entered into partnership with Henry Huscher. In 1885 Mr. Huscher retired and Mr. Engelmann purchased his interests. After several years of earnest endeavor and accumulation of what money he could lay aside, he opened an establishment, in 1893, at No. 110 Pearl Street, New York City. He was now the possessor of two valuable parcels of property (having purchased his former store, No. 114 Pearl Street, which he continued to operate up to 1893); the income from same was judiciously invested to promote his new enterprise, which promised much from the beginning. No expense was spared to make this store one of the show-places of that section of the city, and owing to Mr. Engelmann's method of conducting business he has gathered a patronage worthy of his perseverance. On March 26, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Leeuw, and to this union were born eight children, four of whom are now living, namely: Wilhelmina, Charlotte, Elsie, and William. Mr. Engelmann, realizing his early struggles for a liberal education, and having succeeded in securing the footing he so long desired, gave his children the best educational advantages offered in this country, and all were carefully trained. Being a home man in every sense, Mr. Engelmann purchased a splendid residence at No. 105 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N.Y., for his interesting family, and here he has resided for one year, surrounded by all the comforts necessary for proper development. He is identified with the German Lutheran Church, is a Mason, Herman Lodge No. 268, and a member of the United Workmen. He is a director of The Consumers'

Brewing Company of New York City, and the Consumers' Brewing Company of Brooklyn. In politics, Mr. Engelmann is independent in his views, and has never aspired to office. Now having rounded out a career of activity for over forty years, he has been rewarded not only by material success, but the knowledge that he is esteemed by all who know him. Being the possessor of a rare personality, his generosity has left deep impressions in various ways.

GUSTAV OBERLAENDER, secretary and treasurer of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, located at Wyomissing, a suburb of Reading, Pennsylvania, is a native of Germany. He came to New York in 1888, obtained employment and worked until 1896, going then to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he engaged in business on his own account. After a series of hard struggles and vicissitudes he succeeded in his undertaking, and in 1906 he disposed of his interests at Indianapolis. He then associated himself with Messrs. Ferdinand Thun and Henry Janssen, friends of his boyhood days, and established the Berkshire Knitting Mills. The plant is one of the largest of its kind in the state of Pennsylvania and furnishes steady employment to more than three hundred hands. Originally the business was launched on rather a small scale, and in the short period of three years it has grown to its present magnitude. In the near future the company will greatly enlarge its plant, so that eventually it will be necessary to employ from six to seven hundred people. Mr. Oberlaender is a self-made man in the fullest sense; he enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the country, and in his own locality is counted among the leading citizens. He is an important factor in all movements for the betterment of local conditions.

ERNST AUGUST GEORGE INTEMANN, merchant and seventh son of Claus Hinrich and Anna Margaretha (née Ficken) Intemann, was born at Everson, Hanover, Germany, October 25, 1848, his father being a farm owner. Mr. Intemann received his preliminary education in the schools of his native place, was an orphan at ten years old and at the age of twelve years and six months he came to America, where he attended St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Parish School until 1863, then under the direction of Peter W. Moeller, then superintendent. After completing his education he in the same year entered the confectionery trade as an apprentice and in 1869 started in that business on his own account. In 1886 he took charge of the United Confectioners' Association, 43 Jay Street, now the United Confectioners' Supply Company, located at No. 561 Greenwich Street, New York City, of which company he is now the president and general manager. In 1900 Mr. Intemann organized the Confectioners' Manufacturing Company of No. 112-118 Bank Street, manufacturers of Hygienic Ice, of which he is also the president. He is closely identified with several benevolent organizations, is of high standing with the Free Masons, among which he has held high offices of trust, which, in consequence of said services he was elected to honorary membership to seven lodges working in the German language in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond boroughs, New York City. Mr. Intemann was for several years president of the German Branch of the Y.M.C.A., formerly at Nos. 140 and 142 Second Avenue, but now out of existence. He was for many years engaged in the manufacturing and retail confectionery business at 51 and 53 Sixth Avenue, New York City, which he conducted up to the time of his being made president of the corporations with which he is now connected. Aside from his manufacturing interests Mr. Intemann is chairman of the Allied Underwriters at New York and Chicago Lloyds. He has never held any political office, but was instrumental in having laws enacted for the benefit of the confectionery business as well as for the public in general. He is a prominent member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, president of the Board of Trustees; United Brothers' Lodge No. 356 F. & A.M.; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen; Confectioners' and Ice Cream Manufacturers' Protective Association; Orphan Asylum; the Home for the Aged and a number of other institutions. On September 6, 1869, Mr. Intemann was married to Miss Catharine Margaretha Lange to whom eight children have been born, viz: Mary Margaretha, Caroline Wilhelmina, Ernst A. G. Jr., Charles Lewis Henry, Alfred Christopher, Agnes Henrietta, Florence Dorothea and Frederick William. Mr. Intemann was elected honorary member of the following Masonic lodges: German Union No. 54; Pythagoras Lodge No. 86; Goethe Lodge, No. 629; Beethoven Lodge, No. 661; Allemania Lodge, No. 740; Klopstock Lodge, No. 760 and Solon Lodge, No. 771.

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